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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

IN THE HOUSE.

BIGHT-HOUR LAW.
Special Disputch to The Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—After the Fort

Pillow passage in the House, members were not inclined to proceed with business. There had

hibits any officer of the Government from making any reduction in wages on account of the reduction of the hours of

labor to eight hours. Sam Cox, the professional friend of the laboring man, of course, ad-

very earnest speech in opposition to the bill, and declared himself in favor of the absolute

that the law did no good to the laboring people at large, and benefited only a favorite class

who were able to secure Government employ-

ment. There was, he said, no reason or justice in paying a man who worked for the Govern-ment in a grantic quarry eight hours as much as a man who was compelled to work ten hours

HIS ADMINISTRATION FURTHER CONTINUED.
special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7 .- District-Atte

the District-Attorney's office. Charges have been received here from large Western match manufacturers that, through the tax-administra-tion of the Chicago District-Attorney's office,

which has resulted to the benefit of dishones

match manufacturers, honest manufacturers

have suffered. The charges are that the Government has lost large amounts from

sales of revenue stamps to match-manufactur

ers, who have given inadequate or worthless bonds, which have been approved by Judge

Bangs as District Attorney. Two special cases

\$22,470, and the bondsman, one Phenias Aver, whose bond was approved by Judge Bangs, is

A SCHEME TO RELEASE LEGAL-TENDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

tional Banks. The bill requires the banks in re-demption cities to keep two-fifths of their re-

serve in coin, and coin certificates, and country banks three-fifths of their reserve in coin only.

The pill has a twofold purpose,—to release son

fiths of 25 per cent of the aggregate deposits.

It is provided further that neither the Clearing-House certificates nor balances called for in Sec. 5,192 shall be counted or deemed any portion of the coin reserve required by this act.

The aubstitute was agreed to by the full Com-

mittee.
Mr. Lounsberry, of the Committee, when the measure is taken up for consideration in the House, will offer an amendment extending to non-enumerated banks the right to keep coin

ARMY-PROMOTIONS.

IST OF OFFICERS WHOSE PROMOTIONS ARE PENDING IN THE SENATE.

Special to Uncentrate Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—A large number of

army promotions are hanging fire in the Senate upon a technicality, but it is surmised that the real reason of delay is the prevailing be-

lief in both Houses of Congress that the army is already top-heavy with officers, and that we should have more army or less officers. As is well understood in military circles, there was a clause in the act authorizing

circles, there was a clause in the act authorizing the Burnside Reorganization Commission, prohibiting promotions in the army until the report of the Commission should be disposed of. It was disposed of, and the President made a large number of promotions, sending them, as required, to the Senate for confirmation. Some one raised the question whether the promotions were legal, and confirmation was withheld until it was decided.

The following is a list of officers whose promotions are pending in Congress:

Lieut. Col. W. R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. J. P. Bradley, Ninth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John R. Brooke. Third Infantry.
Lieut. Col. George P. Buell, Eleventh Infantry.
Lieut. Col. B. A. Morrow, Thirteenth Infantry.
Lieut. Col. B. A. Cart. Firth Cavalry.
To BE LIEUTHNART-COLONKIS.

Maj. John G. Chsudler, Q. M. Department,
May. John G. Parker, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. A. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers.
Maj. A. J. Alexander, Eighth Cavalry.
Maj. A. R. Price, Eighth Cavalry.
Maj. A. P. Howe, Fourth artillery.
Maj. George Gibson. Fifth Infantry.
Maj. Thomas M. Anderson, Tenth Infantry.
Maj. J. E. Townsend, Nisth Infantry.
Maj. J. E. Townsend, Nisth Infantry.
Maj. J. E. Tard, Twentieth Infantry.
Maj. J. E. Comptar, Sixth Cavalry.
Maj. R. E. Coroton, Seventeenth Infantry.
To BE MAJORS.

Capt. A. G. Robinson, Quartermaster's Department.

VOLUME XXXIX.

AUCTION SALE OF WATCHES, JEWELBY, &c.

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# PRESENTS.

New and Rich Designs in Silver just received. and offered at FACTORY PRICES. Also some DE-CIDED BARGAINS in FINE DIAMONDS.

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### **FURNITURE**

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TINE, MEDIUM, and COMMON FURNITURE at . WIRTS is of the late firm of Colby & Wirts.

SALE OF PROPERTY OF THE PARIS & DANVILLE BAILROAD COMPANY. Circuit Court of Vermillion County, State

Paris & Danville Railroad Company. deniah H. Johnson, Trustee,
vs.
Paris & Danville Railroad Company et al.

The undersigned. Special Master in Chancery appointed by said Cours, hereby gives notice that, by virtue of a decree and order of sale made and entered in said Court in the above entitled cause at the Special April Term. A. D. 1878, thereof, he will, on Thursday, the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock soon of said day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No, one hundred and cleans. Breadwart is the Court of the the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1878, at 12 o'clock moon of said day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. one hundred and cleven Broadway, in the City of New York, and State of New York, proceed to seil at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, the property of said Railroad Company, of the following general description, viz.: The Paris & Danville Railroad, commencing at the City of Danville, in the State of Illinois, thence through the Counties of Vermillion, Edgar, Clark, Crawford, and Lawrence, to Lawrenceville, in said State, in all one hundred and three miles of railroad, together with sail right-of-way, sidings, depot grounds, road-bed, shops, superstructures, rolling-stock, tools, supplies, materials, contracts, rights, equities, and choses in action, and all other property belonging to the same, including the cost lands belonging to said railroad company, situated near Danville, in Vermillion County, Illinois, consisting of about twelve hundred and thirty acres (1, 280), with the machinery, live stock, plant, and equipment belonging to the same. Said coal lands and equipment, as provided by said decree and order of sale, will limb be offered separately, then the railroad and property appertaining to the same, then sil the property will be offered as an entirety, and will less the whichever way the entire property will self for the larger amount. Said property will not be sold for the larger amount. Said property will not be sold for the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will not be sold from the larger amount. Said property will see the larger amount. Said property will see the larger amount. Said property will see the larger amount of sale, and the balance of purchase mouet without suppraisement, and not subject to the laws of the

appraisement, and not subject to the laws of the state of Illinois conferring rights of redemption from mortgage sales.

No bid will be received or cried by the Special Master mices the bidder first deposit with him ten thousand dollars (810,000) in cash to insure the good faith of the bid, and if the biddis upon the property separately the discould be subjected to the bid, and if the biddis upon the property separately the discould be subjected to the subject of the property dereby dereb

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

QUATERMASTER-GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ASSIGN OF THE SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAR "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to receit headatones over the graves of soldiers who served be the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873. For those interred in National Military Cometeries." The total number to be Turnished is settimated at 17, coo. Specifications describing in settal the standard faced by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell. A. Q. M. U. S. A., In charge of Kational Cemeteries, Washington, D. C. Specifications of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.

All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient paramaty, and none will be considered, except for the content of the headstones to be furnished to the specimens white markle, of grades named in the specimens.

operate thould be inclosed in scaled envelopes and frequency from the second of the second of the second of the interest of the second of the Land of the second of the se

M. G. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTYERS MALLITARY
DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,

OFFICE CRIEF AND DEFOT QUARTERMATER,
Sealed proposals, in cipilcate, will be received at thisesize until 12 o'clock proon, May 12, 1878. for the derivery of the following many be wanted: 183 horses (preferably
Seathern lows or Northern Missouri) for the Department of
the Fiste, to be delivered at Omaha; 175 (preserably Rennucky) for the Department of Dakota, to
be delivered at St. Paul; and 100 for the Department of
the Alissouri, to be delivered at Companied June 5,
which was the season of the delivery of the completed June 5,
The animals will be inspected by a Board of
officers at each of the place of delivery, and must contended to the complete of th

### WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Petard Applied to the Seat of Kellogg.

And the Explosion May Be Expected within a Very Short Time.

Not Justice, but Political Necessity, the Moving Cause.

The Non-Interference Bill Taken Up in the Senate.

Representative Chalmers' Version of the Fort Pillow Massacre.

Disclaims All Responsibility for That Horrible Affair.

But Acknowledges that There Was Much Needless Slaughter.

More Sharp Criticism of District-Attorney Bangs' Ad-

IN THE SENATE.

CLUTCHING FOR KELLOGG'S SEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The initiatory teps towards ousting Senator Kellogg from his seat in the Senate have been taken, and at 7 o'clock this evening, after debating the subject since noon, the resolution conferring upon the Committee on Elections the power to conduct an inquiry into the charge of obtaining his seat by bribery, preferred against Kellogg by the contestant, Spofford, was passed by a strict party vote. The speech of Senator Kellogy in his own defense was the principal one of the de-bate, and produced a profound sensation. His strongest point was that, although each and every allegation contained in Spof-ford's memorial was an indictable offense under the laws of Louisiana, yet despite the facts that the Democrats held full sway over every department of that State for two years, and absolutely controlled its mahinery of justice, and had concocted every device to fasten some criminal offense upon him with a view to procuring his indictment, they

THEY NEVER WOULD SUCCEED. Kellogy told the Democrats in plain terms what he thought of the entire proceedings, and re-minded them that the time would yet come when the chalice would be commen own lips. For years he had walked in the valley of the shadow of death. Juries had been packed and witnesses suborned to bring indictinst him, but he had come out of it

Mr. Logan offered to amend the resolution by adding a proviso to inquire into causes for the disintegration of the Packard and the organizadid this in good faith, because he feared the Democratic caucus, in shaping their business, had omitted it. He charged that their motive was simply to seize Rellogg's SEAT.

Mr. Saulsbury replied by saying that the com-pliments and censures of the Senator from Ill-nois were alike to be disregarded. A censure from him was a compliment, and a compliment was a censure.

Mr. Logan said this language was discourte

ons in the extreme, and was without precedent in the history of the Senate. He retailated by mocking compliments to Mr. Saulsbury, whose towering intellect and massive brain he especially extolled. He charged the Democrats with partisan unfairness, and with directly evading the only point in the controversy, namely, the validity of the Nicholls Legislature. The debate at times was very personal. Blaine spoke of the Democrats as shirks, which Voorhees took as personal, and retorted with fiery ardor, charging Mr. Blaine, in turn, with being a pet tilogger. Mr. Morgan was at least discourteour to Mr. Kellogg, asking him flatly if he objected to Mr. Kellogg, asking him flatly if he objected to an inquiry into charges of bribery made against him. Mr. Edmunds thought this was unparliamentary and insulting, and asked for a ruling by the Chair. Mr. Thurman ruled that the rules had not been violated, and the ques-tion was repeated, much to the disgust of the

Republicans.

Mr. Carpenter made his first speech in support of Hoar's substitute, and the lawyers praised it highly. It was moderate, clear, and logical, in striking contrast with the partisan speeches of several prominent Democrats.
Messrs. Edmunds and Hear united with Carpenter in giving great strength to the Republican position that the case was resadjudicata.

There is no doubt but Kellogy will be unseat-

ed upon any pretext that the inquiry may offer Upon this the Democrats appear to be united
After the Kellogg-Spofford resolution had
been disposed of, Mr. Eaton aucceeded in calling up the House bill to prevent military interference at the elections as the pending order for
to-morrow. Mr. Blaine will offer as an amendment his proposed amendment to the sixth
section of the Army bill, which provides heavy penalties for carrying concealed weapons to places where any elections are to be held. Mr. Hill has already given notice of his intention to speak on this bill, and it is said that he will at-tempt a reply to Conkling's speech on the Army bill. The debate will begin to-morrow.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRETENSE.

The DEMOCRATIC PRETENSE.

The Democratic Senators are endeavoring to make it appear that their purpose in ordering the investigation of the title to the Kellogg seat is not to recognize the claim of Spofford to that seat. They say that, should the merits of the case be gone into, the point to be determined will be simply whether Mr. Kellogg is entitled to the seat or not logg is entitled to the seat or not. Mr. Spofford will be regarded as standing in the Mr. Spofford will be regarded as standing in the position of a petitioner or memorialist. He was at best only a minerity candidate in the election which resulted in Mr. Kellogg's favor, and Congress has adopted the rule of English elections not to seat a minority candidate in the place of a majority candidate when the latter is for any reason onsted or declared ineligible.

THE DEBATE.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—In the Senate this morning, consideration was resumed of the resolution asking for authority to take testimony is the contested case of Spofford against Kellogg, and Mr. Carpenter continued his remarks in support of Senator Kellogg's right to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Carpenter argued that where an officer

or tribunal clothed with authority has made due inquiry into the case before it, and pronounced judgment or determined the matter, that is an end of the question. If this were not so, there would be no end to the litigation. The duty of the Senate, he contended, is judicial, and the Senate must perform its duties in a judicial sense. The resolution ought not to pass, because the Senate had no jurisdiction over a matter already decided.

Mr. Morgan said Spofford stated in his memorial presented early in the session that very recently he had discovered new and material evi-

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

rial presented early in the session that very recentry he had discovered new and material evidence which made Kellogg's election null and
void, because he had personally used corrupt
influences to procure it. If this be true it could
not be said that Kellogg possessed the qualifications of a Senator within the meaning of the
Constitution, for a man who obtained a place
by bribery and corruption had no such qualification as would entitle him to a seat in this body.
The subject, under the circumstances stated,
was always subject to investigation until it was
finally decided, and there was nothing to preclude the Senate from taking action upon the
memorial.

said: In the presentation of this resolution the Senate was antagonized by the proposition from the Senate was antagonized by the proposition from the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), declaring the question had already been decided by the Senator on had already been decided by the Senator on the merits in favor of Kellogy. The Committee had been charged by that Senator with "pretense." by the Senator from New York (Conkling) with a "scheme," and by the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) with a "spirit of revolution." He (Saulsbury), in replying to all these charges and insinuations, said the Committee furthered no scheme, no pretense, no spirit of revolution, but simply asked the authority to take testifnony in order to lay all the facts before the Senate for intelligent action, and to conduct the examination in the interest of truth and fairness.

Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment to the pending resolution authorizing the Committee to take testimony only so far as relates to the charge of personal misconduct on the part of said Kellogy that may render him liable to expulsion or censure. He wished to confine the investigation to this point because the question of Kellogy's right to his seat had already been determined on its merits. He did not deny the power of the Senate to reverse this decision. He did not deny the power of this body to pass a resolution saying that the Legislature of Vermont did not elect him (Edmunds) and the next day saying that it did. He was to-day a Senator and to-morrow not a Senator, according to the caprice of the Senate. This body had the power to do this because it could do as it liked; but it would be

A MONSTROUS AND A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF DUTY

to exercise power in that way. So it was here. The resolution declaring Keilogg entitled to a seat might have been reconsidered on motion of a Senator who voted in the majority and then rejected, but the rules required that such action must be taken within a fixed time, and any body of men who violated the fundamental theory of having decisions of this body reversed and changed, otherwise than by fixed and prudent laws, were taking a step most dangerous to justice, liberty, and yood government.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected—yeas, 20; nays, 27.

Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment to the pending resolution, providing that the inquiry shall be confined to matters alleged in the memorial of Spofford to be new and different from those covered by the previous inquiry. Disagreed to—yeas, 20; lays, 27.

Mr. Hoar enbutted an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

"And said Committee are further instructed to inquire and report whether bribery or other corrupt or unlawful measures were used to secure the alleged election of Spofford, the memorialist."

Mr. Saulsbury said he was instructed by the Committee to accept the amendment.

Mr. Edmunds offered an amendment recognizing the validity and finality of the decision which secured Kellogg his seat.

This was disagreed to—veas, 20; nays, 27.

Mr. Loran offered an amendment empowering and directing the Committee further to make inquiry whether any unlawful or corrupt means were used to disorganize the legislative body that elected Kellogg, so that it might elect Spofford, the memorialist.

Mr. Conkling briefly supported the amendment.

Mr. Voorbees asked him whether the inquiry in the validity and the seated to the previous inquiry in the validity and the seated to the previous inquiry whether the previous inquiry in the validity and inside the inquiry whether any unlawful or corrupt means were used to disorganize the legislative body that elected Kellogg his seat.

are. Conking replied that in discussing a question of this importance they were not to consider which individuals or persons might be affected, and expressed his surprise that the Senator from Indiana should be opposed to the amendment.

Senator from Indiana should be opposed amendment.

Mr. Voorhees said he was satisfied the Committee on Privileges and Elections would do justice without the coercive measures proposed by the amendment. The Committee did not desire dictation from the opposite side.

Mr. Logan, in advocating his amendment, said that, inasmuch as the Democratic caucur had overlooked the matter, and had no desire to cover up frand, he thought there might be

A COMPLETE EXAMINATION,

A COMPLETE EXAMINATION,
in order to see whether bribery or corruption
had been used by the Democrats to break up
the Legislature that elected Kellogg and enable
them to organize one to elect Spofford, the

them to organize one to elect Spofford, the naemorialist.

Mr. Blaine asked the Democrats why they did not look at the other side of the question. Why did they shirk?

Mr. Eaton said they would not shirk, but would vote down the amendment.

Mr. Yoorhees said Mr. Blaine had many set phrases implying cowardice and fleeing away. Let the Senator dismiss them forever. None on the Democratic side were shirking. The Senator should apply his plantation manners in the dark part of Maine. The Senator also made use of terms which implied inferiority and want of courage and manliness on the part of others while implying superiority for himself. With personal regard for the Senator for long years, he would appeal to the Senator to dismiss those set phrases from his vocabulary. The Senator, with his high, dashing spirit, arraigned the Democratic side of this Chamber because they would not support the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Logan), while they had, by agricing to the amendment or the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), covered the entire ground of that branch of the inquiry. Would the Senator

SHOW WHAT WAS LEFT?

Mr. Blaine read Mr. Logan's amendment to show that it and Hear's amendment were dissimilar, the former making loquiry about the disintegration of the Legislature that elected Kellogg.

Mr. Voorhees insisted that the amendment of Mr. Hoar covered all that was contemplated by that of Mr. Logan, and characterized the conduct of Blaine as pure pettifogging.

Mr. Blaine expressed his surprise that the Senator should apply to him that term after delivering to him a lecture on the use of words in his usual mild and placid manner. He would say, however, that the word "shirk," according to New England lexicographers, meant "to depart from." He did not know whether the sphileation of the word "pettifogging" showed respect for a man.

Mr. Voorhees said he was incapable of meaning personal offense. "Pettifogging" was the taking up of a small point that did not govern the question, while "sbirking" means to run away and skulk like cowards.

Mr. Blaine said he meant to use the word "shirk" in the plain Anglo-Saxou.

Mr. Logan denied, in reply to a remark by Mr. Saulsbury, that by offering his amendment he had expressed want of confidence in the Committee.

Mr. Hill said the Committee would faithfully

Committee.

Mr. Hill said the Committee would faithfully investigate everything that came within the scope of the authority which might be conferred on them, but they would not investigate the part the President took in the affairs of Louisiana unless it were particularly desired.

Mr. Jonas made a statement in regard to the politics of that State, and asserted that Spofford was elected by the legally constituted legislature. ture.

Mr. Kellogg replied to a portion of the remaks of his colleague, saving in conclusion that he defied his enemies when he was Governor of Louisiana, and he had defied them since,

Louisiana, and he had defied them since,

AND DEFEND THEM NOW.

Mr. Morgan asked whether the Senator was willing that the Committee should investigate the charge made against him by Spofford.

Mr. Edmunds raised the point of order that such an inquiry was divespectful to the Senator from Louisians.

Mr. Morgan said he meant no offense to the Senator, but the Senator from Vermont was now trying to shield the Senator from Louisians from the imputation of guilt.

Mr. Edmunds disclaimed any intention of shielding the Senator from Louisians from anything. He was trying to preserve the honor, and dignity, and decorum of the Senate.

The President pro tem. said he could not see in Morgan's remarks snything that was insuit-

ing or indecorous, and, therefore, the point of order would not apply.

Mr. Morgan said that if he had violated the propriety of the Senate he would withdraw the cutestion. makes more definite what the latter equally requires, and that, therefore, the President will not interpose a veto.

been too narrow an escape from an angry, in-criminating debate for them to settle down to routine legislation. There followed a consid-eration of the proposition made by Mr. Murch, of Maine, relating to the Eight-Hour law. Mr. Mürch read a long and prosy statement in support of the bill, which probut himself. He had heard that within the last fifteen days agents of the memorialist had approached; members of the Nicholis Legislature and had offered bribes to them if they would unite in his support. For the last four years he (Kellogy) had, so to speak, walked through "the valley of the shadow of death." He had been threatened with prosecution for perjury and other crimes. After the Packard Government had been overthrown and the Nicholis Government established for eight menths desperate efforts were made to have him indicted, and all his papers were examined in the hopes of finding some evidence on which the charges against him could be supported.

some evidence on which the charges against him could be supported.

He then spoke of what he had done for the interests of Louisiana, mentioning among other things that he had reduced the State debt, and had instituted a financial policy which was followed by the present Administration. He would at the proper time show immense Democratic frauds. He defended himself against all imputations, being conscious of

HIS OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL INTEGRITT.
The Senate voted to disagree to Logan's amendment—yeas, 19; nays, 28.
The Senate also rejected—yeas, 16; nays, 26—Hoar's substitute offered on the previous day, declaring that the Senate in October, 1877, decided the question on its merits and sested Kellogg.

cided the question of the resolution of the Kellogg.

The Senate then passed the resolution of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, authorizing them to take testimony in the matter of the memorial of Spofford, contesting the seat of Kellogg, with the amendment of Hoar, as mentioned in the former part of the proceedings, and which had been accepted by the Committee to-day without a division.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution

was yeas 26, nays 17.

All the votes taken to-day were strictly of a party character.
Mr. Eaton moved that the Senate take from the table the House bill to prevent military in-

Mr. Edmunds preferred the Senate should consider the business for which the extra session was called. The bill proposed to be taken up was in effect a declaration that there should be no appropriation unless there was at

posed of.

Mr. Edmunds was willing to admit that he had no such power, but he believed the Democrats would do what they believed best for the country, and as they understood it for the benefit of their party. THE ARMY-BILL RIDER.

THE ARMY-BILL RIDER.

The Senate, by a party vote—yeas, 27, nays, 15—took up the House bill to prohibit military interference at the polls.

Mr. Blaine submitted the following amend-

ment:

"Any person who shall carry a concealed deadly weapon at any place or within a mile of any place where a general or special election for Representatives to Congressis being held, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with a fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or with imprisonment for a period not less than six months nor more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

FORT PILLOW.

CHALMERS' STORY OF THE REUTAL MASSAGRE.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Gen. Chalmers roughs up in the House to-day the story of the Fort Pillow massacre in an attempt to vindicate himself from any responsibility for that event. How far he did so it will be for those who heard ner was very manly, earnest, and soldier-like, and he met most of the circumstantial alega-gations against him with denials which were plain and explicit. He showed that the man who testified that it was he who gave directions at the butchery must have been mistaken, in that the insignis of his rank were different from those which the Confederate officer described wore. He showed that he could not have bee taking drinks and boasting of the affair with officers afterwards, as he has

NEVER TAKEN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS in his life; but, whatever Gen. Chalmers may have done for himself in the way of this avowal of responsibility, he did not succeed in unwrit-ing the history of the Fort Pillow massacre. In-deed, Gen. Chalmers' statement to relieve him-self of responsibility only made more conspicu-ous and horrible the dastardly and cowardly butchery of Federal soldiers for which some Confederate power was responsible. It was a said story to have brought up again in the House of Representatives, and the almost frantic endeavors which Democrats other than Mr. Chalmers excited to prevent Burrows, of Michigan, from telling something of that horrible affair showed how unwilling the ex-Confederates were to have that black page in their history

their history

BROUGHT AGAIN TO THE PUBLIC GAZE.

But Gen. Garfield and Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, unwilling to let that damning event be entirely glossed over by any exhibition of mawkish sentimentality, stated in a few graphic words the story of the massacre, and confirmed their statement by the concurring testimony of sixty witnesses before the Congressional investigation, and by the official report made by the Rebei Gen. Forrest himself.

The ex-Confederates and Northern Democrats are displeased that Gen. Chalmers, in order to

The ex-Contederates and Northern Democrats are displeased that Gen. Chalmers, in order to attempt to vindicate himself, should have made so conspicuous the horrible tragedy by which the Confederates sought to deter negroes from being Union soldiers by butchering the first handful that was captured wearing the blue.

The House refused Gen. Chalmers' investigation into his conduct which he desired, the Democrats unanimously voting against it. Gen. Chalmers himself, swidently not expecting that an investigation would be accorded him, his only purpose was to make a personal explanation of his own conduct, and the Democrats do not thank him for having turned back to their dark page to erase his name from it, since it only serves more strongly to fix upon somebody, the responsibility for the acts of which the hitherto supposed author seeks to free himself.

THE ARMY BILL.

WILL THE PRESIDENT SIGN IT?

Receial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Wishington, D. C., May 7.—The Democrata are very confident that the President will approve the Military Interference bill. Speaking of that subject to-day Hiester Clymer sand:

"Why, we had the President's message before us in caucus, we studied it very carefully, and we framed that bill to fit it, and it does fit it."

Clymer in making this statement clearly shows we framed that bill to fit it, and it does fit it."
Clymer in making this statement clearly shows that the bill is a Democratic surrender to the veto message. The Democratic, confident that the Military Interference bill is to be signed by the President, say that the Army bill in that event will be immediately reported from the House Committee, just as it passed before without the amendment, and will be passed through both Houses without debate. The great fight, however, is still to come on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

DEMOCRATIC PREDICTION.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Ster prints an article this evening in which it states it has good reason for believing the President will sign the orealing bill relative to the army at the nolls. It is claimed that the only difference between this bill and the legislation already existing on the subject lies in the fact that the former

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

be Captains, and Second Lieutenants to be First

OBIO POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Gen. Garfield has just returned from Qhio, where he has spent a few days. He says the Republicans are in excellent condition for the campaign, comprehend all issues before Congress, and are very earness.
He says Secretary Sherman would make a very
strong candidate for Governor, but thinks that
he prefers to make his canvass for the Senate to

The Grand Jury here, it was suppose concluded not to find a hill of indiarainst Carter Harrison, but it is undithat the case has not yet been disposed of

Illinois, Secretary of the United States Lera-on at Paris, arrived to-day on a brief official

HUNTING THEM UP.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—A Commit has been appointed to secure the attendance Democratic members of the House of Resentatives, as far as practicable, and, in case the absence of members, to arrange pairs political, financial, and all other important of the control of

THE STANLET COURT-MARTIAL.

The record and findings of the court-maris
of Col. Stanley have been received by the W
cepartment, and are now in the hands of a
udge Advocate-General. ney Bangs seems destined to be continually the target of opposition. His opponents have re-moved their base from Chicago to Washington, and within a few days there have been rumors of new attempts to assail his administration of

THE REPURDING CERTIFICATES.
Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday report \$553,500.

Mr. Ingalls, the resolution was adopted calling on the President to communicate to the Senate what measures have been taken to prevent the

are cited in support of these charges. The Chi-cago Match Company, according to official rec-ords, is indebted to the Government for stamps Mr. Chalmers called up, as a question of privilege, the resolution offered by him for an investigation into his conduct at Fort Pillow. He of the Kenosha Company, which owes the Gorernment \$23,400 for stamps. The bondsmen for this Company are all from Chicago, and their bond was approved by Judge Bangs. They are Matida Raibh, Robert Jones, and Charles A. Perkins, all residents of Chicago. said that his friends had pointed out to him the difficulties in the way of such an investigation, and that he himself recognized the danger of rekindling the fames of passion and prejudice which all good men desired to see covered up in which all good men desired to see covered up-their ashes; but it was a hard thing to ask as diers who had lost all save their honor to pe-mit that also to be taken away from them by repetition of accusations that were utterly un-true. The action of the house yesterday has however, satisfied him that gentlemen were no-willing now to go into the investigation, an therefore he had concluded to accept the advi-of his friends, and make his own state ment. He then narrated the incidents of the attack on Fort Pillow, in which attack in had been early in the day in command of the Confederate cavalry, but about 9 o'clock in the WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day agreed upon a new bill relative to the reserve of Naof the legal-tender now held for reserve, and help to force silver into circulation. The theory seems to be that the banks in the redemption cities will release the legal-tender deposits and put silver certificates in their place in the reserve. THE BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—The Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, engaged in considering the bill introduced by Mr. Buckner on the 21st ult. requiring the reserves of National banking associations to

the reserves of National banking associations to be kept in standard gold and silver coin in lieu of lawful money, to-day reported, as a substitute, a bili amendatory of Sec. 5,191 of the Revised Statutes, so that the National banking associations in the several cities enumerated in said section shall hereafter be required, in lieu of lawful money, to have on hand at all times, in standard gold and silver coins, or in coin certificates, at least two-fifths of 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of their notes in circulation and deposits; and that every other National banking association not mentioned in Sec. 5,191 shall have on hand in said coins three-fifths of 25 per cent of the aggregate deposits.

Mr. Burrows branded the allegation as utterly

Secretary of the Hitt

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—On mo

ence in elections was read twice, and, by a vot of 24 against 31, the Senate disagreed to the mo tion of Mr. Edmunds to refer it to the Commit tee on the Judiciary, and then laid it on the table to be called up hereafter.

saved wholly untouched. A part of the Federal troops had run out of the fort, and nearly all of those were killed or wounded, but a large number of the garrison (mostly white men) had remained, and they had gathered around Gen. Forrest and nimself for orotection, and had been protected. As to Confederates taking advantage of a flag of trues in order to gain a better position, that statemens we not true. He said so in vindication of his desicommander, for

Glory is the soldier's pride—
The soldier's wealth is header.

The garrison of Fort Pillow numbered 377 men, of whom about 40 per cent were saved; about 300 were killed and wounded, and about 250 on the Confederate side.

Remarks were made by Mr. Garfield as to the impolicy of reopening the subject, with an inimation that the officers were not so responsible as had at first been supposed, but the general impression at the time had been atrengtisened by an order issued three weeks previously by Gen. Forrest that if the fort were surrendered the garrison should be treated as prisoners of war; but if the works were stormed no quarter might be expected. He was glad so much had been done by the gentleman from Mississippi to disconnect his name from responsibility in the matter.

The subject occupied the attention of the

disconnect his name from responsibility in the matter.

The subject occupied the attention of the House for a long time, and at one period there were indications of trouble between Messra. Chalmers and Burrows, in consequence of an allusion made by Mr. Chalmers to some criticisms against Mr. Burrows for his own communing the War.

Mr. Chalmers, however, disclaimed any personal knowledge on the subject, saving that he had his information from a Washington newspaper.

Finally the whole subject was laid on the

Finally the whole subject was laid on the table.

The Eight-Hour law went over on the expiration of the morning hour, and the bill relating to coinage and bullon certificates was taken up, and Mr. Claffin spoke in opposition to it. 'As to the allegation that the demonstization of alive had been a trick, Mr. Claffin declared the act had been considered and printed is two Congresses, and had the assent even of the gentleman from Fennsylvania (kelley).

Mr. Kelley protested that he never assented to it.

Mr. Claffin sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the House proceedings to prove the correctness of his statement.

Mr. Kelley expiained that the remarks attributed to him were made in the discussion of the question of subsidiary coinage, and again defined that he ever assented knowingly to the demonstization of silver. In expianation of other matters, he remarked that a pup got his eyes open in nine days, and that he (kalley) had learned a good deal in the intervaling years.

Mr. Cleftin supposed that Mr. Helian sentled

had learned a good deal in the intervaling years.

Mr. Claffin suggested that Mr. Heliey could not claim to be a very young pup, and that he should allege that men who had the same ideas as himself at one time had been influenced or improper motives, or had attempted to perpetrate a "trick" on the country.

Mr. Reliey denied he had ever used the word "trick" in connection with the matter. The pending bit he characterized as one of the most extraordinary ever introduced. Its effect would be to issunch the country again on a sea of irredeemable currency.

Mr. Vance spoke in favor of the bill, Mr. Kiefer asked Vance whether he, with majority of the Democrate in the House, has not voted to deprive the trade-dellar of its legal-tender quality.

Mr. Vance said he did not recollect, but he

He Desires All His Friends to Oppose His Candidacy for Governor.

He Feels the National Treasury to Be "His Peculiar Field."

True Inwardness of the Recent Hullabaloo About Sherman.

The Noise All Made by Democrat Leagued to Destroy Thurman.

Probable Defeat of the New Constitu tion in California.

SECRETARY SHERMAN DLUMBUS, O., May 7.—Secretary Sherman and here this afternoon, and was met at the by members of the Republican State tral Committee and a local delegation of comblicans. He spent the afternoon receiving tends at the Neil House. This evening a respiten was given in his honor by ex-Gov. Willim Dennison, which was largely attended by embers of the Legislature, State officers, and

ns, regardless of political antece THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH. decretary was serenaded at his hotel at ek, and, after a brief introduction by expison, he said:

GENTLEMEN, I know very well that I am I GENTLEMEN, I know very well that I am not indebted for this reception for anything that I have done, but rather to the fact that as a citizen of the State of Ohio, born and bred among you, and spending all my life here, I have been more or less connected with public affairs for the past few years. I know also, fellow citizens, that there is quite a diversity of opinion among you in regard to political affairs, and it would not be proper for me to enter into anything like a political discussion to enter into anything like a political discussion of the questions upon which men differ. I ought not to take advantage of your kind hospitality to say anything that will wound the feelings of any man of any party, but there are some matters connected with public affairs in which you have a COMMON INTEREST, and upon which I could talk to you very well

rithout wounding the sensibilities or injuring the feelings of any one. e over two years ago, when I assum se office I now hold, the people of the United tate were distracted with a very important uestion. For two years we had nothing in lation except paper money issued by the ernment and the National banks. Three or cars before that time the people of this ry had met with of one these financial remains which occur in the history of sations, and by which all classes doubly afflicted. Man then engaged in ment were suddenly thrown cut of em-ut. The capital invested in industries loyment. The capital invested is industries as suddenly lost. Enterprises of great mosent were suddenly stopped by the panic. The oor hecame poorer, and the rich lost their ossessions. It is a great error to suppose that the oor only suffered. I believe the rich were just a much affected by the panic. Two years ago, then I assumed the office I now hold, he question came up, Which is the best emedy for the matter? A law had been passed by Congress declaring that the best policy for all was to come back to a specie standard, so hat every dollar in money in the hands of the cople would be represented by gold and silver oin. That was the law, and I was required to moree it. I believe honestly that the best oiling for all, rich and poor, capital and labor, was to bring our paper money up-to—
THE STANDARD OF GOLD COIN.
his, I believe, was the only method to bring

This, I believe, was the only method to bring us out of the panic. I believe that honestly, us out of the panic. I believe that honestly, but I recognize some among you who believe that was not the right course. You believe the right course was to issue more saper money and inflate the currency to bring you relief, but I had the advantage of having the law on my side and the determination to carry out my idea, and I believe it was best for you all. [Applause.] Now, I did execute the law, and that is all the credit I am entitled to. My friends in Ohio are disposed to extol me beyond my merits for simply doing my duty.

Now, fellow-citizens, what has been the result! Your money is all equal to gold coin, although its intrinsic value is less. United states notes and National bank notes are always at par with each other. The result is, all branches of industry are improving. I say to you that, but for this resumption of specie-payments, you would still secretarists thereof the Singapor of the secretarist thereof the Singapor of the secretarists thereof the Singapor of the secretarists thereof the Singapor of the secretarists thereof the Singapor of the Singapor of the secretarists thereof the Singapor of the Si

d silver, and yet, strange to say, how it is as ood as gold and silver, nobody wants the gold deflyer, and that is the greatest mystery of all. Before resumption we had a double cur-mey, one for the bondholders and one for the

cult was accomplished, since resumption

OUR REVENUES HAVE INCREASED,
although the national taxes are not higher, yet
the revenues have increased because business
has increased. Our revenues have increased so
that for the last year or two we have exported
near \$300,000,000, which is making our country
richer and richer. A short time ago it was estimated that \$300,000,000 of bonds were hold
abroad, whereas we now believe but about \$150,000,000 are held abroad, and we are now ready
to pay these in com. [Applause.]

Since resumption our public debt has been reduced. In the year 1877 I tried hard to self
some 4 per cent bonds, and the people thought
I was a fool for trying it. Yet I soid some
\$75,000,000. In 1878 I tried again. There was
difficulty in selling before resumption, because
it required coin to purchase, and the people had
only currency, but since the last of January this year \$550,000,000 of 4 per
cent bonds have been disposed of, which means
a saving of \$11,000,000 in interest every year.

THE ADVANTAGE OF OUR COUNTRY
is that every man has a chance to fill the highest
office in our land if he is but diligent. In this
Republic there is no royal road to place. All the
law can do is to give all men equal rights,
and no distinction should be made between ditiens. The black citizen who
has a heart and a wife has the same right
to life and liberty as the haughtiest white
man fiving. Every man who marches to the
public aerclase the rights of a freeman, and
should be protected in that right whether he
were in the awamps of Louisiana, on the sandhould see that the United States,
and not Louisiana, Bouth Carolina,
New York City, or any city, make laws which
were to a fair election hw, having additional
arriers which will protect the purity of the
elections, and not the repeal of those we now
are. It will no asid. Why nott ever the

ter for the States to settle for medica! My answer is this: The States regulate the election of State and municipal ers, but the members of Congress, who ex-se your political power in the National Gov-uent, are officers of the United States, in sense that the Constitution has expressly that Congress may provide a mode of elect-the Congress. Now, the people elect the tors who elect the Possidon; and the Loriing the Congress. Now, the people elect the Electors who elect the President, and the Legis latures who elect the Senators, and the Nationa Government has no right to interfere with the election of Senators. But Congress ought to provide laws to prevent any man from casting

at one election, and then go quit of punishment. There ought to be no infringement of the right of any citizen in any State. You must take nothing from the nation for the State, and nothing from the State for the mation. The nation must prescribe the mode of electing Members of Congress; the State, the subordinate officers. What Congress ought to do should be to put additional safeguards around the ballot-box rather than taking them from it. You can do nothing with the local laws, and you must do it by national law. You have a national judiciary whom you can invest with the enforcement of that law. Then we could punish the violators of that law. Now, these are the ideas of the next few years, the ideas of the future of the country. We will have others, but the most important will be whether we shall have hougst elections and bard money, and I am in favor of both. I want to make PORTY OR MORE TISSUE-PAPER BALLOTS

want to make about myself. Some of my newspaper friends have tried to make me a candidate for Governor of Ohio, but I hope none of you will yote for me in convention or before the people. I propose to stick to my present place until the question of resumption is settled beyond a doubt. I want to convince everybody that the experiment of resumption is a success; that we can resume; that the United States is not bound to have its notes hawked about at a discount, but that a note of the United States is not bound to have its notes hawked about at a discount, but that a note of the United States is not bound to have its notes hawked about at a discount, but that a note of the United States may travel about the world, everywhere received as equal to gold coin, as good as any note ever issued by any nation, either in ancient or modern times. I want to see our debt reduced, which will be done through the 4 per cent bonds. If the present policy prevails, we shall be able to borrow all the money aceded for National uses, and for leasthan 4 per cent,—perhaps as low as 8. I want to see interest reduced in all branches of business, so that capital will not be so far beyond the reach of those whose energies fit them for any branch of business. I want to see labor and capital working hand in hand, like two gentle maidens helping each other, so that every man willing to work may have an equal chance with all his other workmen, for the higher positions of life. I thank you sincerely for your attention."

Gen. Robinson proposed three cheers for the secretary, which were given with a will. The audience then dispersed. ONE PERSONAL REMARK

THURMAN'S ENEMIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., May 7.—The events of the Columbus, O., May 7.—The events of the past week have had the effect of producing one of the most intense political sensations of the day. What first appeared a measure only adopted to place Gov. Bishop on the retired list turns out to have been inaugurated for the purpose of also embracing Senator Thurman within its circle. A gentleman wall informed as to the plan adopted, and whose standing and reliability are unquestioned, gives information derived from the reading of letters and telegrams of those interested in the management. grams of those interested in the management of the undertaking. The plans and specifications are substantially as follows: First, to take advantage of Secretary Sherman's visit to Ohio by proclaiming that, naving accomplished the duty for which he was called to the Treasury, he was now free to accept the Gubernatorial nomination, if tendered him by the Ohio Republicans. These sensational telegrams were double-leaded in the Cincinnat Enquirer, and at once created the desired effect. Gov. Bishop at once created the desired effect. Gov. Bishop was referred to as being altogether too feeble an appendage to attach to the Democratic ticket. The Sherman boom was pronounced a success, the Enquirer people kept up the excitement, and Senator Thurman took alarm at the state of affairs said to exist, and at once started his trusted monthpiece, John G. Thompson, to Ohio for the purpose of consuita-tion with Gen. Rice. While here these gentlenen most thoroughly alarmed the rank and file would result in Gov. Bishop's renomination. So far the scheme, backed by Wash McLean, has worked to a charm. Gov. Bishop, who one week ago was leading all competitors, has fallen to third place. The Enquirer desired to kill Bishop first, and then draw Thurman into the ripool, by having Ewing on hand to accenwhirpoot, by having been previously arranged that the Greenbackers should demand him as a compromise candidate, this being the price of their support. It is known that Ewing is agreeable to the above plan, and, should the Democracy be able to force Senator Sherman to Democracy be able to force Senator Sherman to accept, then Ewing would head the Democracy, and a square fight be made on the financial question, leaving Senator Thurman entirely out of the race. Should Ewing be successful, he is to be rewarded by the Senatorship, and possibly something higher. It is claimed by those antagonistic to Senator Thurman that, whether the Democrats win or not, it will be damaging to that gentleman it is stated that some of Mr. Tilden's friendslare. t is stated that some of Mr. Tilden's frier aiding this plan of procedure. Gen. Rice, having no aspirations beyond that of Governor, is backed by Mr. Thurman and his entire party of friends. Among those who are stated to be in the ring are Wash McLean, Senator Pendleton, and other gentlemen of high political aspira-tions, who would be benefited by Mr. Thurtions, who would be benefited by Mr. Thurman's political demise. Taken as a whole, the scheme has been managed with much ability, and has utterly demoralized the Democracy, who are not now disposed to intimate who their leader will be, all desiring to await the action of the Republican Convention on the 28th inst. It is apparent, however, that Gen. Ewing's nomination is quite probable should there not be a marked change on the political board.

Interviews with Secretary Sherman this afterneon bring out nothing new in regard to his becoming a candidate for Governor. He only repeats what he said at Mansfield, and that was that he was not a candidate, and desired any movement looking toward his nomination to be discouraged. He had implicit confidence in the Republicans achieving a victory with any good man.

CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The election in the city has been conducted with the greatest vigor by both parties. There has been an almost total suspension of business, and the best men in the city have been in constant attendance at the polls. The year is very heavy, probably the polls. The vote is very beavy, probably over 40,000. The opponents of the new Constitution are confident that it has been defeated by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. While something

by 10,000 to 12,000 majority. While something must probably be allowed for sanguine feelings, there is no doubt that the majority against its adoption a heavy.

Advices from the country indicate large majorities against it in the populous counties of Alameda, Santa Clara, Sacramento, and others, but not enough has been received to warrant any estimate as to the general result.

San Francisco, May 7.—The Opposition concede this city by 9,000 majority against the Constitution. The majority will probably be over 10,000.

Returns from the interior are yet too meagre to state with any accuracy the result there but the present indications are that the vote outside of San Francisco will be a small majority in favor of the new Constitution. There is no question; however, as to the defeat of the instrument, as the majority against it in the city will far more than overcome the country.

During the evening there have been some minor disturbances in the city, but nothing of a serious nature.

MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT.

MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT.

\*\*Rectal Dismotch to The Pribums.\*\*

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 7.—The Democrats of this Supreme Court District to day issued a formal call for a convention to be held in this city on the 15th to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge. The candidates in the field are the Hon. John H. Mulkey, H. P. Buxton, and Judge J. M. Pollock, Democrats; the Hon. E. B. Green, Republican; and Judge T. B. Tanner, Independent.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.
HARRIBURO, May 7.—The Democratic State
Central Committee has decided to hold the
State Convention here July 16.

TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 7.—The official count elects Duenaweg, Republican, City Treasurer, by one majority.

CRIMINAL NEWS

Thirteen Lawyers Fall to Find Col. Alston Guilty of Murder.

His Slayer Convicted, and Given a Sentence of Life-Imprisonment.

The Wife of the Murderer Prostrated by the Finding of the Jury.

Horrible Circumstances Surrounding the Parr Butchery at Philadelphia.

Young Judy, a Scion of the Short-Horn Aristocracy, Kills His Man.

THE ATLANTA TRIAL. APLANTA, Ga., May 7 .- The jury in the Cox case, after remaining out from 7 yesterday evening until 8 o'clock this afternoon, and in the meantime appealing to the Judge to be re-charged, brought in a verdict of guilty, accompanying it with a recommendation to mercy, as provided under the new law of Georgia, framed by Col. Alston bimself. This recommendation commuted the death-sentence to imprisonment for life. The Judge had no discretion to discregard the appeal. Instead or this verdict being a relief to the wife of the prisoner, as had been expected, it threw her into uncontrollable grief. As the foreman of the jury announced it, she rushed from her husband's side toward the window. He caught her, drew her gently into a chair, and tried to comfort her. She screamed his name aloud, coupling it with the most endearing eighhets saying, "In spite of all this evidence, too!" It was evident that she had hoped for much happier results. The prisoner himself was literally unmoved, his whole attention being apparently engrossed with his wife. Before the sentence was prenounced his counsel asked for a stay in the proceedings, that he might make a motion for a new trial. This will give them an appeal to the Supreme Court, and may result in a new trial, although this result is not considered probable. Solicitor Ben Hill, Jr., is quoted as saying that Alston's law amending the punishment for murder has virtually abolished capital punishment in Geor-gia, as is will be next to impossible to secure a verdict unaccompanied with a recommen to mercy. The verdict of to-day does not giv complete satisfaction, but is a relief from the threatened mistrial. Cox is reported as being completely overcome to-night at the jail, and sa saying that, unless he can get justice and alter the present sentence, death would have been

To the Western Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.— the jury in the Cox case was out all night. They came in at noon to day to be recharged in full. At 8:45 they came in and announced that they had agreed upon a verdict. It was detained to correct at

upon a vertice. It was detailed to correct an informality, and was then read as follows:

We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty, and recommend that he be punished by imprisonment for life in the Pentitentiary.

Cox received the verdict with calmness, having evidently nerved himself for the worst. His wife, on hearing the words so fatal to her hopes, sat for a moment trembling with emotion, and then rushed for an open window near by with the purpose to throw herself to the ground below. She was wild grief. As she reached the window she was caught by Cox, who held her fast. She threw her arms around his neck and clung to him, wildly exclaiming, "Oh, my God! Oh, my poor darling!" Her shrieks were heartrending, and the occupants of the erowded court-room could not restrain tears of pity.

Judge Hillyer sentenced Cox to "be confined in the Penitentiary, or such other place as the Governor may direct, at hard labor for and during his natural life."

Gen. Gatrell gave notice that the defense would make a motion for new trial, and prayed a writ of supersedess. The execution of the sentence was therefore stayed twenty days. This penalty is virtually the extreme of the law wife, on hearing the words so fatal to her hopes,

sentence was therefore stayed twenty days. This penalty is virtually the extreme of the law in this State. As the law passed with Alston's aid at the last session of the Legislature giving juries the right to recommend life imprisonment in all cases of murder as they see fit, it in effect abolishes the death penalty. Cox thus is the first man convicted of murder who receives the benefits of that law.

nefits of that law.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—For a week or ten days. past the air has been rife with rumors of ques-tionable business transactions on the part of Mrs. Sarah W. Underwood, a lady moving in re-Mrs. Sarah W. Underwood, a lady moving in respectable society circles, and well known because of a strong penchant to speculate in wheat. Owing to the vagueness of these reports, nothing could easiely be written concerning the matter for the public prints. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Underwood was quietly arrested and promptly set at liberty on furnishing surety for her appearance in the Municipal Court about the her appearance in the Municipal Court about the 20th inst., for preliminary examination. The whole proceeding was conducted with the view of keeping the case out of print, and they succeeded remarkably well, all things considered. The charge preferred against Mrs. Underwood is forgery. The complainant, Harvey S. Hayden, represents that on the 21st day of April, 1878, he accepted from Mrs. Underwood a promissory note for \$1,200, which turned out to be a forgery. The note purported to be the paper of ery. The note purported to be the paper of Alvan G. Underwood, of Milford, Mass., while Underwood, a son of Alvan, and husband of the accused. Mr. Hayden states that he visited Milford for the purpose of ascertaining whether the note had really been signed by Alvan, but the latter positively denied the genuineness of the signature. It afterwards turned out that a number of similar notes were outstanding in the city, all of them given as security for the

follows: an bloom amount spaning

Herbert Ricker 2, 200
D. W. Linneld 2, 500
Harry S. Hayden 1, 200
Total 2, 500
A singular feature of the case is that John J.
Orton, one of the sufferers, has become Mrs.
Underwood's coupsel, while ex-Gov. Harrison
Lindington is her surety on the ball bond.
Another singular feature of the case is the similarity of the initials of the father and son, and,
more remarkable still, the similarity in their
signatures. This will render it extremely difficult to prove the forgery charged, or even anything more than false pretences. It appears
from the statement of Allan Johnson, one of
the sufferers, that Alvin G. Underwood, when
the note in hands was banded to him, said "it
did not make any difference about the note, as
it would be paid when due." Upon the strength
of this partial acknowledgment of the validity,
of the note proceedings to recover have
been commenced against the old gentleman.
The father-in-law of the accused was formerly
Cashier of a bank there, but retired some time
since. He has reached his 70th year, and is repated to be worth about \$75,000. Mrs. Underwood is a small woman, with dark complexion,
dark hair and eyes. She has an eye to business,
and has for years been a bold operator in wheat.
At one time, a year or more ago, she made \$25,000 in a single transaction, and as quickly lost
this sum and much more. She is prominent in
society circles, or rather has been as relacive
tunes having had a tendency to set her back
somewhat in that direction. Concerning her
case, she said to a reporter last evening:

"I have been mayies, rash, injudicions, extensity on I speculated for five years, and when
my londer judgment commenced me to set per back
somewhat in that direction concerning her
case, she said to a reporter last evening:

"I have been mayies, rash, injudicions, extensity on I speculated for five years, and when
my londer judgment of the partire of the years, and when
my londer judgment of the partire of the years, and when
my londer judgment of the partire of the years,
which me to y

has faith in me."

She objected to telling where the notes came from, and claimed that the family of Mr. Hayden had received favors at her hands that money

den had received twors at bewill never repay.

The counsel for Mrs. Underwood, John J. Orton, rushed into print this afternoon with a
communication calculated to show the line of
defence that will be presented. He says, speaking of the suit:

detense that will be presented. He says, speaking of the suit:

"It is in the interest of an irals creditor who is
aceking the aid of the Criminal Court to collect a
debt. It remains to be seen whether the worthy
lady who is so heartly-say assailed is more repretensible than a souliess creditor who wickedly
resorts to the Criminal Court to endeavor to force
a payment of a debt. The whole prosecution and
attempt to defame is a tissue of falsehood. There
are no forged notes if the case. They are all truly
signed by the name purporting to be signed to the
notes. And any one may say A. G. is either Alhert G. or Aivan G., as he claims. Yet the real
A. G. signed the notes, and he does not deny it.
If there is any mistake or misapprehension in the
matter on the part of any one, it certainly is not
the fault of the worthy lady who has been made
the victim of the hour's scandal."

A BRUTAL WRETCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Edward Parr was fully committed to-day for the murder of his daughter, Susan Irvin, after testimony showing that he calls a second to the s that he fully intended committing murde when he went to the house, and had also threatened to kill the husband. Parr was per-fectly insensible to the damning evidence. His came to America twenty years ago. He was first on the police force under Mayor McHenry, then a liquor-dealer. While in this business he ran twice for Alderman, but sold out both times. On the death of his wife his brutality seemed to increase, and his family was in constant fear of him. He grew worse and worse, until he was arrested for misdemeanor Jumping his ball, he fled to Illinois, where he became a cattle-drover. People West had more courage than his neighbors here, and he was tiary for five years for incest with the daughter whom he murdered yesterday, and eighteen months in addition for, burglary. The family returned to this city and the daughter married Irvin. The father followed as soon as his term was out, two years ago, and immediately upon his arrival attempted to kill the son-in-law who escaped by jumping from a second-story window. For this he went to jail aguin, and when he

jail aguin, and when he came out his first work was to find Irvin, who had moved meantime. The latter stepped out of the house one night, when Parr presented a revolver at his head and fired, Irvin escaping by a miracle. For this he got two years, which expired in March. Again he found the family; again he attacked Irvin with a shoe-knife. The latter this time did not recommend to the control of the latter than the latter this time did not appear against him, as his wife's terrible relations with the father would e again exposed. Parr then lodged a charge of assault and battery against Irvin, which did not hold, but on one of perjury the latter was con-

victed and sent to prison one month. The term excired yesterday, and he came home two hours after the murder to find a little 2-year-old child toddling about with its hands and feet smeared in its mother's blood. LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI. Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mempais, Tenn., May 5.—A correspondent telegraphed several days ago, on authority which was considered reliable at Starkville, Miss., that a negro detected in the act of

stealing corn and subsequently in setting fire to the barn and outhouses of his employer, had been caught, forced to employer, had been caught, forced to a confission before a committee composed equally of white and black citizens, and was by them hanged to a limb. Subsequent dispatches, however, showed that your infomant had anticipated the event, which culminated yesterday more fearfully than was at first ed, but was imprisoned, as were also several others whom he implicated in his confession. formation was received by telegraph from Starkville, this time from reliable sources: "Our sually quiet little city has been in a co for some days. It will be remembered that only a few days ago a special telegram from this place stated that Mr. Jordan Moore, a planter living a few miles south of here, had been shot at by unknown parties, that two large barns and a corn-crib, with their contents had been burned by incendiaries; that

contents had been burned by incendaries; that the guilty parties had been arrested, and one of whom, Devim Forter, confessed his guilt and criminated Johnson Spencer as an accessory. They were tried before an Investigating Court, and bound over to await the action of the Circuit Court; being in default of bail, they were incarcerated in the County Jail. Much has been said about lynching, the anticipation running so high that it was even reported executed before the accused had a hearing. Their guilt was manifestly accepted, though it was generally hoped that the laws of the land should be Mr. Moore's avenger. At about midnight, Saturday a body of men, 191 strong, both black and wnite, masked and armed, rode into town, and to the residence of Sheriff Peter Quinn, of whom the keys to the jail were demanded and received. They then went to the jail, confined the Jailer, Henry Isanes, in a cell, and took Deviln Porter and Johnson Spencer, who were making agonizing appeals for life, straoped them, to horses and left. The dead bodies of the two prisoners were subsequently found dangling from the cross-ties of a trestie a short distance from town."

THE ARTFUL. Aprilan, Mich., May 7.—Supt. Lovell, of the Ninth Division of the Railway Postal Service, came here last night, but failed to identify Henderson, the Post-Office till-thief, who claims to be a special detective of the Postal Service.

J. C. Stuart, Special Agent, headquarters at
Chicago, also reached here this morning, but ailed to recognize him. Several railroad passes ound on him are in the name of T. W. Arm strong. He has undoubtedly been to the postal service, and will yet be identified. Capt. Purdy,

of Toledo, and Sheriff Bullock, of Hilledale, recognize him as a fellow who in times past has obtained money of them and been entertained under the pretext of revealing valuable clews to criminal affairs which never came to pass. COL. JUDY'S SON. Brecial Disputch to The Tribuns.

JACKBONVILLE, Ill., May 7.—Last evening at Petersburg, Menard County, Dr. W. P. Cox, formerly of this county, aged 55, was abot by Scott Judy, a young man about 27 years of age, son of the well-known cattle auctioneer, Col. J.W. Judy, of Tallula, and died from the effects of the wound at 2 a. m. to-day. Cox was intoxicated, had tried to shoot Judy about a year ago. He began the quarrel last night, and attempted to draw his revolver, but Judy was too quick for him, fired first, and shot him twice in the breast. There

first, and shot him twice in the breast. There was a woman (Cox's wife) at the bottom of the trouble between them. Judy is in this dity to-night, having given himself up at once, and been released upon giving \$5,000 ball for appearance at the July term of Court. New York, May 7.—"Red Leary," awaiting a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts for complicity in the Northampton Bank robbery, escaped from the Ludlow-Street Jail to-night by the help of confederates, who hired rooms in an adjoining house, and cut a hole through the walls into the watercloset of the jail. Leary, who was allowed to walk about the corridors, went into the closet, and through the sperture into the next house, thence to the street. This is the second of the Northampton burglars who have escaped from the Ludlow-Street Jail. ESCAPED.

CAR-THIEVES.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 7.—Early this morning Detective Wright, of Bloomington, succeeded in capturing between here and Springfield two noted crooks, Charles Carney, of New York, and Charles White, alias "Rochester Bill," who had rified a cur of the Chicago & Alton train at Lawndale and stolen several hundred dollars in goods. Owing to the crowded condition of the line, and the number of side-tracks filled with cars, many attempts to burglarise cars are being made.

SHOT BY OFFICERS.

THERE HAUTS, Ind., May 7.—Harrison and Riley Stone, two brothers charged with various robberies committed in the vicinity of Eaton, O., were arrested near this city this afternoon, after both had been shot by the officers while

STABBED TO DEATH.

Manners, May 7.—A dispute arose in the grocery store of Zimmerman & Co., near the corner of Madison and Third streets, to-night, about a grocery bill, between Frank Zimmerman (white) and Henry Watker (colored). Frank COHEN.

MILWAUKER, Wis., May 7.—Chief of Police Kennedy left for Richmond this afternoon to bring back Cohen, the torger. He took with him the \$500 reward offered for Cohen's apprehension by Mr. Segnitz.

HORSE-THIEF. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CLINTON, Ill., May 7.—On Tuesday a horse worth \$125 was stolen by tramps from the farm of Charles Samuels, five miles west of this city. Horse-thieving is practiced on a large scale in

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 7.—George Hazzard, the ex-banker who was arrested here last fall and gave ball, for highway robbery in abstract-ing some papers belonging to himself in the possession of others, was tried and acquitted in the Circuit Court here to-day.

OUT ON BAIL. COLUMBUS, O., May 7.—George B. Lyon, Vice President of the State Mutual Aid Association arrested vesterday, charged with shooting with intent to kill, was arraigned this morning and pleaded not guilty. He was released on \$1,000 ball.

FATAL QUARREL.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna
PRIMESBURG, Ill., May 7.—Last night about
10 o'clock Dr. W. P. Cex and W. S. Judy, a lawyer, both of this place, got into a quarrel, when Cox was shot and killed by Judy in self-defense. Both were prominent men

SHOT AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DURANT, Miss., May 7.—In a difficulty s Vaughan's Station, James W. Rickitt shot and killed B. C. Bell, a prominent citizen.

JEFFREYS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 7.-A man was arresthere to-day supposed to be J. V. seffreys, the absconding Tax-Collector from Bedford, Ind.

CASUALTIES.

THE STRATFORD EXPLOSION. STRATFORD, May 7.—At the inquest this evening C. F. Dunbar, of Amherstburg, a contractor for blasting and dredging, was exmined, and testified that he had ordered, on trial, a shipment of vigorite powder from the Hamilton Powder Company, through their agent, Mr. Beach. It was reported to be a very powerful explosive. In his opinion the explos was caused by nitro-glycerine, or some compound of it, and not by an ordinary blasting powder. Nitro-glycerine powder, if properly made, should not explode by the jolting of a plosives in the ordinary way, if properly made Dr. Carl W. Volney, of Brockville, analytica chemist and manufacturer of explosives, de-scribed the nature of nitro-glycerine and kindred explosives. He was also of opinion that nitroglycerine caused the explosion, and thought it would not have occurred if the powder had been properly made. It might have been caused by the powder being overcharged with nitro-glycerine, and some of it leaked out, when it would be as explosive as nitro-glycerine under ordinary circumstances. N. Goulett, agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Beloit, testified to the shipping of thirty cases of blasting powder to C. D. Dunbar, Amherstburg, by the Hamilton Powder Company. He was of opinions that the cases contained ordinary blasting powder, as labeled, or he would not have received i without special authority. The reception of the powder at Montreal, and its transfer to another car for the West, was proved by em-ployes in Montreal. W. J. Spicer, Superin-tendent of the Grand Trunk Reilroad, testified to carry pitro-glycerine under any circum tances whatever. The Volney powder was onsidered the same as gunpowder. The innest adjourned at 11 p. m. till Friday evening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
WILEBSBARRE, Pa., May 7.—The Stanton shaft of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, operated by Charles Parish, was the scene of a terrific explosion of gas 650 feet below the ground last night, attended not only with extensive damage to the mine, but with loss of life. A fire was discovered in one of the gangways yesterday afternoon, and vigorous efforts were made to extinguish the same. The Stanton is one of the most dangerous mines in the valley, by reason of the presence of fire damp. About II o'clock last night—the men were driven back by the subterranean fire, which continued to spread with much fierceness. The deadly gas at the same time gathered in increasing quantity, when the final explosion took place with great violence. The men instinctively fell on their faces, as the burning gas always hovers a few feet above the ground, but the mine roof was so low that the flaming gas was pressed within a foot of the floor. The men made superhuman exertions to crawl along in the thin stratum of pure terrific explosion of gas 650 feet below the ground foot of the floor. The men made superhuman exertions to crawl along in the thin stratum of pure air, but could not wholly escape the flames, and some of them were horribly burned. As the mine was threatened with destruction by fire, all pumping operations were stopped to allow an accumulation of water, and a large force has been at work to day bringing a mountain stream to pour itself into the mine, which will require at least a week to extinguish the fire. After this is accomplished several months must clapse before it can be pumped out and work resumed. Three hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. The following is the list of victims: William Smith, dead; John Davis, dead; Levi Gibbons, dving; John Richards, fatally; Richard Faull, seriously; William Watkins, seriously; Martin Kerrigan, slightly; David Morgan, slightly; Samuel Llovd, slightly. David Morgan, slightly; Samuel Llovd, slightly. WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 7.—William Smith and John I. Davis, two of the men injured by the explosion at the Stanton shaft, died this evening.

FOREST FIRES. Porrerows, Pa., May 7.—A fire now raging in Berks County is destroying hundreds of acres of timber. The flames are rapidly extending eastward, doing great damage. The loss will be

FINANCIAL.

New York, May 7.—The suspension of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., woolen dry-goods commission merchants, was announced this afternoon, and took the trade by surprise, as afternoon, and took the trade by surprise, as it was one of the largest houses in the line, and had always stood very high. In January last their special capital was reduced from \$250,000 to \$100,000, and this caused some comment at the time, but it was claimed that the firm was just as strong as formerly. A week ago their credit was again questioned, and upon investigation their rating was withdrawn at Bradstreet's, although it was generally thought in the trade that they would tide over matters, and were not scriously embarrassed. Various causes are attributed for embarrassed. Various causes are attributed for their failure, and it is the general opinion in their failure, and it is the general counton in the trade that overadvances to mills and manufacturers, depreciation in manufactured goods, and old losses by bad debts are the main sources of their embarrassments. Their sliabilities are not yet known, and the estimates regarding them range from \$500,000 to \$750,000. It is said they do not owe much in this market, but it is shought the bulk of their paper is held by Eastern parties, banks, and consignees. They have not put any of their notes on the market since Jan. I. and have during the past four months largely reduced their liabilities, and the firm expected to tide over their difficulty. Their bank accounts were with the Hanover, Matropolitan, and Fourth and Ninth National Banks. It is said they do not owe more than the usual discounts to any of these institutions.

The firm is composed of E. A. Whittemore, John H. Peet, William Post, and S. B. Barlow as general partners, and Henry L. Dwyer special

capital during the past seven or sight vers has been estimated at about \$500,000. It is said the firm became involved un 1873 or 1878 with the Taconne Mill and the J. Wilcox Manufacturing Company, and lost upward of \$150,000. It is also said they suffered by the failure of the Meriden woolen Company, which was afterwards reorganized.

RELIGIOUS

THEOLOGICAL UNION. The annual meeting of the Baptist ological Union was held at the First Chu corner of Thirty-first street and South Park
avenue, last evening. There were preseut, among others, D. B. Cheney, A.
Owen, T. W. Goodspeed, Galusha Anderson,
James E. Tyler, J. Bulkley, G. W. Northup,
A. L. Farr, A. Blackburn, M. G. Hodge, W. R.
Harper, C. F. Tolman, Justin A. Smith, G. C. Lorimer, R. E. Neighbor, W. J. Kermott, Lewis Raymond, A. H. Slate, C. B. Durfes, C. D. Morris, J. F. Cook, and Messrs. D. Henry Sheldon, F. E. Hinckley, W. H. Holden, and Edward Goodman, many of whom were from abroad.

In the absence of the President, E. Nelso Biake, the Rev. Dr. Anderson called the meeting to order, and the Rev. Dr. Buikley led in On motion, a Nominating Committee, composed of D. Henry Sheldon, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, the Rev. M. G. Hodge, the Rev. C.

F. Tolman, and the Rev. Dr. Bulkley, was ap pointed to report officers for the coming year.

THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Was next read, showing that amid many reverses
the work of the Union had been reasonably suethe work of the Union had been reasonably successful. The attendance of punis at the Seminary had not been as large as in former years, but the course of studies had gone on with greater enthusiasm than ever before. The several Professors had labored with great earnestness, and their labors had been crowned with marked success. Beside the general course of studies, several brethren had delivered lectures which had awakened a new interest. All of the current expanses had been unet, yet the work of the Union had been somewhat curtailed. Great credit was due to the Faculty, who had cheerfully submitted to a very large reduction in their salaries. The removal to Morgan Park had been a good move, and the indications were that the class the coming year would be larger than ever before, and that the work of the Union would be greatly blessed. The report was placed on file and ordered printed.

THE TREASURER,

Edward Goodman, then submitted his report for thirteen months, which made the following showing:

.\$17,455.2 Balance, cash on hand last year ..... 400.00 Miscellaneous expenses. \$4,063.37 

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING TEAR, who were unanimously elected:

President—E. Nelson Blake.
Vice-Presidents—James E. Tyler, the Hon. J.
Warren Merrill, Boston; and the Rev. T. W. Vice-Presidente—James E. Tyler, the Hon. J. Warren Merrill, Boston; and the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman.
Trustees—The Rev. D. B. Chenev, the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Secretary; Edward Goodman, S. A. Scribner, and John A. Reichelt, I. C. Bosworth, Elgin; the Rev. G. Anderson, the Rev. E. B. Harlbut, J. F. Gillette, W. B. Brayton, C. W. Needham, F. A. Smith, and W. H. Holden.
No recommendations were made in reference to the Trustees whose terms expire in 1880; but in those whose terms expire in 1881 the Rev. A. Owen was substituted for the Rev. J. W. Cus-

in those whose terms expire in 1831 the Rev. A. Owen was substituted for the Rev. J. W. Custis, removed, and the Rev. John Peddle for C. R. Blackall, removed. The Committee reported that it had desired to add Dr. Lorimer to the Board, but he had declined to act.

The Rev. Dr. Lorimer was then called upon for remarks, and he spoke briefly. He said he had declined to act on the Board because hence wery little of the work, being a stranger in the city. He was, however, in hearty sympathy with the Union, and would do all he could to assist it. assist it.

The Rev. Drs. Hodges, Morris, Cooley, and Farr, who had attended the examinations at the Seminary, spoke briefly of the pleasure it had afforded them. They had been especially pleasaforded them. They had been especially pleasaforded them.

ed with the examinations in Hebrew, and had gained a better idea of the work than they ever had before.

Mr. Goodman said he had been pleased with the financial workings of the year, and thanked God for the success the Union had met with. He suggested, among other things, that since there were some debts pressing upon the Union, that an effort be made the coming year to raise \$12,000 over and above the current expenses. If this were done, the future would brighten up, and the Seminary would go on unembarrassed, and its work would be more generally felt throughout the great Northwest.

THE REV. MB. GOODSPEED

throughout the great Northwest.

THE REV. MR. GOODSPEED

spoke of the means adopted to raise money the past year, and heartily indorsed Mr. Goodman's suggestion. Last year \$4,000 had been received from interest on notes, and every year large donations were made by fullviduals, and considerable was received from life-membership notes. He also spoke of the reductions in expenses which had been constantly going on, and said the result was seen in the fact that while the Union had heretofore been from \$1,000 to \$1,500 behind for running expenses every year, this year the deficiency was only about \$250, which he had advanced out of his own pocket.

Other gentlemen spoke flatteringly of the Seminary work, and the Union adjourned with prayer by the Rev. A. H. Slate.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Union the Board of Trustees met, the Rev. Dr. Cheney in the chair.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers of the Board and an Executiva Committee. The Committee reported the following officers, who were elected:

Presidents—The Rev. D. B. Cheney.

President—The Rev. D. B. Cheney. Vice-Presidents—The Rev. T. W. Gooden Vice-Presidents—The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed and E. Nelson Blake.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman, Anditor—S. A. Scribner.
Executive Committee—C. N. Holden, T. A. Smith, John A. Reichelt, D. Henry Sheldon, E. B. Hulbert, the Rev. John Peddie, W. B. Brayton, C. W. Needham, W. H. Holden, and the officers of the Board.

The commencement exercises of the Seminary will be held this morning at the First Church. THE UNITARIANS.

CINCINATI, O., May 7.—The Western Unitarian Conference opened with prayer by the Rev. Zila Blake.

The Rev. Rush R. Shippen addressed the Conference, going over the past history of Unitarianism in the West.

Judge D. L. Shorey, of Chicago, presided over the business session. He made a strong appeal for greater generosity on the part of wealthy laymen. Rich men of the West must learn to give out of their supplies and not depend longer.

laymen. Rich men of the West must learn to give out of their supplies and not depend longer on Eastern benefactions.

Committees on Business, on Credentisis, and on the Eudowment of the Meadwille Theological School were appointed.

Mesers. Hosmer, of Cleveland, Storey, of Chicago, Blake, of Quincy, and Learned, of St. Louis, were appointed to act in the matter of the appeal of the Cambridge Divinity School.

Secretary Jones reported a marked increase in Unitarianism in the West. Three University towns, Ann Arbor, Iowa City, and Madison, Wis., and been taken possession of. William R. Alger, the poet, had joined the ranks at Denver.

After the report of the Missionary Secretary, the Conference adjourned to lunch.

CONGREGATIONALISTS CINCINNATI, O., May 7.—In the Congrega-tional Conference of Ohio churches, this morn-ing, after appointing various committees, the Rev. Mr. Mead read the report of the Com-mittee on Revision of the Constitution. No ac-tion was taken.

tion was taken.

The Rev. Mr. Brand, of Oberlin, read an elaborate paper on "The Doctrinal Basis of Congregational Churches—Do We Need a New Declaration of Faith?" The paper commanded close attention.

C. M. Nichols reported upon Sundar-school matters. He was fearful that some congregations who hardly ever attended Bunday-school never missed the burleaque opera.

After reports on the Oberlin Seminary, the Conference adjourned for the rest of the day, and attended the organ concert at Music-Hall this afternoon, upon invitation of the Board of Directors.

HOME MISSIONS. New York, May 7.—The annual mee the American Home Missionary Soci held to-day. The Treasurer's report showed: Receipts, \$273,691; expenditures, \$280,330, with \$6,776 still due to missionaries.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGISTS.

Meeting of the National Association in Se Louis.

87. Louis, May 7.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association met here this morning in St. George's Hell, and held a business session, at which reports of officers and committees were received and adopted and standing committees for the country year appointed, after which it adjourned till 8 o'clock this evening, when the

regular annual Convention will for Delegates are here from quite a numb States, and include several of the oldest, prominent, and active workers in the cause. States, and include several of the oldest, most prominent, and active workers in the cause.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7.—The National Woman's Suffrage Association formally convered to-night at St. George's Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity with intelligent and cultured people. Miss Phebe W. Couzins welcomed the Convention in a brief address in which she reviewed what St. Louis and Missour had done in the cause of woman, and extended a warm, cordial greeting to the delegates.

Mrs. M. J. Gage, of New York, who presided over the Convention in the absence of Mrs. Stanton, responded in fitting terms, and was followed by Mrs. Merriweather, of Memphis, in an extended address, giving a scathing rariew of the barbarous and oppressive laws of England in their application to women.

The Convention will continue three days, and the discussion is likely to take a wide range.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Elizabeth Carly Stanton; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Spencer, Washington: Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Washington: Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Spencer, Washington: The Chairman of the Executive Committee and Vice-Presidents will be elected to-morrow.

SUICIDE.

we Women in Pittsburg End Their Lives, One by a Rope, and the Other with Oxalle

One by a Hope, and the Other with Oxalic Acid.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—Mrs. Mattle McCoy suicided about 6 o'clock this evening by hanging in the attle of her residence, on Wylie avenue. She had been married but four months. Despondency is assigned as the cause. Mrs. McCoy's parents reside at Mansdeld, O., and are wealthy and respectable. She was 24 years are wealthy and respectable. She was 24 year old. The young couple went to housekeeping on the 1st day of April. The husband went to work this morning, and, on returning this evening, found his wife hanging in the atticted and lifeless.

Early this morning Mrs. Mary Ann Murray, wife of Officer Murray, of the police force, who lives on Virgin alley, selzed a cun containing oxalic acin which her husband was using to clean the buttons of his uniform, and, retreating into a room, swallowed the poison, dying soon afterward in great arony. Domestic trouble was the cause. These make all cause of suicide here this week.

soon afterward in great arony. Domestic trouble was the cause. These make all cause of suicide here this week.

Special Dispatch to The Trouns.

Sioux UTY, Ia., May 7.—Charles Popple, 30 years old, of this city, while laboring undertemporary insanity this morning, caused by protracted lilness, cut his throat from to cir with a razor, and also cut his arm at the clow. He lived half an hour. When discovered he was still conscious, and begred for some one to shoot him. He had resided here about aren years. He had no relatives here. They are thought to be in New York State.

A Bequest to the Chicago Historical Scalar —The Order of the Loyal Legion Meet with an Accident, Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Boston, May 7.—Lucretia Pond, of Peter-sham, has left the Chicago Historical Society ner family Bible, all her books, papers, and paint ings, all the real estate she owned in Chicago (appraised at \$20,000), the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets, documents, pictures, or paintings of historical interest. The Military Order of the Loyal Legion to-

night expelled Maj. Bell, the Recorder, accounts show a discrepancy of \$8,200, whose peculations are supposed to smoon over \$9,000. His defense is that the errors

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SHEAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—1 a. m.—Indications:
For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, easterly
winds, increasing cloudiness, cooler followed by
warmer weather, stationary or higher pressure.
For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri
Valleys, stationary followed by falling barometer, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, occasional

ter, slightly warmer, cloudy weather, occasional rain, south and east winds.

For the Upper Lake region, easterly winds, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain.

For the Lower Lakes, northerly, shifting to southwest winds, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, stationary or falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSENTATIONS.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

6:53 a.m. 90.386 43 74 N. ... 8 ... Clear. 11:18 a.m. 90.395 44 88 N. E. 10 ... Clear. 2:00 p.m. 90.395 44 54 N. ... 11 Fair. 3:55 p.m. 90.396 40 54 N. ... 11 Fair. 9:00 p.m. 90.396 46 54 N. E. 7 ... Clear. 10:18 p.m. 30.386 45 54 N. E. 7 ... Clear.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., May 7.—A college was exhibited on the streets of Blackberry Station this week, having but one eye, and that is the centre of the forehead. It died soon after

LaSatle, Ill., May 7.—The great Matthlese & Hegeler Zine Manufacturing Company, of this city, yesterday raised the wages of the employes 20 per cent. They employ about 60 men and boys, and, as this increase of ware was voluntary, it is considered highly praise continuous.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, May 7.—Steamships Iberian, from
Boston, and Anchoria, from New York, here
arrived out.
Naw Yous, May 7.—Arrived, Schiedain, from
Rotterdam.

THE C Dr. Brooks and the Store-A B

ed of Judgm vorce Pe

H. Horton, Rece k, filed his seventee he Superior Court, wh April 8, date of

Total .....

Judge Rogers was or pover damages for all for the sale of a d

The first witness yeste the plaintiffs, W. P. I very circumstantial sta agreement was made. he had a drug-store Little Rock, and wer open a branch there. Brooks, an old friend, which he would not an said he expected to live as he lived, and would not do to have it know rug-store, as his pe get their prescription asked before that time terest in Lower's store equivocate about it. was then made for \$4, for the drugs and the or good-will. Within after, however, Broand came to Chicago heavily by going into afternoon Dr. Brook testified to the making claimed, however, the his prescriptions as his prescriptions as Springs, and that it we that he contemplated coming to Chicago. also examined, who

any manner, and the generous allegations that he has always p

ry W. Warner

nen.

tipue three days, and
take a wide range.
eve elected for the enMrs. Elizabeth Cady
Secretary, Mrs. 8. A.
reasurer, Mrs. J. C.
he Chairman of the
d Vice-Presidents will

End Their Lives, Other with Oxalic

-Mrs. Mattle McCoy his evening by hang-residence, on Wylie led but four months. as the cause. Mrs. She was 24 years vent to housekeeping

Mary Ann Murray, the police force, who ed a cup contain a hand was using to inform, and, retrent-inform, policy, dying t arony. Domestic bess make six cases

go Historical Society Loyal Legion Meets

etia Pond, of Peterincome to be used in torical interest. I, the Recorder, whose ney of \$5,200, but osed to amount to is that the errors are

EATHER.
OFFICER,
8-1a.m.—Indications: Ohio Valley, easterly

region, easterly winds, onary or higher tempera-eather, and possibly oc-

PHIC NOTES.

on to The Tribune.

on, Ill., May 7.—A cell
streets of Blackberry Sta; but one eye, and that is
head. It died soon after

7.—The great Matthlesen ufacturing Company, of ised the wages of their They employ about 500 this increase of wages considered highly praise.

Dr. Brooks and the Hot Springs Drug-Store-A Broken Bank.

THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Di. vorce Petitions, Etc.

O. H. Horton, Receiver of the German Savings Bank, filed his seventeenth report vesterday in the Superior Court, which shows as follows: Cash April 8, date of last report...
Cash items
Lenis...
Total

Total ..... \$16, 163 Savings deposits transfers for bank property. \$3,525
Receiver's expenses 3,223 4- \$6,752

Judge Rogers was occupied all day yesterday with hearing the case of Gates vs. Brooks to rewith hearing the case of Gates vs. Brooks to repover damages for alleged breach of contract
for the sale of a drug-store at Hot Springs.
The first witness yesterday morning was one of
the plaintiffs, W. P. Passmore, and he gave a
very circumstantial statement of the way the
agreement was made. According to his story,
he had a drug-store in the spring of 1875 at
Little Rock, and went to the Hot Springs to
open a branch there. While there he met Dr.
Brooks, su old friend, and the latter wanted to
call his store, which was run in the name of sell his store, which was run in the name of George Lower, promising to give him his prescrip-tions while there. The Doctor also represented that he had a practice worth \$30,000 s year. which he would not and could not leave, and said he expected to live in Hot Springs as long as he lived, and would give him the prescriptions as long as he lived. Passmore wanted a written contract of sale, but Dr. Brooks said it would not do to have it known he was interested. contract of sale, but Dr. Brooks said it would not do to have it known he was interested in a drug-store, as his patients would not go there to get their prescriptions filled. He had been asked before that time if he did not have an interest in Lower's store, and had been obliged to equivocate about it. The purchase and sale was then made for \$4,800, of which \$1,221 was for the drugs and the remainder for the bonus or good-will. Within about a year therester, however, Brooks left Hot Springs and came to Chicago, so that the firm lost heavily by going into the purchase. In the afternoon Dr. Brooks took the stand and testified to the making of the centract. He claimed, however, that he only agreed to give his prescriptions as long as he lived in Hot Springs, and that it was well known at the time that he contemplated leaving the place and coming to Uhicago. Several witnesses were also examined, who testified that it was also known at that time that Dr. Brooks intended to leave Hot Springs. The trial will be resumed again to-day.

on the 23d ult. Mrs. Ida May Austin filed a bill for a divorce from her husband William R. Austin, charging him with adultery. This had been preceded a few days by a domestic squabble, ending in the carrying away of the child of the parties by its father, all of which furnished matter for considerable newspaper writing. Yesterday Mr. Austin filed his answer, in which he decies generally and specifically any and all charges of adultery or crueity at any time or in any mauner, and then makes some rather ungenerous allegations against his wife. He states that he has always provided her with a home since their marriage in 1873 up to April 19, 1879, when she left him without any cause or warning, and taking with her "the only cartihly solace left him, his little infant daughter, Winnie Ethel Austin, the joy, and pride, and pet of its father," who is more strached to him than to her mother, as would appear if she was allowed to see him. He also denies that he has been unkind to his wife, or that he uses profane or obscene language, or is a man of low or vicious habits. On the other hand, he states that his wife is a woman in poor health, of a nervous and excitable temper, unable to take care of herself; that she is of a sensitive, jealous disposition, often complaining and finding fault without reason, no matter how well she is need, and frequently accasing him of infidelity to her without cause, in order to compel him to submit to some of her whimsical notiops. He likewise denies that he is possessed of any real or personal property except some household effects.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES.

gen vs. R. H. Hennegen, \$1,500.49.—J. H. Reed vs. Elizabeth and Elien Carroll, \$988.64.

Juden Garr.—Bradner Smith & Co. vs. Charles M. Worthington, J. S. Thompson, and Michael Zimmer, \$512.46.—A. O. Rassell et al. vs. Same, \$352.35.—J. M. Constable et al. vs. W. W. Strong Farminge Company, \$252.50.—Edward Fitzgerald vs. W. Hull, \$353.40.—Emma J. Lytle vs. Augustus P. Tewksbury, \$429.20.—Jacob Johnson vs. W. S. Johnson, Sylvesier Goodman, and W. D. Bitchcock; verdict, \$75.—A. W. Ritzinger, Receiver, etc., vs. Gottlish Wurster, \$1.100.—Lamar Insurance Company, use, etc., vs. C. R. Waters, \$400.—H. M. Hooker vs. Neal K. Martin, \$4,358.—C. R. Steele vs. Philip Goldman, \$3,507.70.—Philip Jacger vs. Friederick Hammer, \$294.51.

JUDGE McAlLister Cathrine Taylor et al. vs. F. R. Otis and G. L. Ford; verditt, \$300, and motion for new trial.

SEWERS.

List of These to Be Constructed During the Present Season.
Following are the streets on which it is proposed to build sewers this year. Bids for the work will soon be advertised for.

work will soon be advertised for.

FOURTH WARD.

Bryant avenue, from Stanton avenue eastward; Oak avenue, from Stanton avenue eastward; Thirty-eighth, from Vincennes to Langley avenue; Thirty-eighth, from Langley to Cottage tirove avenue; Vincennes place, from Thirty-ainth north to Thirty-eighth; Stanton avenue, from Thirty-eventh southward; east aids South Park avenue, from Thirty-eighth, to avenue, from Thirty-seventh southward; east aide South Park avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-seventh; Prairie avenue, from Thirty-fifth southward; Dearborn, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth; Thirty-third, from State eastward; Thirty-third, from Wabash avenue westward; Rhodes avenue, from Thirty-fifth to Thirty-third; Rhodes avenue, from Cottage Grove avenue to lake shore drive; Greveland Park, from Thirty-third street northward; Groveland Park, from Thirty-third to Thirty-first. Total cost, \$23,708.

Thirty-first, from Wallace to Clark: Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third; LaSalle, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third; LaSalle, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third; LaSalle, from Twenty-ninth to Thirty-third; Pitney, from Twenty-ninth to Archer avenue; Main, from Sterns porthward; Hickory, from Main to Mary; Joseph, from Hickory to C. & A. R. R.; Mary, from Hickory to C. & A. R. R.; Mary, from Hickory to C. & A. R. R.; Cologne, from Deering to Main; Emerald avenue, from Archer avenue to Kossuth; Emerald avenue, from McGregor to Twenty-seventh; Twenty-fifth, from Wellace to Stewart avenue; Wallace, from Twenty-fifth to Kossuth; Wallace, from Twenty-fifth to Kossuth; Lock, from Hickory to Chicago & Alton Railroad; Hanover, from McGregor to Twenty-ninth; Saurtleff avenue, from Napoleon place to Thirty-third; Garibaldi avenue, from Napoleon place to Thirty-first; Portland avenue, from Mapoleon place to Thirty-first; Portland avenue, from Mapoleon place to Thirty-first; Portland avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-first; Thirty-fifth, from Halsted to Clark; Thirty-fourth, from Halsted to Laurel; Auburn, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-third. Total cost, \$16,927.25. FIFTH WARD.

Auburn, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-third. Total cost, \$16,927.25.

Sixth Ward.

Twenty-first, from Centre avenue to May; Twenty-first, from Centre avenue to May; Twenty-first, from Twentjeth to Twenty-second; Twenty-first, from Johnson to Halsted; Lumber, from Canal to Seward. Seward, from Lumber northward; Johnson, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Fisk, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Fisk, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Fisk, from Morgan to Fisk; Fisk, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second; May, from Centre avenue to May; McMullen, from May to Fisk; Allport avenue, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth; Twenty-second from Ashland avenue to Lincoln; the twenty-first from Wood to Lincoln; Van Horn, from Wood to Paulina; Eighteenth, from Wood to Paulina; Seventeenth, from Ashland avenue to Paulina; Wood, from Eighteenth to Sixteenth. Total cost, \$16,808.50.

SEVENTH WARD.

Wilson, from Canal to Stewart avenue; Throop, from Henry to Thirteenth place; Ladin, from Hastings to Fourteenth; Henry, from Ashland avenue to Ladin; Fifteenth, from Lafin to Paulina; Wood, from Twelfth to Sixteenth. Total cost, \$11,808.50.

\*\*ELEVENTH WARD.\*\*

Plum, from Loomis to Ladin; Spruce, from Loomis to Ladin; Winthrop, from Tavlor to Polk; Monroe, from Ashland avenue eastward; Taylor, from Ladin to Nixon, from Taylor northward; Bryan, from Randolph to Lake. Total cost, \$3,937.46.

\*\*TWELFTH WARD.\*\*

TWELFTH WARD,

post him to submit to some of her withinded not too.

The continue carried the Drossessed household effects.

PROPORES.

PROPORES.

Proporty carried to consider the Control of the Contro

Moore, from Elm to Division. Total cost, \$435.

KENO.

The Game in Full Biast Last Night.

A reporter happened vesterday futo the office or headquarters of the Superintendent of Police, and demanded from that official facts as to the alleged "keno" zames in the city. It may be remembered that The Tribune of yesterday showed that Michael C. McDonald was running a game of "keno" wide open to the public, at his saloon, know as "The Store." In regard to this charge Supt. Seavey said that from the best of his information it was untrue. Just before the election, a game was being run which he broke up, and which McDonald said should not be opened, but if Mike had opened it he (Seavey) would see that it was again closed. He had issued orders to Capt. McGarrigle to ascertain the facts in the case, and instructed him to break up the zame if he found it, even if he had to place a squad of men at the door. He said he was aware of the fact that numerous gambling hells are in full bloom every night in the centre of the city, but, since McAllister's decision, was powerless to break them up, for if his men should discover a game going on they could not make an arrest without a warrant. If the legislature would make the laws necessary to the successful suppression of gambling he would see that the law was enforced, and so far thought he has taken more risks in trying to root out the evil than any of his predecessors.

Such is the statement of the gentleman who fills the office of Superintendent of Police in this city. In reply thereto, the reporter has this to say: At 11 o'clock last night.

MIKE M'DONALD'S KENO GAME WAS IN FULL SWING.

It is true that there were not many persons present, and that the "pot" only amounted to about \$3. But when Mr. Seavey says that the allegation that Mike McDonald is running keno is untrue, he is sadly mistaken. The game is running, and the police officers, if they attended to their business, would know it. There is no mistake about the fact. The reporter of The Tribune was in the room last night and saw the game going on. Had any of the city's poli

know that
KENO, POLICY, AND HALF A HUNDRED OTHER
GAMES.
are running wide open in Chicago. How can he
know it? The police do not inform him.
As to Supt. Seavey's assertion that

that is as unfounded as his allegation that "keno" is not running in Chicago. Under the statutes any policeman or citizen can arrest any person found committing a misdemeanor, and without needing a warrant either. There is no trouble, or should be none, in getting admission to the keno-rooms of Chicago. But it would not do to send one of "the gang" around. Probably the Superintendent does not know that more than half the patrol force attached to the Armory know as well that gambling is being run wide open in Chicago as they know that they ought to go in-doors when it rains. Of course, it would not answer to send one of these officers, with star and club complete, to see what was in progress. But any outside officer, say from Chicago avenue or West Twelfth street, could put on his Sunday clothes and find the whole thing out for himself. The Superintendent's orders and McGarrigle's instructions to the contrary notwithstanding, "keno" is flourishing on Clark street, and last night while a Police Captain and a Lieutenant were standing outside "The Store," the game of keno was in full blast 'up-stairs. The "coos," of course, saw nothing, but the facts are as stated. ME IS POWERLESS,

SUBURBAN NEWS.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting Tuesday afternoon at the Englewood Hose Honse. There were present President Blester and Truses Murphy, Nolan, an

of property-owners in Hart L. Stewart's subdivision asking that the Vincennes road be vacated, or that the land be condemned, was read and referred.

A proposal from Joe Sherwin to build a platform, remove offal, etc., free of charge, subject to the town's leasing his ground, was referred to the nepser Committee.

On motion, the Board went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the offal-platform bids. The Committee reported in layor of accepting the one made by the Illinois Drying Company for the removal of offal, and that of Oberndorf, Shepard & Co. for the lease of land. The report was concurred in, and the attorney instructed to draw the contracts.

The Engineer was instructed to make a sketch for making the Halsted street sewer a self-cleaning one, and present the same, with estimate of extra cost above the original estimate, at the next meeting.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of having an additional wire for telephone recommended the letting of the contract to the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the location of telephones at the Englewood Town-Hall, hose-house on Fifty-third street, and at the Water-Works, the wire to be placed on the poles now in use. Adopted.

On metion, the Board went into Committee of the Whole on the annual Appropriation ordinance. The following is the Appropriation bill: Roads and bridges, \$12,000; superintendent Public Works, \$1,000; Town-Hall, \$2,500; Collector, \$1,500; Town Clerk, \$1,200; Superintendent Public Works, \$1,000; Engineer, \$2,000; Town Accountant, \$1,000; machinery, \$5,000; small improvements, \$2,000; machinery, \$5,000; small improvements, \$2,000; interest and Sinking Fund, \$2,50; clock; small improvements, \$2,000; interest and Sinking Fund, \$2,50; clocking, \$5,00; interest and Sinking Fund, \$2,50; clocking, \$6,00; interest and Sinking Fund, \$2,50; clocking, \$6,00; interest and Sinking Fund, \$1,00; special assessments, \$5,00; interest and Sinking Fund, \$1,00; Town Sinking Fund, \$1,00; clocker, \$2,00; clocker, \$2,00; clocker, \$2,00; c

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 7.—The National Board of Health to-day discussed the question of reilroad quarantine, and passed resolutions regulating the same. The resolutions from the Mississippi Valier Sanitary Council were also discussed. They provide for a thorough inspection of all boats, barges, and tugs at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and Cairo.

FLESH AND BLOOD VS. BIBLES.

special Dissaich to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—In the United States Court, to-day, an order was entered by Judge Treat taking jurisdiction of the case of Mary Price vs. The American Bible Society et al. This is a contested will case that will probably attract considerable attention. Col. Isaac Peremaa, of St. Clair County, died Oct. 28, 1878, leaving an estate valued at \$126,000. By will be left his widow a life interest in the homestead farm, all the personal affects thereas and \$1.000.

in cash, and to his daughter, the plaintiff, the income of \$2,000 for site, the principal to go to her children. The bequests amount to about \$25,000, but the homestead, on the death of the widow, together with all his other property! real and personal, was bequesthed to the American Bible Society of New York and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The daughter contested the will on the ground of undue influence, and the incapacity of the testator to make a will. In the St. Clair Circuit Court, the Bible Society, through Gov. Palmer, its attorney, prayed a removal of the cause to the United States Court, under the statute, which resulted in this order. The case will be heard this term.

Suffering will exhibit its presence by the cries of the baby, and should be removed by the prompt use of that highly recommended remedy, Dr. Buil's Baby Syrup. It is free from optum. Price 25 cents.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. Walden, Neuwidesler, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-t. Resear Western-ay.

West Madison-t. Corner of Haisted-at.

Biolbart Corner of Haisted-at.

J. J. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdasler, and Faney Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL

In this column, three tines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—M. SHAVE RECEIVED NO LETTER I fear you are ill, and shall wait anxiously to hear from you. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

COITY REAL ESTATE.

COITY REAL ESTATE.

COR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 57 WASHINGton-al.:

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome brick retidence and 24 ft.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Handsome brick retidence and 24 ft.

MICHIGAN-AV.—Brown and Elepteenth-at.

PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown and Elepteenth-at.

PRAIRIE-AV.—20 ft. lot near Eighteenth-at.

PRAIRIE-AV.—20 ft. lot near Eighteenth-at.

PRAIRIE-AV.—20 ft. lot near Hirty-fourth-st.,

east front, best lot in the vicinity.

POS SALE—58X130 FEET ON THE NORTHWEST

Corner of Haisted and Thirty-fourth-sta, \$2,250.

F. A. BHAGG & CO., 144 Destrom-st.

FOR SALE—75X105 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON

Frospect-place and Ellis Park, at \$60 per foot; this

is choice property. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dear
born-st.

POR SALE—49X125 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER

of Calumet-av, and Thirty-third-as.; 49x163 feet

southwest corner Indians-av, and Thirty-second-st.;

also other choice lots on avenues. F. A. BRAGG &

CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—5EVERAL PIECES OF CHOICE IM
proved and unimproved business property in heart

of city. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—WE WILL SELL THE STONE FRONT

houses Nos. 1081 and 1763 Michigan-st., fronting

east, between Twonty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., very

cheap, jand give possession. YOUNG & SPICER,

Roem 6, 170 Lassaile-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON WA
bash-av, near Eighteenth-st., free and clear of any

incumbrance. Premises known as No. 878. Make me

a cash offer. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON WA
bash-av, near Eighteenth-st., free and clear of any

incumbrance. Premises known as No. 878. Make me

a cash offer. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

POR SALE—AT BARGAIN NON VAN BUREN
st. east of Clark, 40x100 ft, with brick building:

can be made to pay a good interest on investment.

Time given on part of payments. B. A. ULKICH,

basement 99 Washington-st.

POR SALE—of Payments. S. A. ULKICH,

Dasement 99 Washington-st.

POR SALE—of Payments. B. A. ULKICH,

Dasement 99 Washington-st.

POR SALE—of Payments.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. PORSALE-SION WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly: cheapest property in market, and shown free sbatract free railroad fars, 10 cents IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE—AT EAST GROVE, CHICAGO'S HIGH-est suburb, lots 30x132 feet, for \$50 cach; \$10 cash and \$5 monthly; a few only at this price. Go this week and see them, free, W. D. C. STREET & CO., 101 Washington st.

Washington-8t.

FOR SALE-FOUR LOYS, 28X125, SMALL HOUSE
F and barn, cistern and well, in the Town of Jefferson, three block from debot, one block from schoolhouse. Apply to ELLEN MCAULLY, 282 West Eric, REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BEAL ESTATE OWNERS OF first-class business property—We have always parties who will buy improved first-class business property. If you will sell at reasonable prices. Please leave description in our office if you wish to sell it quick. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPwerty on West Madison or North Clark st. for cash
and unincumbered Chicago property for equities. F.A.
BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAMED
house of 8 or 9 rooms, to suit a west front lot, to
be moved into Hyde Park. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144
Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LADY TIRED OF THE CARE OF A
farm wishes to rent, sell, or exchange the same
for house in city in good locality. 76 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A LARGE LOT IN LAKE VIEW, BEtion and price. Address Q 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—23.TO 40 FRET ON WEST, MADISON.
E., between Bulsted and Western-av., for an allcash customer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A SMALL SUBPark; price not to exceed \$2, 500. Address C 45, Tribune

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES. A TTENTION, CAPITALISTS. DRUGGISTS, AND A THENTION CAPITALISTS. DBUGGISTS, AND A Essential Oil Dealers—In order to facilitate the business of manufacturing essential oils, the undersigned, having established s factory at this point and has a large trade in assessfrass and other oils the past two years, having expended large amounts in loventing machinery for the purpose of utilizing and increasing facilities, desires to sell an interest in his works or to secure a loan of \$3,000, and will agree to let any responsible party living in Chicago or any other "prominent market," who buys said interest and makes such loan, the exclusive sals of all its groducts. These works are capable of turning out 120 pounds of oil per day, and "material abundant." The best of reference given and required. To any one meaning business would required. To any one meaning business would required the come in person and see and hear for themselves. All that is needed is a little capital, as the machinery is complete and on an entirely new plan, and the works are capable of turning out 20,000 pounds of assessfrass and 3,000 pounds pennyroyal per year. Address Dillo Sersential Oil WURES, Woodlawn, Jefferson Co., Ills.

Address DILLON ESSENTIAL OIL WORES, Woodlawn, Jefferson Co., Ills.

A FINE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—I OFFER 
A for sale a first-class modern flouring mill in this city, 
making 100 barrels as modern flouring mill in this city, 
making 100 barrels as any power water and steam; have 
not stored a barrel this croft, selling as it arrives in New 
York: this is a fine opening for any one wantag a 
mill: property cost \$40,000, but will be solid cheap and 
on reasonable terms: reason for selling, belongs to an 
undivided estate. Address J. D. GREENE, Administrator, Faribault, Minn.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars can secure interest in an office business that 
requires two: is now paying \$150 a month. Interview 
at \$4.1834lle-\$4. Room \$9, basement.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE—AT FARIbault, Minn. doing a good business, brick building, 
44 feet front; \$2 rooms; will be solid low and on reasonabe terms; reason for selling, an undivided estate. 
Address J. D. GREENE, Administrator, Faribault, 
Minn.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; 15 
to 22 hands annually employed; profits large, and 
along \$23,000 to \$25,000 business; amount required 
about \$4.000. Inquire at \$6. C. WHIPPLE'S, 50 bonth 
Market-8s.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, PATING HARNESS-SHOF, 
on account of death in the family. No. 960 West 
Lake-8t. LINA STAUSS.

FOR SALE—LARGEST HORSE-SHOKING ASTABlishment in the city. Call at or address 241 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—MARKET; FORTABLE FIXTURES, 
ice-house, fine trade, location unsyrpassed; rooms

FOR SALE—LARGEST HORSE-SHOKING ASTABI lishment in the city. Call at or address 241 Fith-av.
FOR SALE—LARGEST, FORTABLE FIXTURES.
I lice-house, the trade, location unsyrpassed; rooms and furniture; going to Europe. F 22. Iribune office.
FOR SALE—GOOD WILL AND FURNITURE OF the best located hoarding-house on West Side; part cash. Address F 23. Tribune office.

I HAVE FOR SALE HALF INTEREST IN A store; wall paper, paints, etc., etc., Good location and parties doing a good business. JNO. B. OVER-MEYER, 300 West Madison-st.

PATENT FIRE-SECAFE—THE RIGHT TO MAKE and sell in the State of illinois the best Fire-Escape yet invented is offered for sale. Money can be made with it, and a live man who means business can get control on reasonable terms. Come and see the model at Room 5 Tribune Building. JAMES GRANT.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE and can induces come business, is open for an engagement with a good house desirous of doing a receiving commission business; a grain-shipping house preferred. Address E 15. Tribuns office.

WANTED—TO NEWSPAPER MEN—A COMPETENCE and can induce so to take a half interest in a Chicago weekly journal and printing office. Must have some capital, and be competent to take the financial and business management. E 22, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR house goods and merchandise. 200 to 306 Randolbh-st. jowest rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 Fast van Buren-st., satablished 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise. Advances.

COOD DRY, SAFE STORAGE, BY RESPONSIbie parties, at low rates, at 685 and 685 State-st.

Examine before going elsewhere.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, bluggies, etc., cheapast and best in city; advances at 10 c. oper annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 W. Monree STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERCHANDISE, bluggies, etc., cheapast and best in city; advances at 10 c. oper annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 100 W. Monree STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, SPECIAL OR ACT
EAST Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED-EITHER SPECIAL OR ACTtre (with capital), by the inventor of new and
valuable improvements in portable flour and feed mills,
especially adapted for universal country use, for which
two patents have been graited to me (not yet taken
out); large amounts can be realized from this monopoly, if rightly managed. For an interview name time
and place, and address 6 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED-TO TAKE HALF INTERest in the each door, and bills and building tosisness with from \$10,000 to \$15,000 capital. Address F
6, Tribune office.

MACMINERY.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—A 20 BY 24-INCH STATION—ary engine, with beliers, complete, of our own make, suitable for four-mill, factory, or saw-mill; in use but a short time, and in all respects as good as new; will be seed as a bargain. C. & G. COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon. O.

TOR SALE—AN A TIRE-BOX BOILER 27-horse power. BARAGWANATH & PIM. Pacific Boiler Works, West Quinay-st., near Desplaines. Chi-ago.

An this column, three issue or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

West Sides

TO RENT-545 WASRINGTON, 385 WARREN-AV.

110 Onkley, and 640 Monroe-st., stone-fronts, with dining-room and kitchen on parior floor; gas-fixures, furness, laundry, etc., \$25 to \$50 per month. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

WIN, 126 Washington-St.

TO RENT-23 WALNUT-ST., NEAR ASHLAND
Av., 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms
furnace, gas-flatures, stationary wesh-basins in cham
bers, etc.; the best house on the West 84de for the
money, 835. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st. money, \$35. GEO. G. NEWBURY. 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-ASHLAND-AV., PRONTING UNION
Park, 3-story and basement stons front, moders
conveniences, and partially furnished. Apply to
OWNEIK, 57 Ashland-av.

To first Theorem Park: all modern conveniences, inclinding gas-flutures; as elegant home cheap; also
to south Robey-st. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room S, 150
Dearborn-st. Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-COTTAGES, 5 AND 7 ROOMS, \$10 AND \$15; 2 rooms, \$5. 619 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT-378 WARHEN-AV., A 10-ROOM HOUSE, with modern improvements, very cheap. C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-188 VINCENNES-AV., FIRST-CLASS Condition, all modern improvements; rent \$50. J. C. MCCORD. 184 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-COTTAGE 880 CALUMET-AV., SIX rosma, large lot: rent \$18. Apply at \$58 Calumet-st., or to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-1046 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY ANI basement brick, with all modern conveniences an arge barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st. TO RENT-180 VINCENNES AV.—ONE OF THE I must destrable house on the South Side, having been rented in the fall for a long time at low rent; it will be resided for the coming year at a very low rate, as we are obliged to meye at once; hot and cold water and all modern improvements. TO RENT-COTTAGE 571 SOUTH PARK-AV.. COR ner of Thirtieth-st., 7 rooms; rent \$20 per month SLOSSON & CO., 136 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK Thouse near Lincoln Park, in good order, all conveniences, excellent neighborhood: rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11. TO RENT AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A NICE COT tage, 2 minutes' walk from depot, 84. C. J. RAM. BLETON, 85 Clark-st.. Room 14.

To RENT-A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house near lake and near town. Address, with reference, G 40, Tribune office. TO BENT-COTTAGE WITH LARGE LOT AT Hyde Park; rent \$10. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dear-born-st. TO RENT\_ROOMS,

To RENT-AT 282 WABASH-AV. A FEW AIRY and desirable rooms; references exchanged.

To RENT-ON INDIANA-AV. NEAR TWENTY-Inith-st., handsomely furnished large front room to one or two gentlemen; price, 88 per month; private family. Address G 37, Tribune office. TO RENT-ROOMS IN SUITES, AT 200 WABASH av., near van Buren-st.; very desirable rooms jus inished. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSaile-st. TO RENT-S FRONT BOOMS WITH BATHroom hot water, etc., suitable for housekeeping.

TO RENT—\$8 PER MONTH, 6 LARGE ROOMS, 11 Harvard st.; \$5, 4 fine rooms at 453 Western-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT-IN STRICTLY PRIVATE PAMILY ON The Dearborn-sw., near Huron-st., front siceve room nicely furnished; closet and bath; rent low to right party, Address E 13, Tribune office. TO RENT-220 OHIO-ST., WELL FURNISHED poon, southern exposure, for one or two gentlemen.

To RENT-825-2 FLOORS OF A FINE OCTACON
To brick, furnace. laundry, and all conveniences,
near Lincoin Fark, and 3 lines cars. HALE & SNOW,
153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT-STORE, WITH BASEMENT, 541 WEST Madison-st., near Union Park; first-class location for dry goods or boots and shoes. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-OFFICES - SINGLE OR IN SUITES-and deak-room, with vaults, water, and grates. Corner LaSalle and Adams, at 204 LaSalle, basement. TO RENT-OFFICES-3 ROOMS OVER 129 TWEN-ty-second-st. Apply to 8. S. BLISS, 70 State-st.

Miscellanceus
TO RENT-THREE UPPER STORIES, 40x150 (SEParate or together); very cheep, southwest corner of
Canel and Washington-sis. N. SAWYER, Tribune
Building, Room 8,
TO RENT-LARGE UPPER ROOMS AND BASEment, with steam power; good light steam elevator. Apply to PITRIN & CRUVER, rear 119 Clark-st. WANTED TO RENT.

W ANTED-TO RENT-IMMEDIATRLY-A FUR-nished house for the summer months, on the North Side, for a gentleman and wife, without other amily. Address F 16, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED HOUSI with 8 or 9 rooms; West Bide preferred. Address F 20, Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOM, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen; location between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sta., east of State. State price. Address F 17, Tribune office. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—PIANOS TUNED FOR \$1.25 (IN ADvance).
Pianos repaired, polished, etc.
Pianos moved, boxed, and shipped,
Pianos moved, and shipped,
Pianos state st.

A TTENTION—TO RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD pianos: rent-money applied if purchased. REED's Temple of Music, 191 state-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND sell. Can be seen at REED's Temple of Music, 191 and 198 State-st.

HICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHORERING POPRIGHT PIANOS.

Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand. Repeating action of lightning quickness.

Warranced to stand in tune perfectly.

Has a new paint cleak—the only convenient music-holder ever used on the perfectly.

Is and 198 State—the only convenient music-holder ever used on the perfectly.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO, GO TO no commission. Established 1890. 215 State—the one of commission. Established 1890. 215 State—the one of commission. Established 1890. 215 State—the original property of the other perfectly.

W. AKIMBALL, CORNER STATE AND to our large stock of new planos, will offer on Monday. May 5, until sold, 30 second-hand planes to make rook. One and organs to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, corner of State and dama—state.

\*\*MALL RED COW TAKEN UP. MAT B. WHICH planoforte, rich carved legs and lyre. R. T. MATTIN. 200 and 277 State—the organization of the same will be fine charges. 27 Kanasa-st.

\*\*COLEN-FROM PIFTY-FIRST-ST. AND MICHICAL CONTROL PROM PIFTY-FIRST-S

WANTED MALE BELF. In this cotumn, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-sertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE YOUNG Oman; good grocery cierk, good penman, quier and correct as figures; willing and handy at any other work. Address E 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MEMBER BOARD OF Trade with good firm; to learn the business the principal consideration; give good references. Address 0 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Pharmady in a drur-store or laboratory, Address G. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COUNTERMAN IN A respectable tea and grocery house, by a young man of ten years' experience. Address F 21, Tribune office.

Trades

SITUATION WANTED-BY PRACTICAL GAB dener; willing to do general work on a centleman place; has good reference. Address E. J., Winnecka Cook Co., Ill.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE BOX of 17 years to learn a good trade; can give good cit reference if required. Address G 28, Tribune office.

Conchimen. Teamsters. &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY
young than who can show the best of city references, having remained three years with last employer
F.24. Tribune office.

Miscellanceus,
Situation Wanted-By an Experis
Situation Wanted-By an Experis
Situation Wanted-By an Experis

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK IN A private family; North Side preferred. Can be seen for three days at 167 Chestund-1, near Franklin.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PEIVATE PAMILY by a competent girl to do second work; good reference. Address F 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family. Apply at 116 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL of the cook of t

days at 207 Dearborn ev.; best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN RNGLISH GIRL
to do housework in a small family, or second work.
Address F 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO COORING WHERE
another girl is kept, or general housework in a
small family; good reference. Call as 27 Thirty-sirksst., near Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS
cook not afraid of work, either in city or constry. Call for two days at 204 East Van Buren-st.

try. Call for two days at 200 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY ENGLISH WOMAN for general housework in small ramily; would extend the way in country; reference. Call is that Boats Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED-POR A NO. 1 MEAT ARE pastry cook; Protestant; country no objection: seperior reference. 185 Twentleth-st.

OITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT COOK and laundress in a private family. Apply at memory-fourth-st.

SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family, best references given. 6 cf. Tribune office.

une office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPRIENT GIRLS to do general housework in a small private family is a good cook and saundress; good references. Fless call at 1525 Dearborn-St., sear Thirtieth.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, HOUSEKERPER OF nurse by a middle-aged woman; se objection to country. Call at 1500 Butterfield-St.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN ENGLISH WOM to cook, wash, and iron in a small private fam call at 883 State-st., storage warehouse, up-stairs.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE OF SOME SERVICE OF SOME SERV

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per ersien. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeemore, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-SALESMAN-BY A CHICAGO TAIL
Chicago and Milwankee trade: nust be thoroughly a
quainted with the tailor strimming basiness. Address
slating where last employed, C 22. Tribune office. WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER HAVming had experience, and writing a good hand,
quick and correct at figures, max address with two references, one must be last employer, stating salary
wanted. C 44, Tribuns office. WARTED—A BOY FOR A DRUG STORE: MUST be honest, neat, and intelligent; references required. Address F 2s. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKREEPER: temporary employment; references required. Address C 4s. Tribune office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUIT AND CLOAK cutter; will make engagement by the year at liberal terms with a capable man. BEIFELD BROTH-RRS, 240 Madison-st. ERS. 240 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-MAKER.
SOUTH CITIZENS SPANTERN-MAKER.
SOUTH CITIZENS MACHINETY DEPOS. 68

WANTED—WEST MAKERS. J. B. HALL & CO.,
130 Dearborg-st.

WANTED—GOOD GASPITTERS AND PLUMBERS
at M. GINLEY'S, 128 Dearborg-st.

WANTED—GOOD CARPENTERS—TO WORK ON
freight cars. Apply to U. S. Rolling-Stock Company, Hoyne-st., south of Blue Island-st.

WANTED—TWO TRIMMERS, ONE PAINTER,
One first coating, one heiper. Address W. B.
CHURCH, YORWING, III.

MANTED—ONE GOOD COAT AND PANTS MAY. CHURCH, Yorkville, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COAT AND PANTS MAKer. G 29. Tribune office.

WANTEN—PAINTERS—A FEW GOOD MEN CAN
have high wages during the rush, or the going
wages and pretty stoady work for the summer, if firstclass hands. G. F. WHIDDEN, 216 South Halated-et. WANTED-BRIDGE CARPENTERS. APPLY AT Bridge and Car Works of WELLS & FRENCH CO., Blue island-av, and Twenty-second-st. WANTED—A MAN COOK AT BROWN'S HOTEL,
276 State st.
WANTED—2 GOOD CARPET-LAYERS AND 2
upholisterers st. 19 Cottage Grove-av.
WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN PLAIN COOK, FOR
seven men, at once, 126 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A GOOD TRANSTER FOR A LUM-two the wagon at southeast corner of Canal and

Rimpleyment Agencies.

Rimpleyment Agencies.

WANTED-so LABORERS FOR MICHIGAN: FREE fare; long job; 25 tie-makers; 10 farm hands; 50 for quarries and saw-mills. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR MAILROAD AND stone quarries; 25 men and their wives for saw-mill. Full free fare. K. A. ANGELL, 10 South Canal.

WANTED-200 MORE LABORERS FOR RAIL-roads, 50 for quarries, 25 for saw-mills; also; 12 stonemasons for bridge work in Iowa. 68 South Canal. M. McHUGH & CO.

WANTED-50 LABORERS FOR CITY. \$1,25 FER day; 200 railroad laborers, free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellanseems.

WAFTED-A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING AND city calcaman: one who is able to take entire charge of the sale department: must have many years excertance in the produce or provision business; best derman language is ser required; knowledge of the terman language is ser sequired; knowledge of the cernan language is season; Address, with references, F 3, Tribune office. German language is necessary. Address, with references, P. S. Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER. TO Write from dictation, two or three times a week, Apply at WARKEN SPRINGER'S, 68 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—SOLICITORS THAT CAN GIVE THEIR entire time to the sale of a new and popular subcription book. W. H. SHEPARD, Room 51. 69 bearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, TRUTHFUL BOY, WHO lives with his parents. Any others will please not apply. Call after 8 a. m. at 63 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENERGETIC MAN AS CITY solicitor; one well acquainted in the city, Liberal inducements offered. Apply at 234 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC CAN-vassers, of good address. Situation permanent and lucrative. Address G 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ENERGETIC CAN-vassers, of good address. Situation permanent and lucrative. Address G 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO WENT TO TRAVEL. SELL, and establish agencies for Rice's labor-saving music charts; commission, salary. Office, 208 State-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN IN LARGE cigar factory; one that commands a jobbing trade; no others need apply. Address G 43. Tribune.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 67 Thirty first st., near Cottage Grove av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—As HOUSEKEEPER

O to do housework by a lady of 28, having a r
years of age, deairs a place where both would
good home, in which case a small salary would
good home, in which case a small salary would
good home, in which case a small salary would
good home, in which case a small salary would
good home, in which case a small salary would
good form of the case of a residence for the summer dur
absence of family; good reference. Address
Tribune office. Tribute omce.

Situation Wanted—By a Widow Under Sis a housekeeper for a widower with small children will do the sewing and take entire charge. Afterward, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—By a WIDOW AS HOUSE Skeeper or nurse or in some responsible position best references. Call at 362 Calumet-av. WANTED-A STOUT GIRL (GERMAN FRE-terred), about 16 years old, to take care of a 2-year-old calld and assist in general housework. Apply at once to 145 Western av. WANTED-A GOOD WAITER CALL AT TRE WANTED-PEMALE HELP. Employment Agencies.
CITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF
Stre-class female help of all nationalities about
apply to Miss. S. LaPRISE, 304 west Madison-et. Domestics.

W AN TED-TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED girls (middle aged preferred), one as cook and laundress, the other as second girl, where a butler attends to dining-room. Call at 243 Dearborn 4v.

WANTED-A GOUD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work at 430 Warren 4v.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN BES of good Scandinavian or German female help of be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukse-av SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG LADY TO do copying or writing of some side, at home to ferrod. have been experience. Address 31 Ac. WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work in small family. Best of references required. 371 Park-av., West bide. WANTED—A NEAT STEADY GIRL TO DO SEC-ond work; must know how to cook; references required. 260 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; also a girl to do plain sewing and take care of a child; family small; German or Scandinavian pre-ferred; references required. 3310 Michigan-av. ferred; have had some experience. Address 348 Ash land-av.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN'S WID ow as companion and nurse to an invalid; no objections to travel; unexceptionable references gives an required. Address for three days 6 41, Tribune office BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE for the state of the stat

Address, with terms, E is. Tribune onice.

FENANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE OR DIAMONDS, WATGERS,
Donds, etc., as LAUNDERS' private cotes, 120 Recdolph-st., near Clark. Recome 8 and 2. Retabilished late.

A NY SUMS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS,
I over rates. Room 18, 102 Washington etc.

NY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, Planos, 25, Without removal, and on other rood accurities. 152 Dearbert-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
Planos, 25, Without removal), and other rood sesecurities, at low rates. 152 Dearbert-St., Resm 4.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURTITUES ATD places, without removal, its Rassidge, Resent & ANY SUM LOANED ON FURBITUES ATD places, without removal, and other goes securities. W. H. LING, SE East Medicor-st., Recent, ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURBITUES, PLANOS, ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURBITUES, PLANOS, S. WILSON, SE Dearbors etc., Recent, Recent,

WANTED—WET.NURSE—A STRONG AND healthy yours. Apply at factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, ale to 454 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—WET.NURSE—A STRONG AND healthy young woman as wet-nurse. Apply at 385 Superior st.

WANTED—HEAD MORNING—A NEAT. TIDY Protestant nurse-girl. Apply at Mrs. SFENORE'S. 145 Twenty-second-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—HEAD LAUNDRESS. INQUIRE AT office of Barke's European Hotel.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AND WAITNESS; ALSO COOK and second girl for one of the best families. MRS. WHITTAKES, 366 North Clast-st.

WANTED—HEAD AND WOMEN TO SELL TEAS to family custom: small capital. GARDEN TEACOMPANY, importers, 113 RASIOSPH. Chicago.

WANTED—TEN GIRLS AGED FROM 14 TO 16 years on light work. Gardsid Manufacturing Company, 59 and 31 west washington-at.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN OF UNEXCEP-tong the work of the perman, in wholesale men's trutishing establishmen, Address, giving full-same and residence, and salary expected, G 45. Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO BIND MAPS. 49 VAN Buren et.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A T394 AND SSE WABASH-AV., A GOOD ASSORT-ment of carriages, burgles, phestona, jump-senta, etc., at very low prices. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES: ONE IB A BRIGHT bay, Grear of age, is very handsome and stylish, and in perfect in 3 minutes: and the other is a dark very fine action and is speedy; he has a long, fowing mas and tail. They are sold for no fault, only I am about leaving for Colorado. Apply at the stable 20 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT THREE-SIPING TWO-cast patent-wheel democrat. nearly new, chasp. Inquire at 56 Monroe-et., hascenbest.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT THREE-SIPING TWO-cast patent-wheel democrat. nearly new, chasp. Call at 20 to 10 office (located), St. Each Markener St. Exchanged 18th.

Office (located), St. Each Markener St. Exchanged 18th.

MONEY TO LOAN ON TURNITURE, PLANCE,
MONEY TO LOAN ON TURNITURE, PLANCE,
MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.

TO LOAN - 400,000 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR TO LOAN FOR THE ANGLE OF THE ANGLE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID. WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID

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nders for the delivery of The Entsure at Evanston
lewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room to Tribune Building. F. T. Mc PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-B MARLER, Agent. ONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatreacher of Monrithe Colville Buriesque Company

Hoeley's Theatre.
h street, between Clark and LaSalle,
of Maggie Mitchell. "Pearl of Savo Hamlin's Theatre.

ut of Jennie Hughes. "The French Spy THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

Cox, the murderer of Col. Alsron at Atlants, was yesterday found guilty by the jury, and his punishment fixed at imprisonment for life.

Yesterday's election in California to cide the question of the adoption or rejec-tion of the new State Constitution seems to have resulted in the defeat of the instrument. In San Francisco the majority against ratification is about 10,000, and it is idered certain that this cannot be overme in the rural districts.

PETE STEVENS was called up for sentence yesterday, and was apparently more nervous over the possibility of Mrs. Young being present than over having to face the Judge gs, neither on the enormity of the crime nor the lightness of the sentence, but simply rected that STEVENS be sent for a term of rteen years to Joliet, for which place he will leave this morning, accompanyenteen other offenders.

Secretary SHEEMAN was tendered a ren at Columbus last evening, and acceded to the general desire and expectation making a speech. He talked mainly finance, giving some inform tion of interest regarding the steps taken toward funding the national debt at a reduced rate of interest and placing the Government securities largely in the hands of American holders. Other matters of current interest were touched upon in the vigorons and incisive style peculiar to the Sec

. It appears that the Chicago & Pacific Railpass into the hands of the Chicago & Northwestern, which will extend it westward at an early date until it taps the Western Union Railroad, proceedings to forcelose the mortgage on which have commenced, and which will probably also be sold out in the course of thwestern to buy this road if it can, and extend it westward, recommencing the career of aggression and extension which character-ized its early history.

Judge Dyra, who has come here to try the Custom-House cases, spent all his time yes terday in listening to elaborate arguments pro and con, on a motion for a bill of par ticulars for ex-Supervising Architect Porre one of the indicted, -a motion which, as i leaked out in the course of the conversation, is really intended for the benderation. fit of nearly all the defendants at the expense of the indictment and the the prosecution had cited authorities sustain ing their side of the case, the Judge took the matter under advisement, and will give his opinion this morning. If he decides in the negative, the labor of getting a jury will probably begin at once; if not, it will be postponed for some days, —until the prosecu tion can supply the counsel for the defen with the information they need.

There is little doubt of the intention of th erstic majority of the Senate to expe Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisians, upon one pro text or another. For convenience the ch of bribery in securing his election has been revived, and although this matter has one been gone over and Mr. KELLOGO declare to be entitled to the seat, it is to be use now to create a vacancy that shall be filled by a Democrat. The most powerful blow dealt this partisan project was that contained in the speech of Mr. Kullogo himself. He showed the falseness and insincerity of the charge of bribery by pointing to the fact that the offenses charged were in-dictable under the laws of Louisiana, and yet, with the judicial machinery in the hands of the Democracy, and with the bitter enmit they have shown toward him, they have no caused so much as an inquiry to be set of foot. The presumption is that the presen charges of bribery employed in securing hi election are a mere makeshift in the schem e oust Senator KELLOGG and get a Democra

Two propositions are pending in the Legislature having for their object the submission to a vote of the people of a constitutional amendment by which five-months' sessions of the Legislature will be prohibited. The plan proposed by Mr. Surganan's resolution would permit of no legislation oftener than once in six years, save that which is requisite to provide for the maintenance of the State Government and State institutions and for the necessary rev. titutions and for the necesswhich may be recommend o, or which may be recommended by the ernor; while Mr. Horkuss' resolution emplates annual sessions of the Legisla-limited to thirty days in the odd years to sixty days in the even years, the shorture to be for the necessary legislation d before, while legislation of all sorts

formances of the present Legislature before their eyes, will favor the one which leaves the fewest possible chances for a repetition of the enormous nuisance.

The will of THEODORS B. WEBER, the vic tim of Mrs. Rosser, was filed for probat yesterday. It is a long and curious document. The will proper, which was made in 1876, is in many respects very different from the codicil which was made at the date of his death. The change was brought about partly by the shrinkage in his estate, which necessitated cutting down the housestitated cutting down the bequests somewhat, and partly by an evident change in his mind. He d originally made provision for a bequest of \$10,000 for a German High-School on the forth Side, but that was dropped out in the codscil. By the latter his brother is made the sole executor. By the former instru-ment his affairs were put in the hands of Col. JUESSEN and two other trustees. All of his numerous relatives were remembered by

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CAUCUS ACT. The impression seems to be very general in Washington that President Hayes intends to sign the new Democratic caucus bill which was concocted as a makeshift for the vetoed political sections of the Army bill. This impression may have arisen from early ex-pressions of the President when the new bill was first made public, and when it seemed to be a meaningless and harmless piece of legis-lation. It may well be doubted whether a further study of the bill has not induced the President to take a different view of the natter; if not, then it is unfortunate that the Republicans did not force a debate on the new caucus bill, for such debate would have shed much light upon the actual operation of the proposed measure if it were ever to become a law. In the absence of such dis-cussion, the President should seek for himself such information as a debate would furnish him, and should approve or disapprove of the new Democratic caucus m rdingly as he may be convinced that the Democrats have abandoned, or that they still adhere to, their original designs. If President HAYES is influenced at all by

the thought that his signing of the new cancus measure will end a disagreeable con-troversy, he ignores two essential features in the case, viz.: (1) That neither he nor the party which elected him is in the smallest egree responsible for the long, ugly, and expensive controversy, and that consequently there is no special claim upon him to sacri-fice anything either for himself, or his party, or the country in order to bring the controversy to a close. (2) The approval of the new cancus bill will not end the controversy, since the emasculation of the Election lay by means of the Legislative Appropriatio bill still remains, and constitutes, as a matter of fact, the very life of the issue. After the Democrats assumed the responsibility of adjourning one Congress without voting the necessary appropriations, and while they are in the stitude of proclaiming that they will vote no appropriations for two years to come unless their partisan demands shall find favor at the hands of the Executive, there is no duty resting upon a Republican President to surrender the smallest particle crats out of their awaward dilemma.

Nor need the President apprehend that individually or the Republican party will be accused of favoring military interferen with elections in case the new caucus bill be vetoed. The President for himself in 1 veto message, and the Republican leaders in both Houses of Congress in their speeches and propositions, have fully vindicated the Republican party from any such aspersion. The Democratic caucus bill is deceptive in its title and its preamble as to its bearing on military interference. If this wer merely the question, the Democrats would have accepted the substitute proposed by the Republicans making it unlawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy, unless such en ployment shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution or overcome a forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offense This substitute would have covered the whol ground of military interference, but it would have left the Courts and officers of the Government free to call upon troops when available to enforce United States laws against violent resistance; but this is prec what the Democrats do not desire, and the are especially averse to the enforcement of the United States Election statutes. If there were merely a question of military interfer ence, then the Democrats would have al lowed Mr. Conger's amendment to come to a hearing, by which it was proposed to absolutely repeal the sections which the Demo-crats desire to amend; this repeal would leave the law and the Executive authority just what it was for seventy years of the existence of the Government, and under Deme

cratic rule during a large part of that time But the rejection of both these propositions is sufficient evidence that it is not merely non-interference of the army with election for which the Democrats are combatting but for a radical change in the laws whereb the Executive shall be prevented from ca ing upon the army or navy to enforce tain laws of the nation, and especially those relating to the national supervision of elec-We do not see how it will be possible for

the President to separate the new Democratic cancus measure from the general design of that party to break down the National sys-tem of supervising Congressional elections, and, unless he can satisfy himself that there is no connection between the two things, we do not see how he can approve the new act consistently with the attitude he has already taken. It is certain that the new Democratibill restricts the Executive use of troops on all election-days to two purposes, and that neither of these purposes is the enforcement of the Election law or the protection of United States Supervisors. It seems clear enough, then, that if this set become a law neither the President, nor the United States Courts, nor the officers thereof, can appeal to the only police the United States Governmen maintains to enforce the Election statutes when they are resisted, as they will be in many Southern States and large cities of the North. In that event, the civil authorities North. In that event, the civil authorities may be powerless to enforce certain laws of the United States on the only day when those laws are practically operative. If this be a correct interpretation of the new caneus act, then the Democrate may be satisfied if they can secure the President's approval of this measure alone. They may then be willing to abandon that portion of their scheme which includes the repeal of the vital parts of the Election law economics that the

as well as its retention on the statute-books

MR. O. W. POTTER, OF CHICAGO. There is just now an "ron" convention in session at Pittsburg. Mr. D. J. Monant. is President. The Convention began on eday, and the President and various other persons made speeches in which they represented all things to be in a very lovely condition. The love-feast progressed until some time in the afternoon, when Mr. O. W. Porres, of Chicago, made a statement which produced such consternation and alarm the every effort was made to suppress him and his speech too. The Associated Press reporter carefully suppressed all mention of Forten and his speech, but the representaech, but the representative of THE TRIBUNE could not be suppressed our readers yesterday had the substance f the speech given to them.

Mr. Pottes deserves the thanks of the

thole country for his fearless and manly exosure of the fraud known as the tariff on son and steel, and of the scandalous and disgraceful frauds perpetrated by the Pennsylvanians upon the West under cover of that tariff. He exposed the way in which the iron trade had been degraded and abused. "The iron manufacturers," said Mr. POTTER, have had a Congress for the past sever ears favorable to our protective system, and we ourselves by our own stupidity have put in the hands of the enemies of that Congress an argument for a change in that tariff that can ruin every one of us in five years, and this Association will only be needed as pallbearers at the burial of a worthless corpse if we continue on in our present suicidal and infamous policy. To illustrate: In the natter of duty on steel rails, we had a epresentative at Washington during the discussion of the Wood Tariff bill insisting our duty of \$28 per ton being main tained, or destruction awaited all Bessemer works financially, and you of Pennsylvania vere selling steel rails at \$40 per ton and under, delivered at Boston, New York, Phildelphia, and Baltimore, and telling us of the West you were satisfied with such prices. Now, gentlemen, one of two things is true: You should get over \$40 per ton for steel ails at the seaboard, or you do not want a \$28 tariff on them. But, if you will look around at the ruin you brought down upon nearly every branch of this industry by your acts, you will see that you were wrong, and not the tariff; and, had this tariff be tially distributed between the ore-miners, the pre-owners, the pig-metal men and their borers, and the coal-producers and their borers, and your own laborers and shareolders, the votes to send Representatives to ongress who would stand by what this Asation knows this country demands, would not have been so terribly split up by the ocialists or Commune as it is now."

Words of truth, bravely spoken! por to the man who was fearless enough o utter these words of honest truth in suc Convention, held in Pittsburg! If these men can sell steel rails at \$40 per

on, they do not want a tariff of \$28 per ton. That was a direct thrust with the unfailing spear of truth, urged by a man who felt very word he said. Mr. Potter's address was, in its man and its force, like such as might be expected

from the Evangelist Moory in speaking an assemblage of unrepentant sinners. It fell upon the hearts of the Pittsburg meeting as the words of the Gospel fall upon the hearts of those who know their guilt, and are conscious of the hypocrisy and fraud by which they try to hide that guilt. He poin ed out to these dishonest people who made up that Convention that they, by their 1,600; each of them is the property of some frauds upon the miners of ore, and the miners of coal, and their laborers generally, had produced that feeling throughout the land which resulted in the large locialists and Communists.

British steel rails cost \$22 per ton, ariff duty is \$28 per ton, and the freight and other expenses make up \$55 per ton, which VANDERBILT paid a few days ago. Now, the Western manufacturers have been urged to stand by the tariff, while these Pennsylva nians have been underselling and delivering their rails at \$40 per ton. They were robbing the miners, and the laborers, and the mechanics of the \$28 per ton voted to ther as a bounty by a favorable Congress. N conder the workmen of Pennsylvania and the country are becoming Socialists Communists, when this scandalous, ber faced, and wholesale robbery is thus per sistently practiced. Mr. Portes de the Iron and Steel Association to be of-ficered and managed almost exclusively by Pennsylvanians, and was not in any way National Association.

He fearlessly pointed out the efforts of th Pennsylvania manufacturers to break up all the Western establishments by underselling This they did because the producer of o got a four months' note from the pig-iron maker, and goes through bankruptcy before the note is paid; this enabled the furnace man to sell his iron low, because he did not pay for his ore; the Bessemer-steel men sold low because they did not pay for the pig iron; and the merchants sold low be cause they did not expect to pay the pro lucer. This was the Pennsylvania systematical of doing business. Protected by a duty of \$28 per ton, each was engaged in swindling the other, and then they complained of hard times and called for more tariff. "Mr. President," said Mr. POTTER, "suppose you had been called upon to go to some of the Western iron and steel works the past three years to do missionary work on the tariff business, and found the employes around all idle, and their children halfand not half-fed, do you believe that, with your works in full operation, and your product going right by their door, you would have met with much success in your under-taking? You might have escaped bodily harm, but you would have heard some of the plainest talk ever produced through the nedium of the language we speak."

Mr. Potter demanded that the credit and

bankruptcy system should be abandoned, and that the trade should be in cash only, and thus enable them to deal honestly with their laborers. On this point he said:

borers. On this point he said:

"And there is another question you may well consider here and now, and that is the question of your labor. You men of Pittsburg have with you here to-day members of the Eastern Bar-Iron Association, who, much to your annoyance, are trying to hold their own trade, and not give it to you, and is order to get cheaper Iron you feel it your dity to assail your employes for a reduction of their pay to meet this apparent emergency. But suppose your amployes should say to you, 'Yes, we will submit to the reduction you ask,' or even go so far as to say they will give you their services, does it benefit you any? It is said 30 per cent of the mills in Pittsburg have gone through bankraptey. This may be so, but what did it? High wages? Note bit of it; but bad management, this being an eternal quarrel with your employees and your good taystem for what you buy and sell. That is where your rain began. Every man of you have more or less mun in your employ who know more about many details of your management.

are confidence in, and would not do intrast with our property. Such men don't help to ruin you, and as a rule you don't appreciate them."

In the face of this statement of irrefutable

facts the Convention adopted a resolution glorifying protection, especially for its great benefits to the labor engaged in mining and all other branches of the iron trade. Never-theless, Mr. Porrus has not spoken in vain. The truths he has uttered will go to the coun try in all their force and power.

A LAMENTABLE LEGISLATURE. It is seemingly a hopeless task to appeal to the Legislature of Illinois to wind up the to the Legislature of Illinois to wind up the public business and adjourn. The Legislature has become a public scandal. It is regarded universally throughout the State as an organization which, under the cover of official authority, is endeavoring to collect blackmall, and otherwise dishonestly plunder the people of the State. Never, in the fifty years of the history of Illinois, has there been such a session as the present, nor one which has elicited such profound contempt from the whole people. "Will the Legisla-ture never adjourn?" is the universal question. The only legitimate business it had to do was to pass a Drainage law, adopt a few amendments to the Revenue law made necessary by judicial de-cisions and to reduce the cost of collection, and to pass the Appropriation bills. This business could have all been completed intelligently by any Legislature not controlled by corrupt purposes within sixty days. The session has now extended beyond four nonths, and not one legitimate act of legislation has yet been passed. The daily sessions have not exceeded four days in the week, and on even those days that the Houses have been nominally in session they have not had a quorum. At least ten of the days were wasted in discussions of a many more in burlesque debates and buffoonery. Never has there been a Legislature in Illinois which has shown such an inexhaustible capacity for doing nothing that was honorable to the members, creditable to the State, or useful in any sense. The whole session has been a broad and discovered forms. and disgraceful farce. Corruption has stalked through the halls, and its presence has been courted and invited; when it did not present itself voluntarily, its presence was coerced. Committees were actually sent

The people of Illinois have great cause to be indignant; there is no apology for the delay of the public business, nor for the length of the session. When the people adopted the new Constitution one great pur-pose was to get rid of long sessions of the Legislature by limiting the power of legis-lation. Nothing but general laws were to be enacted, and yet at this session of the Legislature nearly 1,600 bills have been introduced and are now pending. The whole purpose and intent of the Constitution have been evaded and defeated. In old times it was the practice of members to obtain from one to half a dozen special charters for each member, and then, after the adjournment was over, to sell these charters for money, just as they would stationery and other spoils of the session. The practic prepares bills proposing to so amend the general law as to break up certain branches of business; and, if the parties interested

do not pay for the withdrawal or defeat of such bills, to pass them. By going to any expert at Springfield and taking up the calendar of pending bills, you will be informed that such is A's bill and the next is B's bill, and so on through the some partners) expects to collect some money from the corporations or other parties inter-ested in its defeat.

All this is notorious; and it is to this shameless and infamous system that the present long session and disgraceful proceed-ings of the Legislature are due. There are a sufficient number of members interested in jobs-blackmail and otherwise-who are able to keep the Legislature in session so long as there is a dollar to be got by threats and by extortion.

There are a number of honest, upright and intelligent members in both Houses, but they seem to be powerless. They owe it to themselves and to the State to unite and frankly expose the true state of affairs. They should meet and designate such bills as are of general necessity, and, refusing to consider any others, should force the Ho to pass these, and then, if the majority will not adjourn, have the Governor disperse the Legislature as Gov. Yarrs did on a for mer and somewhat similar occasion. The railroad companies, by canceling all railroad passes to members after May 16, might pos-sibly hasten an adjournment at that date.

MICHIGAN AVENUE AND THE COUNCIL It is hoped that the project for the boule varding of Michigan avenue may be taken up and disposed of by the Council next Monday evening. There is certainly no good reason for further delay. As the matter was referred to a committee of the old Council in the expiring days of that body, and as dur-ing the first week of the existence of the new Council there was some doubt as to the constitution of the new Committees, the delay that has occurred thus far may be explained without concluding that there is any special opposition to the scheme. But it i now certainly the most important piece of business before the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division. This Committee consists of Messrs, Dixon of the First Ward, SANDERS of the Second, CLARK of the Third, MALLORY of the Fourth, and TURNER of the Fifth. None of these gentlemen, unless it be Ald. Tunner, of the Pifth Ward, can have the slightest doubt as to the sentiments of his constitu in this matter, and Mr. TURNER, if he should inquire in the Fifth Ward, would probably find that his people know and care very little about the matter one way or the other. The people chiefly concerned are those who live in the South Division east of State street, and these people are practically unanimous in favoring and urging the

There is to be an effort, we understand to create an impression in the Council that it is a "rich men's " project and is calculated to heap new abuses and burdens upon the "poor men." There is no warrant for any theory of this kind, and none understand its falsity better than the very men who are disposed to urge it. The "poor men" can in nowise suffer the loss of one dollar or one cent by the completion of the improvement, while they and their families will be benefited in many ways. The cost of boulevarding Mich-

not retarded three or four years, as be and probably would be the case if it were undertaken upon the usual special as-seament plan. Once improved, the boule-vard is to be kept in repair, like other park vard is to be kept in repair, like other park lands and driveways, at the expense of the South Park Commission, to which all the property-owners of the South Division and Hyde Park contribute. But the addition to the general park expenses will be very small, since the heavy teaming is to be excluded from the street, and the pavement will be maintained in a constant state of repair. The mprovement will soon lead to new building and to the increased valuation of property along the line of Michigan avenue, and the increased valuation on this street alone will yield a new tax equal to the increased expense of keeping the new boulevard in repair. Owners of real state in the South Division as a class will not and their park taxes increased one penny by the change. The "poor people," who are falsely said to be opposed to the project, will derive their advantages from the increased employment that will grow out of the imrovement of the street, the new building which it will lead, and a general bettering of the conditions of the South Division; and the universal use of the new driveway for all carriages and pleasure vehicles will leave better accommodations in the street-cars, steam-cars, and other public convey-ances for all who "do not ride in chaises," but take the other and more economical node of getting from one place to another. The fact is that any such theory as that uggested above will be urged, if at all, as a

nere pretext to cover up some corrupt design on the part of certain members of the Council. If the matter can be brought up next Monday and promptly disposed of, the element we speak of will not have the time or opportunity for "getting in their work"; but any further delay will enable one or two corrupt Aldermen to organize a regular opposition by misrepresentation and other peculiar artifices always at their command after which it will be impossible to secure the necessary transfer of authority without yielding to the demands of these blackmailers. It was hoped that a scheme to which the people are so unanimously favorable might escape this usual tribute-money, but the only way in which this can be assured is by pushing through the petition at the next meeting, and demanding the attention of the

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

Council for it then and there.

A subscriber writes us: "Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper what were the terms of the treaty of ace of the Turco-Russian war, and what are the present geographical boundaries of the Turkish Empire?" As undoubtedly many other readers of The TRIBUNE are as much in the dark upon these points as our correspondent, we will try to answer his questions the editorial limits, though it is difficult o convey a very clear idea of such an important instrument as the Treaty of Berlin

n so short a space.

The Treaty of Berlin was signed July 18, 1878, and its principal provisions are as fol-lows: First, Bulgaria is constituted an auto nomous and tributary principality, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, with a Christian Government and national militia. It provides for the adoption of a Constitution and the election of a Prince by the people subject to the sanction of the Treaty Pow-ers,—Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy, Bussia, and Turkey. The Constitution was adopted several weeks ago, and ALEX-ANDER of Battenberg was elected Prince last week with the consent of all the Powers over Prince WALDEMAR and Prince HENRY of tribute based upon the average revenue, the amount of which must be fixed within a year from the commencement of the new Administration. The Turkish army can no longer remain in Bulgaria, and all the Tur-kish fortresses are to be destroyed. Mussulman proprietors who may fix their domi-cile in the Principality can retain their lands by leasing them or allowing them to be adred by third parties. Absolute religious freedom is guaranteed.

2. There is formed to the south of the

ikans a province known as Eastern Rouelia which is to have a Christian Governo General, but remains under the military an political authority of the Sultan, subject i ertain conditions of administrative au my. Internal order is to be maintained by native gendarmerie assisted by local mili with officers named by the Sultan, and he also to provide for the defense of the inland and maritime frontiers with fortificatio and troops, though he is not allowed to us irregulars like Bashi-Bazouks or Circassis The Governor-General, who must be a Chris tian, must be appointed by the Sultan for term of five years with the assent of the Powers. [ALEXO Pasha, a member of Greek Church, and formerly Ambassador s Vienna, has recently been appointed and will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Powers, as Russia and England are in his favor.] The powers and functions of the Governor and all the requirements of the Administrate to be settled by a European Commis which will soon make its report, and agreements will be promulgated by the Porte in the form of an Imperial decree. Relig ions liberty is granted to all creeds.

3. The Provinces of Bosnia and Herze govina are to be administered by Austro Hungary, and the right is also reserved t her to establish garrisons and maintain itary and commercial routes throughout the seeks to extend by getting control of Salor ca, so as to have an outlet for her commerby way of the Ægean Sea.

4. The independence of Montenegro recognized. Religious liberty is assured all. It gains an extension of frontier by the annexation of Antivari and its seaboard, and has the liberty of navigating the Boyans River, though it is allowed neither a flag no vessels of war, and its waters are clos the war-ships of all nations. Austria engage to protect its merchant service. It still has to bear its proportion of responsibility for the Turkish debt.

5. Servia is also guaranteed her independ-

ence, religious liberty, and a small extension of territory to the south, covering a part of the area known as Old Servis. Like Montenegro, she is responsible for a part of the Turkish debt, and has to pay an annual ribute, the amount of which will be fixed

she has to pay a tribute. Religious liberty is guaranteed. She gives back to Russia that part of Bessarabia which was detached from Russia by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, and receives the islands forming the delts of the Danube and a portion of the Dobrudja as far south as a line extending from Silistria on the Danube to Mangalia

is to be allowed to navigate it below the fron Gates. The European Commission of the Danube is maintained in its functions, and it will frame rules of navigation, river police, and supervision. The execution of the work for the removal of the obstacles caused by the Iron Gates and the Cataract to navigation is intrusted to Austria. concluding articles relating to Europe guarantee certain reforms in Orete; offer the good services of the Powers to Greece in case Turkey fails to carry out the dation for a rectification of her frontier, as provided in one of the protocols to the treaty; and guarantees absolute re-ligious freedom to all creeds in every part of

the Turkish Empire.

8. There are but four articles pertaining to Turkey in Asia. The first cedes to Russia the Territories of Ardahan, Kars, and Batoum, and certain other territory farther south. By the second Russia stipulates to make Batoum a free port, essentially commercial. The third restores to Turkey the Valley of Alashkerd and the Town of Bayazid, which were ceded to Russia by the Treaty of San Stefano, and gives to Persia the Town and Territory of Khotour. By the fourth the Ports engages to carry out cen-tain reforms among the Armenians and pro-tect them against their old enemies, the Circassians and the Kurds,—reforms which England has since stipulated to carry out in consideration of the cession to her of the Island of Cyprus.

The above are the principal points of the treaty. Our correspondent can easily find the general boundaries of Turkey by taking his map and marking off the whole of Bo the whole of Bulgaria as far west as Sophia, a small strip south of Montenegro, an area about fifty miles square south of Servia, the entire Dobrudja as far south as a line drawn from Silistria to Mangalia, and a strip north of Greece running from the Adriatic shore across Mt. Pindus to the mouth of the Salamyra River. The territory taken from Turkey includes an area of about 72,000 square miles, and the population lost to her is about three and a half millions.

THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION The long-talked-of Labor Convention at Vicksburg has been held, and has literally accomplished nothing. As this was a convention of planters, merchants, bankers, and representative business men of the South, are presumably interested in the question of labor, and who naturally looked with a considerable degree of apprehension at the rapid loss of the bone and sinew of that labor, we naturally expected that this Convention would lay aside race-prejudices, forego all personal differences, discuss the subject in a reasonable manner, put aside the nonsense of Southern pride and Southern honor, and suggest some practical methods of stopping the exodus and reconciling the conflicting interests of labor, so that the laboring class abor would be rewarded with fair rem tion. Instead of this, there appears to have been but one man who went to the core of the matter, and he was at once furiously denounced as insulting the Southern people and wounding the Southern honor, though no man in the past has been so sensitive in the matter of Southern honor as Foors, who, though notoriously a bad shot and incapable of hitting his antagonists, has repeatedly gone gunning for them when they have offended him. When he told the Convention that freedom of speech and freedom of action have not been enjoyed by the ne-groes; that violence has been perpetrated and that innocent blood has been shed; and the wrongs of the colored people, he sta the most important phase of the case. these wrongs could be righted, if the negroes were satisfied that they would not occur in the future, if the had any guarantee that promises would be ex-ecuted, there is little doubt that they would remain, and that the other problems of the labor question would soon be solved. So long, however, as the whites of the South persist in disregarding the Constitutional Amendments and treating the negroes as if

will they make the most desperate efforts to get away from that section of the country which is inclosed within the old slave lin Vaccination law, and that the discussion disastrous to the discovery of JENNER. The resolutions which were submitted the Convention and ultimately adopted are well enough in their way. They read pret-tily and they sound well. The most satisfactory feature of them is that they acknowledge what has been repeatedly charged by Northern newspapers, as well as by the ne-groes themselves, namely, that their labor is groes themselves, namely, that their labor is unremunerative, that there has been interference with their rights, and that fraud, intimidation, and bulldozing have been practiced to deprive them of their political privileges. But what remedy is proposed? The white representatives had the Convention to themselves. They did nearly all the talking, and all the remeding and all the region the presentations. wrangling, and all the voting, the negroes modestly and wisely refraining from voting upon the resolutions, though they were regularly accredited members of the Conven There seems to be one newspaper in the tion. What hope did the whites hold out South—the Atlanta Constitution—that stands what the issue is to be in the P to the negroes that they should enjoy their rights as citizens? As Mr. Foors expressed

it, they offered the negroes the same old dish that has been set before them by every

Democratic Convention. Every platform

adopted since the War has promised the

negroes equality before the law, and they

are no nearer that happy condition now than

they were before the War commenced. How

can they put any trust in the same old

provisions were promptly and vigorously carried out, the negroes would have been protected in their rights in the future and the bulldozers' occupation would have been gone. Instead of this, the Convention saw fit to offer the negroes a string of glittering generalities and seductive promises, without a guarantee behind them of any description,

a guarantee behind them of any description,
—a dish heaped up with the rhetorical taffy
which, upon Mr. WATTERSON'S authority, is
one of the chief products of the South.

They failed to set justly towards the negroe They failed to give them any compensation

for the past or any guarantee for the future.

If the exodus continues, they have only

tial election of 1880. It says that the I will be called upon to decide whether the is over or not." It might add that the decision will probably be that the War is over, that the Solid South and its aiders and sbettors will be whipped at the ballot-box as they were on the field of battle, that the Constitutional Amendments were adopted on purpose to be obeyed and enforced, that elections must be free and the count fair, and that one vote at any one election is all any one man is entitled to. The War is over, the Lost Cause was lost "for keeps," the South must behave herself, State rights must be subordinate to Federal authority, and the United States is a mighty Republic and not an aggregation of independent States.

can they put any trust in the same old promises which have been so often made only to be broken? If they do, it will argue a degree of patience, faith, and credulousness approaching the sublime. Mr. Foorn's resolution, which was offered in lieu of the regular report, went to the root of the matter, but it was contemptuously voted down. This resolution recognized the real condition of things and offered practical remedies. If it had been adopted, and its provisions were promptly and vigorously carried out, the negroes would have been The Cincinnati Gazette has a corre traveling through Kentucky for the purpose of writing up a history of the homicides, shooting affairs, etc., that have occurred in the dark and bloody ground. Thus far aix counties have been visited, and, as far as heard from, there have been in ten years agent 500 abnoting all the purposes in ten years 1000 abnoting a second to the purpose of the p have been, in ten years, over 500 shooting frays in which the intent was to kill. In a 160 of these the intent was carried out. sentative the carefully investigated, shows that not a single white murderer has been hung, and that less than a dozen have received any punishment whatever. ment whatever.

insurance, but bone more obnorious than the bill introduced by Scaator Camparil. It requires a deposit of \$50,000 in Government bonds to be made by any life-insurance company incorporated outside of the State of firmois, as the condition of permitting it to distinct the benefit of Illinois policy-holders. The objection to this bill is that no metual life-insurance company possesses the legal authority to make a special contract with, or special provisions for, one class of policy-holders to the detriment or exclusion of another class of policy-holders; and we do not see how it is possible for any this bill should it become a law. The satir assets of a mutual life-insurance company assets of a mutual life-insurance company long to and are held for the benefit of the su body of policy-holders, each being interest therein in proportion to the amount and va of his insurance, and it is not possible for a of his insurance, and it is not possible for such companies to set apart a portion of their fine for the benefit of policy-holders in lilinots, and another, and perhaps a different, proportion in New York, and so on throughout the se-eral Bustes in which they transact busisuccessful business transaction for a corporation to divide up and scatter its ing its business, thus placing them beyon control of the trustees of the company the duty of caring for and protection assets. There may be other objection

to exclude good mutual companies from dol business in Illinois, it is well calculated to complish that result.

figure in divorce law, divorces being usual based upon very hard and disagreeable facts but a case has recently turned up in New Yor which would furnish a romancer with first-material. Some twelve years ago, Wit. CATLIN, a young man of large estate, now about 30 years of age, married Marian Bradboom, a dashing woman of society, handsome and wealthy. He was fond of athletic sports, the only of society. As the result, they did not get on well together. After seven years of disget on well together. After seven years of disputing, Mrs. CATLIN procured a divorce for adultery in the Supreme Court, and shortly after, she married a Wall-street broker. It did not trouble Mr. CATLIN much until, in course of time, he desired to marry a lady in Yonkers. The Divorce law of the State stood in his way. It provided that, whenever a marriage should be dissolved, the defendant convicted of adultery could not marry again during the lifetime of the plaintiff. CATLIN was anxious to go to another State and get married, but the Yonkers lady would not marry him except under the laws of New York whereanon cept under the laws of New York CATLIN deliberately set to work to have t law amended so that his marriage wo be legitimate. He had a bill in the Legislature of 1876-77, but falled. During the present session his learne up again and was passed and sign by the Governor. It provides that "a fendant convicted of adultery shall marry until the death of the complains Court in which the decree was r modify its judgment upon satisfa-that the complainant has married five years have elapsed since the that the defendant's conduct has been ing that time. Mr. Carlin is now Supreme Court, asking for such a and, as the first Mrs. CATLIN has no opposing it, there is no doubt that lady will soon be Mrs. CATLIN. Wi have been Mr. CATLIN's relations to his fr wife or his conduct during their marriage, the

The corruption that exists at Ha among the members of the Pennsylvani lature is so great that the Illinois keg and its shortcomings are, for the time be forgotten in the general ectipse. All the P sylvania newspapers now have somethin write about, and all bemoan the degenerate the times and the deprayity of human at The Philadelphia Press says that "The pecuathed which learn revealed in Herich methods which long prevailed in Harr and which gave to Pennsylvania, years ago, the disbonorable distinction of naving a system of legislation among the most corrupt in the Union, appear still to exist in the State Captod, notwithstanding the increase of the membership and other means which, it was hoved, would tend to improve the character of our representatives. The people of the Commonwealth will read with dismay, mingled with mortification, the proofs of a prevalent spirit of corruption among our legislators, of efforts to bribe each other, of a low tons of morals pervaling official circles, and of the flippant way in ing official circles, and of the flippant way in which criminal and disgraceful co cussed, both in and out of the Legis

Mr. M. D. CONWAY writes from London the Cincinnati Commercial that there is a rethe prominent physicians quoted by Mr. war who hold that vaccination is a great than a blessing is Dr. J. W. Collins, for tryears vaccine physician in London and burgh, who writes: "If I had the desire scribe one-third of the victims ruined by nation, the blood would stand still in veins." Dr. Stowell, with still longer e ence, declares vaccination "not only an filusion but a curse to humanity." Dr. Hitomaan, Uliverpool, says: "I have seen hundreds children killed by vaccination." The Medical Times and Gazette declares that "Consumption has widely spread since the introduction of vaccination." Mr. Conwax quotes a large number of the consumption of the of other eminent practitioners on the same side of the subject, all of which goes to show, nothing else, that there is a good deal of agilition on this important subject.

Some Chicago man will build it of cours The Legislature of Texas at its last session physided for the erection of a new State-Housand one section of the bill provides that, "after a plan and specifications have been adopted, in Commissioners shall advertise in at least a papers published in Texas, 'and one in each the cities of St. Louis, Chicago, and New York for bids for the construction of said Capito which advertisement shall contain a green description of the building to be erected."

The Pittsburg Chronicle has been

the dead calm of the too much weight (speal for the vacant end of the can be bridged over in the propping Alax H. Starn It is given out author certificates; are selling Postmasters of the countion now is that the Se will succeed in distributions the people without a syndicate. As they are sent bonds, that are per cent bonds, that are they are doubly attractive

ful biography of Gov.

In an article on the nations, the London To conversion by the United \$30,000,000 of 5 per cents stroke is certainly a reld at half their non The Rebel Democr boom " worth a cent

The blunders of the ow got to be one of the which the Republicans are among the few the hat can always be relie The Rebel Democracy especially jolly since Da on their side. They se enough for five Rebel Br

nd can only give one v Why & DAVID DAVIS Because he was alread be finally flopped over a federate side of the Sen se ingratitude: Th of toil" have made no their behalf came out

of DAVID DAVIS.

It is said that GARFII tial aspirations of Secre States Senate. DAVIS. Now's your southing-sirup for tracy."

Motto of David David 1840 and the "poor" Two dollars a day and

Since he made that DAVID DAVIS has been barbed wire. PERS There's too much Lord Dufferin is h

In view of Mr. Hat must annex Canada at or The Rev. De La M in Congress as he might A good deal of the Dave Davis, I will Dr. Mary Walker, ratic party.-S on a jury. If we were The high price of

The editor of the fighting just where he did England would like South Africa, out it app It is re

Mr. Tilden is o and Dave Davis and don't you forget it!" In view of the pre-perhaps Gilbert and Su-cellent Presidential tick The Brooklyn Underer denk during busin hey have no business ho Ningara Palls, an not as high by several fifty years ago. The chi just as high, however,

According to the Hi four reasons—the circus season, Fourth of July, Prof. J. H. Con eraity, has accepted the the Department of A Queen Victoria, writish Embassy Build It is rumored tim Mr. Tilden to Day

elected President is tolen from him, and l Chief Moses so Ward Beecher that we coved calls from variou It is intimated in China is giving s Gen. Grant that we should come in any n

Mrs. Marie Tayle Illian, will spend the ennaylvania home of seband and father. In a libel-suit ag Count Joannes has ju ages. This ought to be indulge in reckless crit Men born blind, After born blind,
York Herald, nover les
sab! see to hunt thron
for cigara, we suppose.

President Hayes le
young ladies of a Mar
salled on him. Is the
Staiwart, or is it a reto-

SLICKBERRY STATEMENT STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTY y of plants. The definition of the second of

ect of fire and life oxious than this COMPBELL. It rein Government life-insurance comis that no me make a special special ass of policy-holders; is possible for any he amount and value portion of their funds olders in Illinois, and throughout the serand scatter its assett cing them beyond the of the company, who eation, charged with and protecting such other objections to the ent. If it is the object

es not cut much of a divorces being usually d disagreeable facts; med up in New York nancer with first-class years ago, William arge estate, now about MARIAN BRADFORD, a lety, handsome and of athletic sports, she result, they did not ter seven years of dis-beured a divorce for ne Court, and, shortly treet broker. It d LIN much until, in sired to marry a lady law of the State stood that, whenever a mar-co, the defendant connot marry again dur-LIST. CATLIN WAS State and get married, ould not marry him ex-New York, wherespon his marriage would ltery shall marry again pon satisfactory proof as married again, that since the decree, and duct has been good dur-LIN is now before the FLIN has no intention of ubt that the Yonkers relations to his first

companies from doing well calculated to a

ng their marriage, there the Pennsylvania Legis-the Illinois Legislature are, for the time being, il eclipse. All the Penn-ow have something to ravity of human nature. says that "The peculiar prevailed in Harrisburg, sylvania, years ago, the n of having a system of most corrupt in the xist in the State Capitol, ncrease of the member-s which, it was hoped, the character of our people of the Common-dismay, mingled with of a prevalent spirit of ers, of efforts to w tone of morals pervad-of the flippant way in agraceful conduct is dis-

writes from London to against the compulsor ery of JENNER. Among ecination is a greater evil J. W. COLLINS, for twenty in London and Edir If I had the desire to de victims ruined by vacci-ald stand still in your with still longer experion "not only an filusion, nity." Dr. HITCHMAN, of have seen hundreds of ares that "Consumption e the introduction of vac-AT quotes a large number which goes to show, if one newspaper in the

Constitution—that under-is to be in the Presiden-it says that the people o decide whether the War gat add that the decision the War is over, that the aiders and abettors will lot-box as they were on the e Constitutional Amend on purpose to be obeyed ections must be free and that one vote at any one man is entitled to. The man is entitled to. The
st Cause was lost "for
ust behave herself, State
dinate to Federal authortates is a mighty Republic
on of independent States.

ette has a correspondent the homicides, sho o occurred in the dark and as far six counties have far as heard from, there ars, over 500 shooting af-tent was to kill. In about t was carried out y investigated, shows that urderer has been hung, and a have received any punish

will build it of course. on of a new State-House, se bill provides that, "after ons have been adopted, the ladvertise in at least six Texas, and one in each of is, Chicago, and New York, instruction of said Capitol, t shall contain a general diding to be erected."

reaicle has been seriously s: "After waiting anxious-ently for the enthusiastic

heer we anticipated after perusing that beauticheer we anticipated after perusing that beautiful biography of Gov. Palmes, nominated unanimously by the New York Sus as Democratic candidate for the fresidency, we confess the dead calm of the welkin disappoints us.

Justice David Davis is a man of entirely too much weight (speaking avoirdupoisically) for the vacant end of the ticket. This difficulty can be bridged over in the simplest manner by

propping ALEX H. STEPHENS on the other end.

It is given out authoritatively that the \$10 certificates are selling rapidly through the Postmasters of the country, and the expectation now is that the Secretary of the Treasury will succeed in distributing this loan directly among the people without the intervention of syndicate. As they are exchangeable into 4 per cent bonds, that are now at a premium, they are doubly attractive to small investors.

In an article on the credit of different nations, the London Times remarks: "The conversion by the United States Government of en 000,000 of 5 per cents into 4 per cents at a stroke is certainly a remarkable fact, and re-calls the time when United States 6s barely old at half their nominal value."

The Rebel Democracy of Illinois don't " worth a cent over the full acquisition that ponderous old patriot DAVID DAVIS to

Not a sound is heard, not a joyous note, as his corpus to the ramparts is hurried.

The blunders of the Democratic leaders have The blunders of the Democratic readers have ow got to be one of the principal things upon shich the Republicans depend for success. They are among the few things in this mortal life hat can always be relied upon.

especially jolly since DAVID DAVIS took a seat on their side. They say he takes up room enough for five Rebel Brigadiers of average size, nd can only give one vote.

Why & DAVID DAVIS like a green deal-board? Because he was already half sprung before he finally flopped over and squatted on the Conederate side of the Senate.

Base ingratitude: The "horny-handed sons of toil" have made no sign since the wail in their behalf came out of the capacious maw of DAVID DAVIS.

It is said that GARFIELD favors the Presidential aspirations of Secretary SHERMAN, and that ne has an eve on THURMAN'S seat in the United

Syracuse Journal: "Rise up, Senator DAVID DAVIS. Now's your time. Another dose of soothing-sirup for the demoralized Democ-

Motto of David Davis, the Harrison Whig of 1840 and the "poor man's friend" in 1879: "Two dollars a day and roast beef."

Since he made that speech the fence that DAVID DAVIS has been sitting on is made of barbed wire. PERSONALS.

There's too much booming in this country.

Lord Dufferin is having a fine yacht built In view of Mr. Hanlan's great victory, we

must annex Canada at once. The Rev. De La Matyr talks as foolishly

A good deal of the lead of Leadville is in the form of bullets, and quite fatal. Dave Davis, I will do the booming for the

Dr. Mary Walker, we learn, wants to sit The high price of whisky is said to be

seriously retarding the development of Leadville. The editor of the Okolona States is still fighting just where he did during the War-in the

England would like to stop the war in South Africa, out it appears that Cetewayo won't It is reported that Miss Mabel, the

second daughter of Senator Bayard, is seen to be married, 1849. Malton, 1876. Tam O'Shante 1870. Mounseer, 1877. Pageant. Mr. Tilden is observed to peep out from behind Dave Davis and say: "Here I am, and don't you forget it!"

In view of the prevalence of "Pinafore," perhaps Gilbert and Sullivan would make an excellent Presidential ticket.

The Brooklyn Union-Argus says tramps never donk during business hours, and adds that

her have no business hours. Niagara Falls, an exchange tells us, are not as high by several feet as they were twenty-five years ago. The charges of the hackmen are

According to the Hartford Post, there are four seasons—the circus season, the green-apple season, Fourth of July, and winter.

Prof. J. H. Comstock, of Cornell University, has accepted the position of Entomologist of the Department of Agriculture.

Queen Victoria, when in Paris, used the British Embassy Building as a hotel. She gave \$500 to the poor before leaving Italy. It is rumored that Simon Cameron is about

to marry again. We should advise the unfortunate lady to beware of the Widow Oliver. Mr. Tilden to David Davis: The man who is elected President is likely to have the office stolen from him, and his life is full of trouble.

Chief Moses so closely resembles Henry Ward Beecher that we expect to hear he has re terved calls from various Congregational churches It is intimated in the Philadelphia Bulletin that Talmage will shortly take the part of Samson in a new play, furnishing the necessary jaw-bone

China is giving such a cordial welcome to Gen. Grant that we suppose she is willing he should come in any number he pleases, instead of

Mrs. Marie Taylor and her daughter, Miss Lillian, will spend the summer at Cedarcroft, the Pennsylvania home of the late Bayard Taylor, their msband and father.

In a libel-suit against an Eastern paper, Count Joannes has just received six cents damages. This ought to be a warning to papers which

Men born blind, we learn from the New York Herald, never learn to smoke. Because they can't see to hunt through a fellow's vest-pockets

President Hayes last week kissed forty-six young ladies of a Maryland noarding-school who called on him. Is this the proper conduct of a Stalwart, or is it a return to the policy of concilia-

CROP PROSPECTS.

BLICKBERRY STATION, May 7.—The weather atinues dry and cold. Frost for two nights

Continues dry and cold. Frost for two nights in succession. Corn-planting goes on slowly; some are waiting for rain. The ground is so dry and full of lumps that much of the corn planted will not sprout till we have rain. Small grain and crass frow very slowly. Fruit-trees are bloesoming, but not so full as last year. Dairymen fear a shortage of a hav and grass crop. The loss in this county (Kane), resulting from a failure of these crops, would be severely felt, as a larre amount of capital is invested in dairying. The weather for the coming three weeks will decide the question.

MASHYHLLE, May 7.—The report of the Agricultural Buresu for April shows that the crop prospect will compare most favorably with that of previous years. The wheat crop is far more promising shan usual. The acreage of tobacco will be considerably increased, and farmers will pay more attention in future to raising the best quality. There is some apprehension of a scarcity of plants. The acreage of corn will be increased is per cent shove that of last year. The crop, however, does not look promising. The indications are that the cotton crop will be largely increased. It is in a fine condition. Winter oats were killed out by the severe winter. The average crop of apring oats will be planted. Grasses backward, owing to the unless of the condition. Castile in fair condition.

### SPORTING EVENTS.

Parole Sick and Unable to Run Out the Chester Cup Race.

When Apparently Sure of Winning, He Staggers and Stops.

Satisfactory'Arrangement of the Western Trotting Circuit.

THE CHESTER CUP. LONDON, May 7 .- The race for the Chester Trades Cup to-day was won by Beefer, Toucher second, Ridotto third. The betting was 7 to on Parole, 4 to 1 against Touchet, 30 to 1 against Ridotto, and 30 to I against Reefer.

When the horses settled down to work Deuder took up the running, attended by Moun tain Ash, Astronomer, Reefer, and Zucchero, with Parole and Touchet lying off. At the five furlongs post Reefer went to the front, and without again being headed, won by a length

with the same distance between the seco hird horses. Parole, who lost the second place in the straight, finished fourth.

The Pall Malt Gazette's sporting intelligence

in the straight, finished fourth.

The Pall Malt Gazette's sporting intelligence says: "If Archer had not eased Parole when he knew he could not win, Parole might have been third."

New York, May 7.—A London dispatch says: "Parole, the American monarch of the British turf, was badly worsted to-day in the race for the Chester Trades Cup. Archer, his jockey, did his best, but Parole failed to get a position. The race has been looked forward to with intense interest, on account of the contest between the American horse and Lord Rosebery's horse, Touchet. The betting was in favor of Parole. Reefer, however, gallantly defeated both. The scene at the railroad station was an animated one. Trains were constantly discharging human freight. Many Americans were among the party, and many United States flags were flying. The scene along the banks of the Dee, on the race course, was magnificent. The picturesque appearance of the track, environed by the Dee, and with a background of hills, is unrivaled. The grand stand was crowded with fashionables. No more charming spring day could have been desired for the coutest. Mr. R. Johnson, of York, acted as judge. The names of the starters were soon hoisted as follows: Touchet, Ridotto, Zucchero, Deluder, Mountain, Tom Glen, Parole, Reefer, Astronomer, Notary, Ash. At last St. George got the horses well together, and after a little trouble a magnificent start was obtained. Parole was evidently not up to his horse for an effort, and the gallant brute responded nobly, but the fortune of the day was against him. The struggle between Lord Rosebery's horses was simply magnificent.

The ovations which greeted Reefer and his

simply magnificent.

The ovations which greeted Reefer and his jockey, after the latter had been weighed, were dealening.

The Chester course is circular in shape and a mile and three-quarters around. The Trades Cup was established in 1824, when it was won by Doge of Venice, a 6-year-old, who carried 128 pounds. In 1857 and 1859 the winner was Learnington, the sire of Parole, and this fact lent an additional interest to the contest to-day.

LONDON, May 8.—The Sportsman says no excuse is made for Parole's defeat yesterday. As the borses came streaming round the Castle-pole turn, Parole came with such a dash that the race seemed quite at his mercy, but to the astonishment of all, especially his rider, he stooped suddenly, as though shot, and begas to reel all over the course like a drunken man.

PREVIOUS WINNES.

the course like a	REVIOUS WINNER.
Year. Winner	
1824. Doge of Ver	
1825 Hymettns.	1852Joe Miller.
1826 Brutandorf	
1827. Grenadier.	1854Epaminonda
1828. Fylde.	11835 Seythian.
1829. Halston.	1856 One Act.
1800 Felt.	1857. Leamington.
1831Independer	nce. 1858., Vanity.
1832 Colwick.	1859. Leamington.
1833. Pickpocket.	1860, St. Albans,
1834 The Cardin	al. 1831. Hen Webster.
1835 Birdlime.	1862 Tim Whitter,
1886. Tamworth.	1863 Asteroid.
1837. Gen, Chasse	
1838. Kipir Cole.	1865. Dalby.
1839 Cardinal Pr	off. 1866 Dalby.
1840 Dev of Aigi	era. 1807. Beaswing.
1841 . Crniekeen.	1868. Paul Jones,
1842 Asice Hawt!	
1843 . Millepede.	1870 . Our Mary Am
1844 Red Deer.	1871. Glenlivat.
1845 Intrepid.	1872. Inveresk.
1846 Coronna.	1873. Field Marshal
1847 St. Lawrence	
1848. Peep-o-day	

THE WESTERN CIRCUIT. A meeting of gentlemen interested in the formation of a Western fall trotting circuit to take in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Kansa City, Minneapolis, and Columbus, was held in this city last Friday for the purpose of consulting further in regard to the matter. No advices, however, had been received from Milwankee or St. Louis, and it further appeared that the date given to Chicago in the proposed circuit conflicted with that given to Columbus. Col. Conley ed with that given to Columbus. Col. Conley was opposed to entering the circuit unless Columbus was willing to take some other date. If this could be brought about, and if the other cities would come into the arrangement, the Chicago Club would join them. At the meeting held the next day it was secretained that Milwaukee. Mindeapolis, Kansas City, and St. Louis were in favor of the arrangement, and the only hitch lay in the conflict between Chicago and Columbus as to the matter of dates. For the purpose of talking the matter over with the Columbus Club, a committee, consisting of Col. W. S. King, or Minneapolis, and William Armstrong, of Almont, Mich., was appointed to visit that city and see what could be done towards securing an exchange of dates, and thus avoiding a conflict. The Committee visited Columbus, and are able to report that they came to a satisfactory arrangement. It was decided, in short, that Chicago should have the third week in September and Columbus the fourth. This completes the circuit, removes all fourth. This completes the circuit, removes all conflict, and the horse men are happy.

LEXINGTON MEETING. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7 .- The hotels are filling up with strangers come to attend the race meeting, which begins Saturday. Prominent meeting, which begins Saturday. Frominest turfinen say that the track and grounds were never in better condition. There are 140 horses stabled at the course, and forty more provided with stabling adjacent, all engaged in training for this meeting, the interest in which is great, on account of the number of erack youngsters that will come together. Everything portends a brilliant meeting.

AQUATIC.

London, May 7.—Hanlan will take a fortnight's rest before preparing for the match with
Elliott on the 16th of June. Eiliott is in strong work, and rarely misses going over the entiracourse at top pressure once a day. Two to one
on Hanisn is freely offered, with no takers beyoud small amounts. English scallers are advised to adopt the American style, which comprehends a longer shide and greater use of the
legs and body.

London, May 7.—The Sponteman announces
that the Trustees of the Sportman's Challenge
Cup have consented to the inclusion of the cup
in the championship match between Elliott and
Hanian.

In reply to the challenge made by Barrass, the backer of Boyd, Wallace Ross offers to row Boyd for his own sum over the Thames championship

CRICKET. NEW YORK, May 7 .- In the match to-day at Hoboken, between the English and American cricketers, the score of the Americans in the first innings was 84, Lucas and Lane being the

The stumps were drawn at 6 p. m., when the English had scored 239. The game will be continued to-morrow.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST JUDGE DILLON.

THE SLANDERS AGAINST JUDGE DILLON.

Resected Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—The United States Court to-day was occupied with the Branch of the Central Railrond of Iowa case, application having been forwarded from the Circuit Court of the District of Iowa, asking that Richard: L. Ashurst, a lawyer of this city, and Isane M. Cate, late President of the road, might be compelled to furnish the originals of the letters to them from Chester C. Cole, counsel in the case, reflecting upon the conduct of Judge Dillon in the case. It was charged that Cole had instigated the affacks in the newspapers against the Judge for the purpose of intimidating him, and it was sought to disbar him for nonprofessional con-

to the case, and the counsel of the Har Associa-tion seek the originals, copies having been pub-lished. Ashurst and Cate, by counsel resist the application on the ground that letters were privileged communications, and that the pro-ceeding is not one in which a commission to take testimony could issue. This is the great railroad case in which the Jav Cooke estate and the Boston bondboiders were at swords' points for two or three years, and grave charges had been made against the conduct of Judge Dillen.

### RAILROADS.

THE VANDERBILT PARTY.

DETROIT, Mich., May 7.—The Vanderblit party arrived from Cleveland via Lake Shore at 5 o'clock. After viewing the new Vanderblit elevator at the foot of Twelfth street, they embarked on the tug Crusader and steamed up and down the river, viewing the site of the proposed bridge crossings. No intimation of sentiment was given. William H. gazed and said nothing. At the Russell House to-night Vanderbilt met a committee of Detroit citizens, for whom ex-Gov. Baldwin acted as sooksame. spokesman. He gave them plenty of sweet talk, disclaiming any hostility to the city, but was very guarded concerning future intentions and carefully refrained from any specific edges. He did say, however, that he had no intention that Detroit should cease to be the eastern terminus of the Michigan Central, nor eastern terminus of the Michigan Central, nor to remove the railway shops and elevator facilities to Grosse Isle. His tunnel there would go on because it afforded the best accommodations at the least cost for his Southwestern business. All attempts to make him commit himself on the Detroit-bridge question were fruitless.

Vanderbilt attends the Michigan Central annual meeting to-morrow, at which \$18,000,000 out of \$18,000,000 of stock will be represented.

No change will be made in the direction.

ont of \$18,000,000 of stock will be represented. No change will be made in the directing.

The annual report shows total gross earnings, \$5,822,004; total operating expenses, \$4,307,238; total net earnings, \$2,504,855; total from investments, \$119,664; total net revenue, \$2,634,520; total interest and rentals, \$1,615,950; total balance, \$1,008,570.

The Vanderbill party leave to-morrow noon for the East, arriving in New York Friday evening.

THE WABASH CONNECTION.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5.—The reported con-templated connection of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road with the Baltimore & Ohio for Chicago, at Defiance, and the construction of an adependent line from Detroit to connect the Frand Trunk line of Canada with the new route, Ohio deny any knowledge of the scheme, but say they are not averse, and are undoubtedly in favor of it. An officer of the Company, while in the West a lew days ago, was told by Jay Gould that the sixty miles from Detroit to Tolede had been surveyed and would be pushed through at once; and another fact establishing the scheme is instanced in the establishment here last week of a branch of the Chicago and New York grain-houses of Field, Lindley & Co.,—Cyrus W. Field, President of the Wabash Road, being a special partner with a quarter million dollars, and Field & Lindley, his son and son-in-law,—other members of the firm,—are Directors in the same Company.

CLEVELAND, O., May 7 .- At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, the following Directors were elected: William H. Vanderbilt, Augustus cheil, Samuel F. Barger, Cornelius Vanderbilt William K. Vanderbiit, John E. Burrill, Francis P. Freeman, New York; Henry B. Payne, Amasa Stone, Cleveland; Albert Keep, Chicago; William L. Scott, Charles M. Reed, Erie, Pa.; Rasselas Brown, Warren, Pa. The ticket is the same as last year. About \$48,000,000 of stock

were voted.

The officers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway remain the same as last year. William H. Vanderbilt and party left Cleveland for Detroit on a special train at 12:30 o'clock p. m. to-day.

THE GALENA & SOUTHERN WIS-CONSIN.

The foreclosure case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company vs. The Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company was dismissed Tuesday by Judge Drummond. The same case had been pending a long time in the Circuit Court of Jo Daviess County, and Judge Drum-mond advised that the parties have the con-troversy settled in the State Court, as it had prior jurisdiction. The parties took the advice, had the suit here dismissed, and the road has been sold under a decree in the State Court.

ATLANTIC & PACIFIC. NORPOLK, Va., May 7 .- In the United State Circuit Court, Chief Justice Waite presiding, for the matter of the Atlantic, Mississippi & Obio Railroad, the petition of Graham's executors was heard and denied. The petition attacked the validity of the entire consolidation scheme. MacFarland, counsel for plaintiffs. The Trustees presented the petition of the road, which was taken by the Court for considerat

L., L. & C. LaSalle, Ill., May 7.—A meeting of the Diectors of the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad Company is to be held in this city on the 20th inst., and it is now believed that there has been such an improvement in the business and financial aspects of the country that the en-terprise can be pushed to a successful issue.

ITEMS. June 15 the Paris & Danville Road will be sold in New York City. The Wabash management will doubtless purchase the property. Sufficient bonds have been sold to finish the Eastern extension of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Springfield Road to the capital of Indiana.

S. T. Emerson has resigned the position of Chief Engineer of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and has accepted a similar position the St. Louis, Kansas & Arizona Line. The annual meeting of the Michigan Central stockholders—the Vanderbilt family and their friends—will be held at Detroit to-day. The bulk of the business will be done by proxy.

The Canada Southern boat Transfer, employed at the Grosse Isle crossing, ferried 24,081 cars during the month of April, an average of 800 daily. This is the largest month's work accomplished by the boat.

The traffic receipts of the Great Western Railway in the week ending April 28 were: Passengers, \$29,625.23; freight and live stock, \$44,471.93; mails and sundries, \$2,420.68; total, \$70,417.84. Total for corresponding week last year, \$77,415.46; decrease, \$907.62.

The officers of the Rock Island Road are busily engaged in preparing the yearly balance-sheet for the annual meeting which occurs next month. They represent that the road has done an exceedingly prosperous business during the past year. past year.

Negotiations are on foot looking to the organization of a company to purchase, when offered at auction, the Toledo. Peoria & Warsaw Road, now in the hands of Receiver Hopkins. Should it not be absorbed by the Wabash, the running arrangements will be made satisfactory to it.

General Manager Hughitt, of the Northwest-ers, is now at the present terminus of the Winons & St. Peter branch, looking over the ground for an extension of the line to the Black Hills country, and thence to a junction with the North Pacific, when the latter shall have been built to the Yellowstone.

The Upper Mississippi is lower now than in years past, and the freight-boats find it impossible to go further north than La Crosse. An upper river Captain who arrived in town yesterday told a TRIBUNE reporter that there were over 600 tops of freight discharged on the levce which will have to be taken to its destination by railroad.

Toledo is again stirred up on the subject of the Pontiac extension. John B. Ally, of Boston, thinks that Boston capitalists will turnish \$220,000 of the \$340,000 necessary to build the road from Pontiac to Ann Arbor, if Toledo will take the remaining \$120,000 of bonds. Toledo fondly believes that Detroit will be nowhere if the

acheme succeeds.

A special train of Canadian emigrants bound for Manitoba, consisting of eight coaches, one sleeper, and two baggage-cars, came over the Michigan Central last evening, and was transferred to the Milwankee & St. Paul, leaving on the latter about 9 p. m. A special train of sixteen freight-cars, containing their household goods, will come along to-day.

A. L. Hopkins, General Manager of the Wabash, and Receiver of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw, was in tows vesterday on business connected with the latter road. He had an informal talk with J. G. Brown, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri, Kanasa & Texas, relative to the running of a passenger express line

between this place and Kansas City, via the Illi-nois Central, Wabash, Missouri, Kansas & Tex-as, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern. Nothing definite will be done until after all the roads in interest shall have been consulted.

The receipts of the Grand Trank Railrond for the week ending on April 26 were as follows: Passengers, mails, and express freight, \$58,476; freight and live stock, \$99,349; showing a total of \$158,005, against, in the corresponding year: Passengers, mails, and express freight, \$55,134; freight and live stock, \$101,985; being a total of \$157,072; increase, \$1,037.

What will be the fate of the Chicago & Pacific Road is exciting a little euriosity in railroad circles, and the opinion largely prevails that it will be soon swallowed up in the Northwestern combination. Mr. Blair, for whom and his friends the road was bid in the other day at the Master's sale, is very friendly to the Northwestern management. In this event it will be extended to Lanark, there to connect with the Western Union Company, now in process of being wound up. It would not be surprising if the Northwestern were to make an effort to purchase the Western Union when it comes to be sold to satisfy the bondholders,—the estate of the defunct Bank of Glasgow.

### AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S.

The terrible tragedy of "Othello" was given on Tuesday night, with Mr. Edwin Booth as Iago and Mr. Milnes Levick as the Moor, the cast in the matter of those two parts having been reversed from that of Monday night. Iago by Booth has long been allowed by his most severe critics as the standard. It ranks with his Bertuccio, his Hamlet, or his Richelieu in point of singleness of personality, unity of parts, and sustained identification. Naturally he is finely pifted for the portrayal. His figure and face suit the role. In the scenes with Othello he is the Ancient " of exceeding honesty" and of most ensnaring plausibility; in those with Roderigo he is the bluff and hearty soldier; while only in his byplay and soliloquies is the exultant, demoniac spirit made obvious. In the second act, where he brings dishonor upon Cassio, and in the beautiful night scene which encompasses the death of Roderigo, Mr. Booth gives a performance which can be placed upon he highest plane of dramatic art. Mr. Milnes the highest plane of dramatic art. Mr. Milnes Levick, as Othello, was much more satisfactory than as Jago on Monday night. He gave a thoroughly intelligent performance of the role, was pathetic where pathos was called for, and exhibited much power in the stronger scenes. The lofty, tender, and generous nature of the Moor as it crumbles into ruin and goes down in havoc and blood under Jago's scheming was wonderfully well shown. His defense was well spoken, and the last act was judiciously played, the actor particularly excelling in the interview with Emilia. Already we have commented upon the other members of Othello's cast.

"The Merchant of Venice" and "Katherine and Petruccio" were both played last evening. The former terminated with the trial scane and the exit of Shylock, effectually leaving the play incomplete. But we suppose the majority of those present went merely to see Booth, and did not trouble themselves much about the mutilation of Shakspeare in this way. In "The Merchant of Venice" Mr. Booth gave his frequently-discussed impersonation of Shylock. The character, as this actor conceives it, stands not as an image of the majesty of the Hebrew faith and the holy wrath of a persecuted race, but it is essentially human. He gives the role a towering stature, and sharply traces the cunning and craft, and appreciates excellently the grim humor of the character. Miss Affle Weaver as Portia gave us a desirable piece of comedy, and the quaint wit of Launcelot Gobbo was capitally rendered by Mr. Roland Reed. Mr. Booth for the first time since he began his season here appeared as Petruccio, and we can unbestiatingly say we never saw him in comedy to better advantage. In this line of business it has been generally said that he is as hard as hickory; but last night the stiffness and metallic ring of the role in his hands gave place to a spontaneity and vivacity which captivated his sudience. He was especially happy in the wooing scene. Miss Weaver was a little too labored to our thinking as Katherme. Mr. R. Reed cleverly personated Grumo, and Mr. H. Ryner was the Curtis. This evening last night's bill will be repeated, tomorrow "Macebeth," and at the Saturday matinee "Hamlet" will be given, the concluding performances of Edwin Booth's engagement.

"The Merchant of Venice" and "Katherine

HOOLEY'S. "Jane Eyre" was given on Monday and Tuesday. It was an excellent performance, not only on the part of the star,-Miss Maggle Mitchell,-but the cast was unusually good, and in the way of mounting little was left undone agement to make it draw. Yet the audiences have been exceedingly small. Miss Mitchell pictured the heroine with much delicacy and truth. Mr.W. Harris played Rochester, Miss Neilie Whiting Hannah, Miss Lettie Allen Georgiana, Mrs. J. H. Rowe Judith, and Mrs. Marian Clifton was the Ars. Reed, each in their way deserving praise. Mr. R. F. Clannin embodied Prog. Biackhorst. His make-up was rather clever, but he was inclined to overdo the hypocrisy of the part. With this exception the personation was a meritorious one.

hypocrisv of the part. With this exception the personation was a meritorious one.

Last night the bill was changed in favor of "The Pearl of Savov." as maudlin a piece of instrumental trash as encumbers the stage. At one time Miss Mitchell's assumption of the heroine in its girlishness was much, appreciated by playgoers, but it is so no longer—at least in this city. It the lady will insist upon retaining this play she ought to replace the songs with others better suited to her voice. Mrs. J. H. Rowe made- a ponderous Marchioness. She played it with the awful solemnity of a Lady Macbeth. Mr. F. Clannin was not as acceptable played it with the awful solemnity of a Lady Macbeth. Mr. F. Clanuin was not as acceptable in the role of the Commander as in his assumption of the previous evening. The spirit the dash, the lightness, and the salaciousness of the old rous was wanting Mr. W. B. Curtis appeared as Pierrot, and Mr. W. Harris as Lonsta'of, both commonplace endeavors. Miss Nellie Whiting as the saucy Chouchos did well. Tonigut "The Pearl of Savoy" will again be presented. On Friday evening "Lorle."

HAMLIN'S. Judging from the appearance of the gallery and the enthusiasm therein, Miss Jennie Hughes, as the French Spy, is "a dish fit for the gods." In her fleshings she is certainly a bouncing damsel, and gives evidence at least of good feeding. Little can be said in favor of her pantomime. Her movements are graceful enough, but meaningless. However, her audience accept her imperfections for ever, her audience accept her imperfections for her physical charms, which are undoubtedly of no common order. It is safe to say that a more picturesque lot of imbedies than are gathered around her rarely appeared upon the Chiengo stage. A gentleman modestly styled upon the play-bill "the eminent melodramatic actor, Mr. Ed H. Lay," appeared in "his great character of Mohammed, in which he acknowledges no equal." If this is one of Mr. Lay's great pieces, save us from seeing him in his worst. He speaks as if he had a stocking in his throat, and chews the sceues in a manner which throws Hamlin into a cold sweat nightly. The performances are opehed with a good variety ollo, in which Miss Nellie Massa, Keating and Flyan, Miss Josephine Shanley, and Charles W. Young participate.

AMATEUR OPERA. Eichberg's pretty little opera, "The Doctor of Alcantara," will be given this evening at the West End Opera-House, with the following cast, under the direction of Mr. F. T. Baird: "DIPLOMACY."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 6.—I "took in" the play of "Diplomacy" last night. I hope the authorities of Texas will hang Jim Currie, -not only because be murdered Porter, but for failing to kill Barrimore. Yours,
THEATRE-GORE.

A GENUINE STAGE SENSATION. New York Dissoich to Cincinnati Commercial. May 6. In the sensational play of "The Assommoir," now on the stage at the Olympic Theatre, New York, there occurs a fight between two French women in a Paris lavatory. The scene is supposed to be, and no doubt is, a realistic one. posed to be, and no doubt is, a realistic one. The two women are known respectfully as Gersales and the Grande Virginie. The former is at this point in the play the mistress of a drunken hatter, who deserts here and runs off with Big Virginie's sister Adele. But Gervalee knows nothing of this fact until her two little children come wading through the soapsuds to tell her that pape is zone. Big Virginie, who knows of his departure, has come to the laundry to gloat over Gervales, who has lately been putting on airs

and all that sort of thing; she tautits the poor myther, and hard, stanty words follow. These expressions in the original French are not only slangy, but decidedly masty. In the Esglish version they are toned down somewast, but they are still quite vilgar and hardly is to be spoken by any actress who professes to be a lady. From words they come to blows. They pull each other's hair, and their dreases are form until the white skin is seen. Blows are freely exchanged, and presently Gereties tears one of Virginie's carrings out with a sudden pull, and tube of alleged but water are thrown by each upon the other. Finally Gereties picks up the heavy paddle with which she has been beating her clothes in the wash, rushes upon the other huzzy, seizes her by the waist, and bends her over her knee. Them she lifts her skirts and warms her bare body till she shricks with pain and falls upon the floor.

Such is the scene in the lavatory, a description of which is necessary in order to understand what follows.

The part of Gereales is played by Maud Granger; that of Big Virginis by Emily Rigl. The former is an actress of some pretensions, who has starred throughout the country. Emily Rigl was formerly a ballet-dancer, a premier danaeuse of no small merit. She and her sister Bettle are indeed stars, and what was much better, always preserved their reputation for chastive and gentle breeding.

For some time there has been a professional rivalry between Emily and Maud, the cause of which is not yet known; nor is it known that Augustin Daiy was aware of this fact when he engaged the two ladies to play these parts. This rivalry grew apace until the ladies got to hating each other. Then, so report says, they got to speaking ill of each other, and shortly were fighting mad. To-night the seene in the lavatory is said to have been realistic beyond a doubt. The knowing ones in theatrical circles have been expecting the quarrel to culminate for some time, and as it was known that a rare opportunity presented itself for an actual fight i

DRAMATIC NOTES.
Kate Clarton at Hooley's on Monday next. Mme. Modjeska will probably not play in the

Next Monday the Ward-Barrymore Con will appear at McVicker's in "Diplomacy."

Did any one ever see any ballet dancers who were young? What do they do the early part of their lives!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Frank Mayo is going to England, and will first appear there in "David Crockett" at the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.—Boston Heraid.

According to the Spirit of the Times, Boucicault will open Booth's Theatre in September with a spectacular play, which, it is intended, shall run two months.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy, who, with his brother, Bolossy, manages the "Black Crook" combination at Nibio's Garden, New York, lost two children by scarlet fever on Saturday. The manager of every New York theatre on Thursday was called upon to pay to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents a sum of \$500 for a license to carry on business. During a performance at the Grand Central, in Philadelphia, last week, Fanny Louise Buckingham, who was playing Lady Godica, carelessly shot Harry Guion in the face. His eyes escaped, but he is marked for life by the powder.

Mrs. M. E. Shay, known on the stage as Caroline Hayes, the actresss whose mysterious disappearance from Brooklyn we mentioned the other day, was found on Saturday last by her son in a house in New York, whither she wandered while out of her mind. She had lost \$250 she had with her when she left her home. An advertisement in a New York paper: "Wanted—Society young ladies; petite, pretty, and shapely, having the accomplishment of swimming expertly, to enter the aquarium tank with the crocodiles, water-makes, etc., in company with Prof. Swan, the siligator man. Delicate pink-rubber tights supplied; salary tempting. Address, by letter only, with inclosure of full length photographic likeness."

The spicy, newsy, wide-awake little Telegr The spicy, newsy, wide-awake little Telegraph always appreciates a good thing when it sees it. Says its editor: "The Chicago Tribuna is the only morning paper in the West that has appreciated the news value of amusement notices and criticisms. In Chicago there are on an average every night over 5,000 people attending dramatic and musical entertainments. They like to read next morning of what they witnessed, and to know of amusement doings generally. The Tribuna has met this want admirably, and has shown that in Chicago, as in all great cities of the world, fresh amusement intelligence is one of the most grateful of all public topics."

The truth is, according to Lester Wallack,

the most grateful of all public topics."

The truth is, according to Lester Wallack, that burlesque has almost driven intellectual acting off the stage, for you can nowadays represent no thought, no passion, no feeling, that may not be turned into ridicule by the utterance of some of the current catch-words. If I say "Never," you will hear a rippling through the audience, "Well, hardly ever"; and if the lines compel a reference to somebody's relations, you will be sure of some side remark about the inevitable "sisters and the cousins and the sunts." I tell you it is all wrong, and it's demoralising. I believe that Shakspeare himself would not be exempt from just such infamous interpolations if they were not sacrilegious. not sacrilegious.

not sacrilegious.

A knot of actors, composed principally of the members of Robson & Crane's company, were chatting together in a palace-car the other day when a well-dressed countryman approached

them, and asked:
"Be you a circus?"
"No, sir." said John Marble, the comedian.
"A hanky-panky troupe?"
"No, sir." "No, sir."
"Nigger minstrels?"
"No, sir." said Mr. Crane; "we are a prizepackage party, and we belong to the rear guard
of Sbakspeare's 'Comedy of Errors' Com-

"Shakspeare, Shakspeare!" mused the countryman, "never heard on him. Has he been in the show business long?"

Mr. Crane falated.

Mr. Crane failated.

According to a letter in the New Orleans \*\*New\*\*, a number of young men who had been constant attendants at the performances lately given in that city oy the Colville troupe decided to attest their appreciation of Miss Marie Williams by the presentation of a large wreath of flowers, with the words "Our Favorite" suspended within, which was to be handed from the gallery to the stage. Mr. Colville, hearing of a wreath of the above description being in the audience, desired to see it, thinking, I suppose, it was intended for Miss Eme Rosean. He found it beautiful, and, on being informed it was a testimonial to Miss - Williams, said he could not allow such things to be sent, as all the ladies of his troupe were "favorites." The young men, however, conveyed the wreath to Miss Williams' hotel, and were then made happy in its acceptance. The writer asks very pertinently by what right a manager can prohibit an audience from presenting testimonials to any particular artists, and why does Mr. Colville allow bouquets to be presented to Miss Roseau, and none to the other ladies of his troupe?

The Cincinnati Engainer says that one evening The Cincinnati Engainer says that one evening

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that one evening last week, during her engagement at the Grand Opera-House, in that city, Clara Morris was suffering to such an extent from an injury to her hip by a tail upon the stage that she had to hobble through her part (Miss Matton) with a limp worse than that of one suffering from an acute attack of gout. As soon as the business required her to leave the stage she was carried to a couch. At the fall of the cuttain on one of the acts she was brought out, being almost carried by fir. Wheelock and Mr. Norman, who had to support her as she stood to receive a basket of flowers which her husband had caused to be provided, with a view to cheering her up a bit. The reporter says the look of agony which succeeded the forced and sickly smile as soon as Miss Morris got back

says there should be a law to prevent such ex-hibitions of crueity to actors, even if self-inflict-ed, and if this cannot be, then the public should show its condemnation of the crueity by refus-ing to patronize any house where it it permitted. This is a very sensible view to take of the matter, and if an actor or actress has no more regard for the sensibilities of an andience than to appear on the stage when it is manifest to all that the effort causes suffering, the public must punish the offender by staying away.

MUSICAL NOTES.
The children's "Pinafore" Captain does not ny --- it, but hang it. It is reported that if Oates knew what Aimee

said, after seeing her play the "Little Duke," she would be red-bot. Miss Julia Gavlord, of the Carl Rosa English opera company, arrived in Boston with her nother on Friday last.

Mme. Pappenbeim has been engaged by Mr. Mapleson for his London season, though her name was not at first announced. There is no truth in the rumor that Minnie flauk demanded a steamer to herself in crossing the Atlantic. She only had a state-room.

A matinee performance of "H. M. S. Pina-fore" by amateurs and leading artists will be given at the Park Theatre, New York, May 14, Miss Fanny Kellogg being the Josephine.

The Oates Opera Troupe were offered an ex-tension of their season of four weeks provided they would submit to a 25 per cent reduction of salaries. They consented to the "cut." "Fatinitza" has proved so popular with New Yorkers that every number is "timed" in the programme, so that favorite numbers may be heard without giving the whole evening to the performance.

The Aimee season at the Globe Theatre, Boston, beginning June 2, promises to be immensely successful. Aimee is said to be "singing like an angel," now that she is bearing a change from Booth's Theatre to the Park in New York. A performance of "Pinafore" which promises to be of exceptional merit is to be given at Harerly's Lyceum Theatre, New York, commencing on May 12. The principal artists will be Miss Annis Montague, Miss Rosa Cooke, and Miss Adelaide Randali, Mr. William Castle, Mr. Henry C. Peakes, and Messrs. Turner and Taylor.

Taylor.

This evening a chamber-music concert will be given at Standard Hall, New York (the lifth of the series), when Schumann's Quartet in E flat, op. 47, Mozart's String Quartet in D minor, Beethoven's Sonata in A major (op. 69) for piano and violoncello, and Schubert's String Quartet in A minor (op. 29) will be performed by Messrs. Brandt, Matzka, Schwarz, Bergner, and Rummel.

The annual election for Directors of the New York Academy of Music resulted in the election of the ticket headed with the name of August Belmont. It cost \$29,223 to conduct the Academy last year, and the receipts were \$25,248, making a loss for the year of \$3,975. The rent for balls amounted to \$11,700; operas, \$5,763; lectures, \$3,250; and concerts, \$1,550. The estimated receipts for the next year are \$28,000, and the expenses \$25,400.

and the expenses \$25,400.

Miss Sallie Reber, the well-known soprano, who is now singing in a prominent part in "Fatiniza," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, met with a painful accident on last Friday evening. In the latter part of the first act a gun slipped from the hands of one of the soldiers, and the muzzle, striking her in the mouth, knocked out two of her teeth. She was naturally demoralized for the moment, but soon recovered and pluckly finished the performance.

covered and pluckily finished the performance.

The Cincinnati papers are growing uneasy over the rumors about Thomas' plans, and the Commercial hastens to say:

It was understood, some time before the fact was announced, that Mr. Theodore Thomas, it elected Director of the New York Philharmonic, would accept. He has at no time thought of violating his contract with the College of Music, which is for five years. The success of the College has been far greater during the first year of its cristnee than either Mr. Thomas or its most sanguine friends anticipated. The number of pupils is greater, and the progress made in the vocal and instrumentalfelasses is more satisfactory, than there was reason to expect. Financially as well as artistically the venture has been a fortunate ene, and still more satisfactory results are calculated for the second year, when the machinery, so to speak, shall have been perfectly adjusted and running without friction. It requires fine skill and patient labor to complete the organization of so large an enterprise. This work, and one of considerable difficulty it has been, has been done, and the course is clear before the managers. The College of Music is a fixed fact, and Mr. Thomas will continue to be the conspicuous figure in its further development.

THE COLORED CONVENTION. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The National Colored Conference did nothing more to-day than appoint committees, introduce resolution which were referred to them, discuss points of order, and hear the reading of papers on vari-

ous subjects.

A resolution was adopted denouncing a Ten essee railroad for having forced the Jubile Singert to ride in a smoking-car when they had paid first-class fare. All the Committees will

report to-morrow.

The Hon. J. T. Rapier, of Alabama, moved that a committee of three be appointed to employ legal counsel to institute a suit against the railroad forbidding the Jubilee Singers from riding in first-class coaches, which motion prevailed. KIDDLE'S KETTLE OF FISH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORE, May 7.—The Board of Education to-day considered the case of Superinter Kiddle, who has created so much exciteme

tion requesting him to resign, on the ground that he had impaired his influence, was laid on the table, as also a motion to grant him s six months! leave of absence on full pay, and the Board adjourned without coming to any con-LOUISIANA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The Constitutions Convention adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on City Affairs to invite pro rom creditors for the adjustment of the city

ebt. The following was adopted: Resolved. That we do earnestly arge and request the Congress of the United States, by proper laws and by appropriations from the National Treasury, to undertake and build a complete system of lavees for the Mississippi River and lus tributaries below Cairo.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 7.—The State
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M.
E. Church met to-night. An address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Lea W. Munhali, and the response by Mr. James Haven, of Lafayette. The Convention will sit to-morrow and Friday. Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, and Mrs. Bishop Clark, of Cincinnati, will take part.

AN IMPORTANT CASE. And in the Interest of the Pribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—The Jennings County election conspiracy cases come up for trial in the United States Court to-morrow.

Defendants are among the prominent pol

SOOTHING SYBUP.

## MRS. WINSLOW'S The state of the s 18

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For all Diseases of Children, such as Teething, Wind Colic, Disarrhora, &c., is a safe reliable, and harmless remedy. It softens the game, reduces all inflammation, and not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system; gives rest to the mother and health to the child. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it; on the countrary, all are delighted with its operations.

Directions accompanying sack Bottle.

STGUARD AGAINST counterfeit, poor, worthless and usprincipled imitations which are sometimes thrust upon the anwary by reason of their large profits. None genuine unless the fac-similer CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on be outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throu

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25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES -25c. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throst, R BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving all Prin, Internal as BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Evaluating Worms in Children BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFICE, for Whitening and Preserving

SOLO BY ALL DRUGGISTS

last fall by importing voters. A motion to quash the indictments was argued by Gos. Hendricks and ex-Senator Turple for the de-fendants, and Gen. Ben Harrison and Mr. H. R. Miller for the Government. It was overruled by Judge Gresham. BUSINESS NOTICES.

tion in the Fourth Congress

To cure constipation, billoussess, and the whole train of aliments resulting from design ment of bowels or liver, take Aran's Vegetal Bowel Regulator. Unlike the usnai purgatives, does not weaken or irritate. The action is mand pleasant. There is no other remedy in mairia medica so well calculated to restore the bowe to healthy action. Depot, No. 179 East Madis street.

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Dizziness, Clouded Memory, and Loss of I Power.

This Great Local and Constitutional Rais prepared entirely by distillation, and comin the form of vaporized essences, the grevegetable healing and purifying propknown to modern chemistry.

By means of Dr. Sanford's Improvehaler, which accompanies every bottle feharge, it is inhaled, thus acting directly on Nasal Passages, which it instantly cleans foul mucous accumulations, subduing in mation when extending to the Eye, Ear, Throat, restoring the senses of Smell, Heand Taste when affected, leaving the head odorized, clear, and open, the breats sweet breatning easy, and every sense in a grand soothed condition. Internally administ permeates every fluid of the body, desthe entire mucous or membranous sthrough the blood, which it purifies of the poison always present in Catarrh. It built the enfeebled and broken-down constitution of Health-Restoring Blood. It the system is prestrated by scredule estimption beyond recuperation, it will estimption beyond recuperation, it will estimption beyond recuperation. Hundre testimonists attest its wonderful curative erties. Every druggist who has ever swill cheerfully bear witness to its mary efficacy.

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Foot Rests. Chairs. Lambreguins, Scrap Baskets, Screens, Brackets, &c., &c. New Canvas for Embroidery, Ice

Wools, Crewels, Fairy and Shetla Wools, all shades.

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AND

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Chas. Gossage & Co.

#### STATE AFFAIRS.

Yesterday's Session of Last Winter's State Legislature.

The Time in the Senate Principally Devoted to Reconsiderations.

The Senators Also Hang Upon the Syllables of the Big Drainage Bill.

Feeling in the House that Future Statesmen Should Have a Shorter Rope.

Part of a Day at Last Given to the Minor Appropriation

Table Showing How a Session May Be Stretched from January to October.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINTE.

Speci-t Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—After prayer by the Rev. Father Hale, Senator Kelly sent up a olution, providing that hereafter two daily stons of the Senate shall be heid, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m. respectively. The rules were suspended and it was adopted. THE INSANE.

The first business of importance transacted was the consideration of the motion to recon-rider the vote by which Bill 450 was defeated yesterday. This contains the proposed changes of the law in regard to the commitment of inme persons. The motion to reconsider pre-

e Judiciary Committee. This was lost, and, e question being again, "Shall the bill pass?" was decided in the affirmative, yeas, 26; nays,
The method of procedure under this act is the insanity of the person, and the Court reupon, unless a jury is demanded, appoints clans of good repute for medical skill nd moral integrity, residents of the county, to isit and examine the alleged insane person. visit and examine the alleged insane person, who certify their finding to the Court, which is there made a matter of record, and on, which the Judge, if he be satisfied therewith, issues an order for the commitment of such person. But every person alleged to be insane, or any relative or friend setting in his behalf, or any respectable citizen, may, at any stage of the examination, demand a jury to try the question of sanity, or the Judge, on his motion, may order a jury for such pursoes. There is one incongruity in the bill. It squires a notice of the application for such examination to be published in a newspaper in the county. This would necessarily give that publicity to the insanity of a confessedly insane person which it was the intention of the fill to avoid. It neutralizes the humane purposes of the law, and it is the intention of the friends of the measure to take this provision out of the bill in the House.

Senator Riddle moved to reconsider the vote y which his offi to prohibit school officers and cachers from being interested in the sale of chool-books and school apparatus was lost esterday. The motion was agreed to, and the lill sent to the Committee on Education, that he penalties it imposes may be lessened. Otherwise the set is in favor. EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Senator White moved the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to. The Secretary then read a communication from the Governor transmitting a long list of names of Notaries Public who have been appointed. The roll was called on the question of their confirmation, and they were so confirmed en masse, Next followed a communication presenting the Next followed a communication presenting the name of James C. Conkling as an appointee to the position of Trustee of the Illinois Indus-trial University. Confirmed. Then came the name of Thomas B. Brown for Justice of the trial University. Confirmed. Then came the name of Thomas B. Brown for Justice of the Peace for South Chicago, and thereupon a difficulty arose. The Democratic Senators refused to vote, and at one time it looked as though the nomination would be lost because of the doubt in one Republican Senator's mind as to whether the candidate was a Republican or not. He thought he was a Greenbacker, and this Senator, being one of the "stalwarts," wanted nothing but "straight goods." However, by some industrious rallying about him on the part of Republican Senators, he was persuaded, and so Thomas B. Brown was confirmed. But it took every Republican vote to accomplish it. During the roil-call Senator Hamilton suggested that the Democratic Senators be excused from voting until they could hold a cancus. It is apparent the Democratic side is fully advised of the position taken by the Republicans in the matter of these Justices, and propose to retailiste by giving no votes to Republican candidates. The announcement of the vote was greeted with applause on the Republican side.

The nomination of Henry Hilliard to the office of Adjustus-General was then agreed to, and regular business was then resumed on

Senator Hamilton, as a favor to Senator Southworth, moved to reconsider the vote by which the latter's Road law was lost yesterday. A long discussion foilowed on the merits of the bill, and it was finally declared passed. It makes counties and towns liable for damages which may occur through failure to keep roads and bridges in proper condition.

THE TAX-LISTS.

In the afternoon, House Bill \$40, which is one

In the afternoon, House Bill 840, which is one of the Joint Revenue Committee bills, came up as a special order. After the long bill was read, Senator McClellan, who was a member of the Committee which reported it, said, in explaustion, that its special purpose was to simplify the method of making up the tax-books. It reduces the number now used from six to two, and in the opinion of the Committee there would be thereby saved from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year in the State, all of which is now exponded in mere transcribing and making up of books. After formal amendments had been made, and the bill without objection from any one or any debate was about to be ordered to a third reading, Senator Whiting arose and said he desired to send up an amendment. When the Secretary read it, it proved to be, as was suspected, the Senator's recently-defeated Express bill, imposing a tax of I per cent on their gross earnings, and which he desired to inject bodily into this bill, as Sec. \$3\frac{1}{2}\$.

Senator Morritt immediately moved that debate be closed on the pending amendment. This motion was lost.

Senator Joslyn objected.

Senator Munn had hoped this Express bill was disposed of a few days ago when the Senate received its castigation at the liands of its godfather; yet he had resurrected it, and now the Senate was to have it all over again. He then offered an amendment that such a tax on the gross earnings of express companies should

the Senate was to nave it all over again. He then offered an amendment that such a tax on the gross earnings of express companies should be in lieu of all other taxation.

Senator Fuller opposed this, and spoke earnessly in favor of the original amendment.

The amendment of Senator Munn was lost, and the same fate followed one offered by Senator Neces.

and the same late values and the same late. The roll was then called on Whiting's amendment, and, by a vote of 20 to 25, it was lost.

The Senator from Bureau maintained a discreet silence through this new career of his pet measure, and again witnessed his speculations on revenue go to the wall. Without further delay the bill was passed to a third reading.

THE BIG DRAINAGE BILL. The remainder of the session was taken up in sading for the second time the voluminous brainage bill (485). This is a carefully-prepared evision of Senator Talliafero's bill, and was rawn by Senator Hunt. It relates to farm or urface drainage, and is probably the one bill on his subject which will pass.

LUFE-INSURANCE.
notion of Senator Hunt, the consideration
motion to reconsider the vote by which
r Campbell's Life-Insurance bill was lost
lay was postponed to Tuesday next.

THE GOVERNOR of in a communication to the effect that he deproved and signed Senate Bill 177, which better known as the act doing away with power of sale under deeds of trust and mortgages, d requiring foreclosure in a court of chancery.

skirmishing sort of legislation, the n bringing forward their pet measures and advanc-ing them upon the calendar.

PRISON LABOR.

Sexton had House Bill 21 read at large and

Sexton had House Bill 21 read at large and advanced to the order of third reading. The author of this bill will make every effort to secure its passage, but it will doubtless fail, as it did two years ago. This bill is entitled "An act in regard to the labor of convicts confined in the State Penitentiaries," and provides that prison contracts shall not include more than fifty persons in any particular kind of trade or character of business.

Wilson's bill to amend Sec. 5 of an act to ena ble the authorities of two or more towns to issue bonds in renewal of bonds heretofore issued was passed. This bill requires Park Commissioners or Supervisors to make a report periodically under oath, and also empowers the Supervisor or County Commissioners to examine these Park Commissioners under oath. The bill also provides for a special assessment of property for park purposes, and the distribution of the

FUTURE ASSEMBLIES.

Sherman's resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution came up for consideration. This resolution is as follows:

\*\*Resolved\*\*. by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Art. IV. of the Constitution of this State, by adding thereto a section, to be known as Sec. 34, which shall read as follows:

SEC. 34. At the regular seasion of the General Assembly in 1881. and at the regular seasions every six years thereafter, the General Assembly may enset any and all laws permitted by this Constitution. At all other regular seasions of the General Assembly, no laws shall be enceted (unless legislation on such subject shall be specially recommended by message from the Governor) except such as shall be necessary to maintain and carry on the State Government, its public corporations, societies, boards, and institutions, and to make appropriations therefor, and to provide for the necessary revenue for State purposes.

The foregoing resolution was reported back to the House of Representatives April, 1879, by the Committee on Judiciary, with the recommendation that it do pass, and that it be printed.

Sherman said he had introduced this resolution after consultation with many gentlemen who believe with him that the tendency of our age was to overlegislation. Too many laws were cnacted by National and State Legislatures. Many laws were changed, modified, or repealed before they have been construed by the courts of last resort.

The result was that the laws are not clearly comprehended by the Bar or the nisi prius courts; much less by the people, there was doubless need of frequent changes of the laws. But when the laws are well established, the method of procedure settled, the great interests of the State, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, mechanical, and professional, have become adjusted each to the other, there can be no good reason why there shoul

mitted that the resolution ought to pass and be submitted to the people, because:

First—This would shorten the sessions of the Legislature, except every six years.

Second—It afforded the members of the General Assembly a better opportunity to examine carefully and act intelligently on the measures presented for raising the revenue and making the necessary appropriations. There seemed no doubt that the result of such action would be to decrease considerably the expenditures for these institutions, without decreasing their efficiency.

Third—The expenses of the sessions would be considerably decreased.

Fourth—By this means the laws would become more permanent. Good laws are good just in proportion as they are well understood. It was to the last degree important that the laws should be comprehended and applied by the nist prius courts and by the Bar. Litigation would decrease just in proportion as the laws are permanent and well understood. The true province of the legal profession is not to conduct litigation so much as to prevent it, and the only way to do this is to cease the constant changing of the statutes. He had examined the public laws of 1865, and found, of the eighty-seven acts passed, forty-seven of them were appropriation and revenue bills, and of the remainder not a dozen 1865, and found, of the eighty-seven acts passed, forty-seven of them were appropriation and revenue bills, and of the remainder not a dozen were acts of any public importance. Therefore, because this amendment would tend to decrease expenditures of our State and charitable institutions and of the General Assembly, and because this would remove a biennial menace from the great business interests of the State, and because it renders the laws more permanent, decreases litigation, and promotes the interests of the people, he hoped the resolution would be adopted.

A SUBSTITUTE.

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein. That there shall be submitted to the voters of this State, at the next election for members of the General Assembly, a election for members of the General Assembly, a proposition to amend Art. IV. of the Constitution or this Stace, by adding thereto a section to be known as Sec. 34. Which shall read as follows:

SEC. 34. There shall be a session of the General Assembly. A. D., 1881, and every year thereafter. At the sessions of the General Assembly held in the odd years, no laws shall be enacted (unless legislation upon the subject thereof shall be specially recommended by message from the Governor) except such as shall be necessary to maintain and carry on the State Government, its public corporations, societies, boarde, and institutions, and to make appropriations therefor and to provide the necessary revenue for State purposes, and at the sessions of the General Assembly held in even years the General Assembly may enact any and all laws permitted by the Constitution. For the sessions in the odd years members shall be entitled to their per diem for not more than thirty days, and for the sessions in the even years they shall be entitled to their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided, that their per diem for hot more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their per diem for not more than sixty days. Provided that their or of this means, and it would tend to break up the system of trading votes between members. sition to amend Art. IV. of the Cor

Frew spoke against the amendment. He said

it was too late in the session to take up a subject

FREW AGAIN CRUSHED.

Mitchell said he was not very much of a constitutional lawyer, but he was quite certain that one of the results of the proposed amendment would be to rid the General Assembly of the almost innumerable bills and measures of a trivial character that were introduced here by the hundred. It appeared to him a good deal like "Satan rebuking sin" for the gentleman from Ford (Frew) to presume to lecture this House for spending its time upon trivial matters. If there is one man who above another on this floor could be unanimously voted as the grand beliwether of all who had consumed the time of this House upon ridiculous, abaurd, impracticable, nonsensical measures of no consequence whatever, it is pre-eminently the gentleman from Ford (Frew). His crude and immature projects had been smashed in almost every committee of this House, and yet enough had remained to occupy more of the time of this House to no purpose than any other member. One of the good effects of this proposed amendment would be to remit to the rear and shut off the idle gas of such statesmen, and this was enough to commend it to him, and he thought the people would say Amen.

Colling spoke against the resolution, taking

Lie people would say Amen.

FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Collins spoke against the resolution, taking the ground, among others, that it conferred too much power upon the Governor, by giving him authority to designate the subjects of legislation. This power was done away with by the amendment that was offered by Hopkins. He thought it would tend to shorten the sessions of the General Assembly, and to relieve it of much of the pressure of trifling business.

Trusdell was opposed to the original resolution. No man could come here and discharge the duties incumbent upon him without having a lengthy session. Under the present Constitution, the people could not get short sessions without undoing the Constitution. He was opposed to a certain set of Republican politicians coming to the Capital before the session, and telling the Governor that he must recommend such and such legislation in his message. As to the substitute of Hopkins, that was a step in the right direction. He thought the substitute ought to go to a committee, to be put in different form. He therefore moved that the resolution and substitute be sent to the Judiciary Committee.

Gross spoke against the amendment.

Sherman closed the debate, whereupon the whole subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Erdhardt's House Bill SO, for an an act prohibiting the employment of children under 14

CHILDREN.

Erdhardt's House Bill 80, for an an act prohibiting the employment of children nader 14 years of age in manufacturing establishments in the State, came up and was defeated by a vote of 54 years to 78 nays.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS, being the special order for 11 o'clock, were taken up. House Bill 524 allowing one Hatch \$171.10 as a balance of salary was called up, read at large, and ordered to a third reading.

House Bill 496, making appropriations for the expenses incurred by the Appellate Court of the Second District, was read at large, and ordered to a third reading.

House Bill 523, to defray the expenses of the Appellate Court of the Third District, was also ordered to a third reading.

When the House convened at 2:30 this afternoon, that body resumed the consideration of

MARINE NEWS.

The Seamen's Union Have a Long Talk, and Drop to \$1.50 a Day.

Vessel-Owners Still Holding Out for Association Rates on Grain,

And Get Away with Over Half a Million Bushels' Capacity.

It was reported about the House to-day that a Special Committee is about to be appointed to investigate the competency of Millbeck to hold his seat in the Assembly. It is claimed that when he was elected he had not been in the ntry long enough to entitle him to citizen h. Millbeck is much exercised at the pros

oct of an investigation.

MORE APPRILATE COURT. House Bill 837, making an appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the Appellate Court of the First District, was read at large and ordered to a third reading.

McKiniay occupied the chair an hour this

House Bill 474, making an appropriation of \$9,500 for the completion of Douglas Monument at Chicago, was called up.
Wentworth, the author of the bill, made a few remarks explanatory of the object of the appro-

riation.

A number of speeches were made on a motion of Harts to strike out the enacting clause of this This motion was laid on the table, and the bill ILLEGAL TAXES.

House Bill 801, to pay the Quincy Savings Bank the sum of \$39.98 for illegal taxes collected by the Commissioner of Claims was ordered a third reading. BAUCH'S MONEY.

House Bill 366, making an appropriation of \$90,000 for the State Board of Health, was called up and ordered to a third reading, after increasing the centingent fund to pay the expenses of quarantine to \$5,000. MORE APPELLATE COURT EXPENSE. The Appellate Court bill for the Second Dis-

ict, appropriating \$2,000 per annum, was read large, and ordered to a third reading. ONE KILLED. House Bill 816, appropriating \$3,433.46 to Manuel A. Boals, for furnishing material for the construction of the Asylum for the Feeble-Minded at Lincoln, was killed.

THE LOWS-LOOKED-FOR CHESTER PENITENTIARY come up in the House this afternoon. This bill originally appropriated \$250,000. The Committee reported the bill back recommending \$230,000.

\$230,000.

Wentworth offered an amendment making the appropriation \$175,000. This sum, he said, with the additional amount necessary to pay the running expenses of the prison, was all that need be appropriated.

Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, defended the sum named in the report of the Committee.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock without action on the proposed amount.

TO BE KILLED. Mr. Sherman's Committee on Corporations this evening resolved to report to the House George White's Senate Sleeping-Car bill, with a recommendation that it do not pass, by a vote

630. TABLE SHOWING WHO LAID OUT THE ALL-SUM-MER JOB.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7 .- Following is a list of the number of bills each member has intro-duced this session in the House. In addition to these, there are a large number of substitutes for bills, and also a considerable number of priginal bills introduced by various standing committees. Shaw, the Chairman of the Judi ciary Committee, it will be observed, has not Abraham ..... 0 Ingham

	Allen (Warren)	1 Jackson
	Alien (Whiteside)	8 Jennings
	Barry	Johnson
	Dalt	Lange (Chalatte
	Bolt	Jones (Christian
	Bowen 1	Jones (Washing
	Bower 5	Keniston
ö	Bisbee 27	Konka
	Plack	Lorimon
	Black	Latimer
	Bridges 2	Layman
	Bingham 5	Lewis
	Bingham	Lowell
	Buck 7	T.von
	Burk 3	Maraton
	Date month	Marston
	Butterworth 2	Mason
	Byers 4	Matthews
	Carter (Adams) 15	McBride
	Carter (Johnson) 4	McCreery
	Churchill 1	McFie
	Charten 1	MCE IC
	Chase 6	McKinlay
I,	Clark 3	Shaw
K	Cockle 0	Sherman
	Coilins 8	Simonson
	Core 1	Sloan
	Cremer 1	Smith
	Crooker24	Smith
	Crosthwait 1	Snyder
	Davis 4	Spencer
	Day 10	Stevens
	Dewey 1 Durfee 4 Dysart 3	Struckman
	Durfee 4	Taylor (Cook)
3	Dynart	Taylor (Winneho
	Phylands 4	Taylor (Winness
d	Ehrhardt 4	Thomas
i	Elliott 3	Thomason
	Eldredge 6	Thompson (Cook
9	English 0	Thompson (Will
	English	Tice
4	Ficklin 5	Trace
	Fosbender 2	Transmall
3	Tooleander	Trainwell
9	Foy 4	Trusdell
	Frew 8	Tyler
	Graham 2	Vasev
1	Granger 17	Veile.
1	Gray 6	Wall
1	Green 2	Walsh
ı	Oroge	Warran
1	Gregg	wairen
J	Gross	Weber
1	Hall (Tazewell)10	Wentworth
J	Hall (Gallatin) 1	Wheeler

Wightman Wright (Boone)... Wright (Du Page) Zimmerman

PENNSYLVANIA. RAILROAD BILL. HARRISBURG, May 7.—The House bill to prevent discrimination in railroad freight charges passed the House on second reading by a vote of 82 to 72. Amendments to exclude petroleum, coal, and iron from its provisions were

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 7.—In the Riot Briber Committee, in session to-night, Blake Walters, Cashier of the State Treasury, who, it was said, was to pay out money to persons voting for the Riot bill, testified that he knew of no such ar rangement, and that he never paid any money nor received any for that purpose.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 7.—The liquor cases against the numerous Equor-dealers commenced to-day, and the court-room was crowded. The Hon. John Thompson and the tribe of Jonathan are the prime movers in this matter, and bring the suits against the dealers for selling Frank Thompson, son of John Thompson, and a member of the tribe, liquor, after being notified not to do so. John Thompson has also entered suit in the Circuit Court against property-owners who rented their stores for the sale of liquor, claiming \$5,000 damage from each. As a consequence a number of saloon-keepers have been notified to move. to-day, and the court-room was crowded. The

INCORPORATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Springfield, Ill., May 7.—Licenses to organize were issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the Chicago Linseed-Oil Company, capital, \$50,000; corporators, the Hon. William Aldrich, P. C. Hantord, and J. Frank Aldrich.

The Chicago Rendering and Drying Company, capital, \$100,000; corporators, James W. Oaklev. John G. Beaseley, Dennis Ward, Joseph Sherwin, and James D. Carson.

Getting Ready to Go.

Daniel Ordway, of Proctersville, Vt., is S4 years old. and expects to dis soon. His grave-clothes and coffin have been made, under his direction, and a clergyman lately preached his funeral sermon in accordance with his urgent request. "I want to manage all these matters myself," he says.

UNION SEAMEN COME DOWN TO

S1.50 PER DAY.

After holding out for cighteen days in their demand for \$2.00 a day, the members of the Seamen's Union yesterday concluded it wise, in view of the present condition of the lake trade, and the fact that quite a large number of socalled "scabs," or outside men, have been at-tracted here in the expectation of finding employment on vessels, to reduce the rate to \$1.50 a day. A protracted discussion was had before the action was taken, beginning Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and continuing until evening, when an adjournment was o'clock, at which hour Meridian Hall, the headquarters of the organization, was filled nearly to its full capacity with seamen. Re porters were not admitted to the deliberations, but it was ascertained that the debate was a warm one. Some were opposed to a reduction on the ground that there was no present necessity for it; that the movement of vessels was very light, and they could not obtain berths at \$1.50 a day any sooner than at \$2.00; besides, argued the same party, it was an admission that they had assumed an untenable unreasonable position in the first place. On the other side it was urged that it was perfectly proper and wise for the seamen to adapt themselves to the present condition of the freight market and fix the rate of wages accordingly. They did not consider a reduction under exist-ing circumstances a back-down; the Union had fixed the rate at \$2.00 a day at a time when everything gave promise of a lively season on everything gave promise of a lively season on the lakes and vessel-owners had resolved to ad-here to a 6c freight on corn to Buffalo, and prothe lakes and vessel-owners had resolved to adhere to a 6c freight on corn to Buffalo, and proportionate rates were anticipated in the coarse freight trade. Since the lockout began, arguéd the same side, quite a large number of laboring men, farmer beys, and tramps had come to Chicago expecting engagements as seamen, and some of them had been employed in preference to Union seamen, as a mere makeshift, and for the purpose of breaking down the Union. It was that element they had to contend with, and, in order to keep them out, a reduction should be made. Just before noon yesterday a vote was taken on a motion to fix the rate of wages at \$1.50 a day, and it was carried by 398 to 76, two-thirds of all the members present being required to carry it.

At the close of the meeting a Tribung reporter conversed with several of the leading spirits in the Union, and found that, while those who opposed the action taken were strongly of the opinion that it was unwise and unnecessary at the present time, they were, like Barkis, willin', and accepted the inevitable.

Richard Powers, the President of the Union, was interviewed, and he expressed the opinion that the course pursued was the

Richard Powers, the President of the Union, was interviewed, and be expressed the opinion that the course pursued was the best one under existing circumstances; the Union had demanded \$3.00 a day when the outlook for a good season on the lakes was bright, and they confidently expected it would be paid if the demand for sailors came up to their anticipations. But the season opened up poorly, and the lumber-vessel-owners began to kick at once, and resort to various schemes to lock out the Union men. However, they did not gain much by so doing, and the greatest trouble the Union had to contend with was the multitude of men from the country and the seaboard,

the Union had to contend with was the multitude of men from the country and the seaboard, many of whom the Union maintained at a cost of \$100 a day for nearly two weeks, and yet the organization had over \$1,000 in the bank that had not been drawn upon, the subscriptions from members and sympathizers being large enough to meet the expenses. Mr. Powers said a small army of tramps had been attracted to Chicago by the difficulty, and they should be carefully looked after by the police authorities. He said that the business of the Union would go on just the same, as ever, and the regular meetings would be resumed this evening. The Union proposed to act fair with the vessel-owners, and adapt its rates to the condition of things.

When the meeting adjourned the 500 sailors who had attended it wended their way down to the docks, and the news soon spread that they had reduced the rate to \$1.50a day. On one

had reduced the rate to \$1.50 a day. On one vessel a crew of Union men was shipped in place of men who were not good sailors. There were but few vessels in the harbor ready to sail, and consequently but few seamen were re-

sail, and consequently but few seamen were required.

The action of the Union was telegraphed to Cleveland, Buffalo, and other ports.

There was no particular excitement over the reduction, and the lumber-vessel-owners did not have much to say about the matter. Two or three owners said they thought the Union seamen would open their eyes and begin to understand that the present rates of freight and the poor condition of the lumber trade would not warrant them in paying \$2.00 a day. At the meeting of the Lumber Vessel-Owners' Association in the afternoon the matter was not discussed, but the members were evidently pleased because the difficulty was ended. Masters and owners generally considered that the Union men had acted wisely in coming down from \$2.00 to \$1.50, though many thought it was rather late in the though many thought it was rather late in the

THE FREIGHT SITUATION. The dead-lock between the vessel-owners and the grain-shippers continues, and yesterday Mr. James Ash was a subject for much unfavorable comment because he had cut the rate to Buffalo by putting in the Fletcher and the Ironton at 3c on corn to Buffalo. In the afternoon the Board of Directors of the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association met and unanimously adopted the following.

lowing:

Recoived, That we, the Chicago Lumber-VesselOwners' Association, pledge ourselves not to tow
with any tugs in which Mr. James Ash, of Buffalo,
is interested, for his unmanly action in cutting the
rates of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association;
and that the Secretary assectation the name of such
tugs and bave them posted in the Association
rooms, with due natice.

Cant. Back with desired the reporters to know

capt. Beckwith desired the reporters to know that he did not introduce Mr. Ash on 'Change Tuesday, but merely got him a ticket from the Secretary, and he had warped the gentleman that he had been been seen that he was the secretary and he had warped the gentleman that he was the secretary and he had warped the gentleman that he was the secretary and he had warped the secretary and he had warped the gentleman that he was the secretary and he had warped the secretary and he h that he should not charter his vessels on the

Board.

Rumors were circulated that the Fletcher and consort got 4e per bu, but they were known to be false, and no serious attention was given them. In the afternoon a report was circulated that the sehr Margaret Muir had been put in at a cut rate to Collingwood, but the agent and the owner nailed that by an emphatic denial. The rumors were evidently gotten up by the shipping interest.

rumors were evidently gotten up by the shipping interest.

On 'Change freight matters were quiet, the yessel men holding out gamely for 4c, and the shippers bidding 3c on corn to Buffalo. The steam-barge Egyptian and schr Delaware went to elevator to load 95,000 bu of corn for Buffalo, and the schr Charles Wall 89,000 bu wheat on their owner's (Mr. N. C. Winslow's) account; the schr Chandler J. Wells also went to load 40,000 bu of wheat on owner's account; the schr H. G. Cleveland loaded corn on owner's account; and the prop Buffalo took 40,000 bu of corn. The schr Elizabeth Jones was reported taken for 40,000 bu corn at a through rate of 8½c per buto Boston, but the report was not correct; the vessel was not chartered.

The vessel men think that there is a prospect for a vast amount of hot grain if the elevators are going to remain filled to excess as they are at present.

Mr. N. C. Winslow. of Buffalo, and Aloah

for a vast amount of hot grain it the elevators are going to remain filled to excess as they are at present.

Mr. N. C. Winslow, of Buffalo, and Aloah Bradley, of Cleveland, were in the city yesterday, and gave the vessel men assurances that they would remain firm in their demand for fair rates. They are among the largest vessel owners on the takes. Mr. Bradley ordered the steam barge fiale and consort schr Alvah Bradley to take iron ore from Marquette to Cleveland at Association rates. The grain capacity of the Hale is 52,000 bu, and the Alvah Bradley's fleet, was ordered into ordinary here until freights improve. Her capacity is about the same as the Bradley. The steam barge Vienna and consort Verona go to Escanbarge Vienna and consort Verona go to Escanbarge Vienna and consort Verona go to Escanbarge is 100.000 bu of grain. The steam barge C. Chamberlain, capacity 45,000 bu, and barge John Martin. 60,000 bu, were expected up here light, but left Milwaukee last night for Marquette to load iron ore for Cleveland. Capt, W. M. Egan received a telegram yesterday stating that it was probable the schrs Angus Smith and Brightie would take iron ore from Escanabs to Cleveland at 90c per ton.

ton.

Capt. John Pridgeon, of Detroit, gave orders yesterday that his prop John Pridgeon, Jr., and sehrs E. A. Nicholson, Emma A. Coyne, Michigan, and Nellie Gardner, should lay up here until there is a demand for them at Association

rates, and the Captains and engineers only are employed on the vessels at present.

Thus it will be seen that a large amount of tonnare has been disposed of for the present,—fully 600,000 but ingrain canacity,—and the vessel-owners are determined to stick out for fair rates if they have to lay up their crait. They believe that its a matter of future life or death with them, and consider that they had better make the fight now than at any other time. The large amount of iron-ore at Escansha and Marquette happily gives employment to many vessels of the larger class at fair rates.

The lumber trade continues dull. But one charter was reported vesterday at the Association office,—the schr Frank Crawford for lumber from Menominee to this port at \$1.50 per 1,000 feet.

feet.
The schr Charlotte Raab leaves port to-day for Manistee, where she loads 260,000 feet of deals for Kingston, at \$4.00 per 1,000 feet.

BUFFALO. .

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Coal freights this norning were brought down to 80c per ton to Chicago and Milwaukee. This reduction was brought about by W. L. Scott & Co., of Erie, who accumulated 6,000 or 7,000 tons on the locks here, and then instructed their agent to charter as many vessels as he could at 30c. He succeeded in getting ten or twelve vessels at this rate, and as a consequence boats which had previously loaded at "going rates" were compelled to accept the price thus established, although they had been expecting several cents more, or the rate of 40c made by vessel-owners. The effort to get rates down to the reduced figure is said to have been a costly one to Scott & Co., as it obliged them to pay considerably more for handling, vessels previously loaded, having had their cargoes put in directly from

having had their cashes having having had their cash.

The ice-barrier remains firm. Several tugs were employed to-day making a passage along the north shore, and after considerable hard work they succeeded in bringing in five schooners that have been lying outside since Sunday. Nothing has left, and three propellers that departed from port on Monday are still in the ice about a mile out. The prop Starucca, bound for Buffalo, is stuck in nearly the same place. BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—The ice still im

pedes navigation.

Coal freights nominally unchanged.

Cleared—Prop B. W. Blanchard. Chicago,
merchandise; schr A. J. Dewey, Chicago; Belle
Hanscom, 600 tons coal, Detroit; Ishneming, St.
Joseph; Hattle Johnston, 700 tons coal, Milwaukee; barge R. J. Carney, Bay City.

PORT COLBORNE. PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 7 .- The opening of the canal at this end was delayed from the 5th until this morning. The first lockage was made this morning, and after that it was a continual rush through the lock all day. Some forty or fifty sail have passed up, mostly bound o this and Lake Michigan ports.

Passed Up—Schrs G. M. Neelon, St. Cath-

erines to Chicago, light; J. R. Benson, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; T. R. Merritt, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; Augusta, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; Augusta, St. Catherines to Chicago, light; Knight Templar, Toronto to Chicago, light; prop Canada, St. Catherines to Chicago, light.

Down—Schr Comanche, Milwankee to Oswego, wheat.

The ice still continues to block navigation between here and Buffer. Steam barge King and consort, bound to Burmo, had to run back here to-day.

A FINE EXCURSION STEAMER. Capts. Jesse Cox and S. Fraser have purcha he stmr S. T. Faxton, now at Ogd and will run her this season between Chicago and Michigan City as an excursion boat, making and Michigan City as an excursion boat, making one or two round trips a day, as occasion may require. The Faxton is said to be but three years old, and cost originally \$40,000. She is finely fitted out, and was used as an excursion boat on the St. Lawrence River. Her length is 120 feet, and she can run at the rate of sixteen miles an hour. She has room for 1,000 persons. Capt. Cox, who is well known in connection with the excursion business here. nection with the excursion business here, promises to run the Faxton as a boat should be, and will have her here about the end of the present month.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—The Canadian steam parge Lincoln and her barges Lisgar and Grims by are loading with wheat for Kingston at 7c. The cut does not influence Association rates The Canadian schr Niagara takes wheat to Col lingwood at 3c. Nothing was done in Buffalo

art, and steam-barge Mary Jarecki.
Cleared—Steam-barge Swain and consort
Maxwell for Marquette.
The tug Johnson will proceed with her tow of

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 7.—Up—Props
Cleveland, L. Gilbert, Bay City and tow, Garden
City and tow; schrs C. Crawford, Sarah Jane,
Tactimach. Down-Prop H. Howard and tow, schr Snow-Wind-Northeast; light. Weather, fine.

THE CANAL.
BRIDGEPORT, May 7.—Arrived—First National Lockport, 5,500 bu corn; Phænix, Lockport, 5,700 bu corn. Cleared-Midgle, Ottawa, 172 brls salt, 3,223

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

The prop Waverly was at the Union Steamboat Company's dock yesterday.

There were but four vessels at the Lumber Exchange docks last evening. The schr Wabash, a stranger in this harbor, put in an appearance from Saginaw yesterday

The schr Tempest is at the Rock Island docks loading black walnut logs for Quebec, and will loading black walnut logs for Quebec, and will leave next week.

The Milwaukee tug Dick Davis was here yesterday. She is en route to Michigan City, where she will be employed in towing stone-scows for the contractors on the harbor work at that port.

The new schr Resumption arrived at Ford River Saturday night, loaded, and left Tuesday for Chicago, and is expected here to-day. Capt. Keilen writes that the vessel sails well, and he can see no room for improvement in constructing her mate.

ing her mate. ELSEWHERE.

The Detroit Seamen's Union met Tuesday night, and reduced the rate from \$1.75 to \$1.50 a day out of that port.

The Detroit Local Board has fixed the rate on wheat from that port to Eric at 1½c per bu; Kingston and Oswego, 5c; Ogdensburg, 5½c; and Buffalo, 2c.

According to private telegrams received from Oswego Monday, vessels are leaving that port light because shippers of coal refuse to pay the rate on coal fixed by the inland vessel organization.

Smith & McArthur, of Chicago, have been at Detroit consulting with ship-builders about a new propeller they propose to build next winter, and have ready in 1880 for the Chicago and Cheboygan trade.

IRON AND STEEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 7.—Potter's paper, read yefterday afternoon before the Iron and Steel Association, has been extensively commented upon to-day in manufacturing and business circles. Some think it will lead to the formation of a Western Asociation, which will favor a modification of the tariff, if not downright free trade, looking solely to improved business methods for success. A strong effort was made by Secretary Swank to suppress the paper, but the reporters finally got possession of it, and it appears in all the morning papers, which unanimously pronounced its charges againts Pittsburg manufacturers false from beginning to end. The paper was the only live feature of the meeting, and, as indicated above, it may lead to important results.

MICHIGAN FIREMEN.

Detroot, Mich., May 7.—The fifth annual session of the State Firemen's Association convened in this city to-day, and was addressed by Mayor Langdon, who welcomed the delegates to Detroit, and tendered the hospitalities of the city; also by Fire Commissioner Verner on behalf of the Detroit Fire Board.

The afternoon was devoted to routine business. The Secretary's report shows that the Fire Department of the State own and work 49 steamers, 40 hand engines, 13 chemical engines, 104 hose-carts, and 41 hook and ladder trucks. To-morrow will be devoted to visiting points of interest in the city and in witnessing a grand review of the Detroit Fire and Police Departments.

OUR CRIMINALS.

Pete Stevens Is Sentenced, and Goes Down To-Day.

Johnny Lamb Begins to Think the Time Is Growing Short.

The Small Fry Caught in the Nets of

PETE STEVENS. SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

the Police.

The ordinary business of the Criminal Court was broken in upon yesterday morning in order that Peter E. Stevens might be awarded the term of imprisonment in Joliet fixed by the kind-hearted, sentimental jury that convicted him. The other accused persons who pleaded or were found guilty during the last term had been sentenced the previous Saturday, but the bringing of Stevens to the bar was deferred. owing to the pendency of the motion for a new trial. The fact that he was to be arraigned yesterday morning was not generally known, yet terday morning was not generally known, yet there were many more than the usual number present to see the "curtain rung down," as Trude would express it, so far as the murderer's career in Chicago is concerned. The first thing done was the occupancy of the judgment-seat by Judge Rogers, be relieving Judge Booth, since the case was tried before the former. Stevens was then sent for, and as he came into the room he glanced rapidly around to see, as he afterwards acknowledged,

to see, as he afterwards acknowledged,

IF MRS. YOUNG WAS THERS,

"for," said he, "when a fellow is with an officer
he can't run." The mother of Mamie, however,
was at home, and her absence was noted by a
sigh of relief, which was echoed by Trude, who
was also on the lookout for her. Stevens was
dressed in dark clothes, having on the same suit
he wore during his long trial; his linen was
clean, his red hair smooth, and his mustache arranged a la fish-hook. He seemed in excellent
spirits, and smiled when any one nodded to him.
Mr. Trude desired to consult with him "so as
to have no misunderstanding."

The Court, of course, had no objections.
The lawyer and eitent put their heads together for a minute or two.

Mr. Trude then said that he had been instructed to withdraw the motion for a new
trial.

State's-Attorney Mills at once moved for

State's attorney mins at once moved for SENTENCE.

Stevens stood up, and took a position in front of his Honer as if he expected merely a reprimand; he did not betray any emotion whatever at the prospect, but appeared to be chuckling at his good fortune.

"I will not undertake," said the Court, "to make any statement about the charge against you or the trial or the verdict of the jury, but simply say that, after a long and very arduous, and, perhaps I am justified in saving, patient trial, on the part of very able and distinguished lawyers, you have been found guilty of manslaughter and your term fixed at fourteen years in the State Penitentiary. I content myself with saying that I think the ability and judgment of your counsel have not been shown greater in other respects than in their withdrawal of the motion for a new trial, upon advising with you that it be done. It remains for the Court simply to say that you will be taken to the Penitentiary of the State and there confined for fourteen years."

Stevens bowed as the Court said: "Let the prisoner be removed," and, in obedience to the command, a Bailiff motioned with nis figger, and the murderer marched off gayly toward the door out of which one is taken back to the jail. SENTENCE.

REPORTER CALLED ON HIM SUBSEQUENTLY,

and found him in the corridor near the cage, evidently anticipating the coming of friends to bid him good by.

"Are you satisfied?" asked the reporter.

"Of course," was the reply. "The Judge was fair, and my attorneys did all they could for me; but it was hard work, because the witnesses were unwilling and money scarge. Perpesses were unwilling and money scarge.

for me; but it was hard work, because the witnesses were unwilling and money scarce. People have an idea that my father is well off. That is not true. I am under great obligations to my counsel."

"Have you uo complaint to make?"

"Well, Mr. Mills said I didn't support my wife, and didn't love her. I did take care of her, and I did love her. The only trouble we ever had was about these men running with her. I had a good many witnesses, but didn't get hold of them until after one side of the case was closed, and we couldn't use their testimony. I have nothing against Mr. Mills, though; he did only his duty."

"I suppose you will make all the good time."

aly his duty."

"I suppose you will make all the good time ossible in Joliet?"

"Yes; there will not be a better man there

only his ducy."

"I suppose you will make all the good time power in the sell more than the power or a harder worker plan myself, that sirely years and three months is a long time to stay. "I'll go down light-hearted, determined to make the power of the sell more than the sell more t a supersedeas so that the case could be heard.

BOUND OVER.

Justice Morrison: William Ryan, a loafer about the Bethel Home, \$50 fine; Nelson Mooney, vagrant, \$100 fine; John Smith, alias "Sell," assault with a deadly weapon, \$200 to the Criminal Court; John Hoffman, larceny as bailee of some cigars, \$200 to the Criminal Court; John Hoffman, larceny as bailee of some cigars, \$200 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Barron, bastardy, on complaint of Regina Stach, dismissed upon marrying the girl in court; George Hankins and James Murphy, keeping a common gaming-house, upon complaint of J. J. Kennedy, to the 12th; Jacob Niethammer, assaulting Louis Roos, \$300 to the 18th; Michael O'Grady, abusing his wife and family, \$50 fine; J. J. Lebeau, the fearless driver of an old plug of a horse and a broken-down wagon, which ran down Mrs. Theresa Strouki at the corner of De Koven and Halsted streets last Sunday night, \$10 fine; Anthony Bates, bastardy, on complaint of Barbara Foxlanger, \$900 to the County Court; Henry Gilman, suspected of the larceny of \$60 worth of jewelry and surgical instruments from Dr. R. R. Kidder, of No. 165 West Madison street, by whom he was employed to do chores about the office, \$1,000 to the 9th; Christy Heaney, suspected of stealing a watch from James O'Brien, of No. 7 Cherry avenue, \$300 to the 10th; Thomas Barns, young thief, \$20 fine, Justice Summerfield; William Murray, obtaining money by false pretenses from J. Jackson, discharged; Peter Bright, larceny of clothing from B. F. Tucker, \$400 to the 9th; Emma Thompson, alias Hanson, an erring young woman, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; James Donovan, assault with intent to rob a boy in the employ of J. B. Hall, tailor at No. 130 Dearborn street, \$500 to the \$8th; Nellie Schaffner, \$25 fine for drunkenness; James Carr, vagrant, \$25 fine.

James Carr, vagrant, \$25 fine.

PRENCHY GOT IT.

At about 3:30 yesterday afternoon a man rushed into the Armory and related to Capt.
O'Donnell how he had just been robbed of a pocketbook containing \$550 cash. He was soggy with liquor, but the loss of his money had sobered him up sufficiently to know that he needed police assistance. A citizen named John Hanley came into the station immediately after him, and upon hearing of the robbery told how he had seen the man on State street in company with a notorious character named "Frenchy," and how he had watched the two, expecting that robbery was contemplated. Officer Joe Kipley was sent out upon the case, and within fitteen minutes the trio returned to the station with the thief in charge. The robbery had taken place in an alley in the rear of St. Peter's Church, on Polk street, into which the thief had led his victim. Directly opposite on Clark street is another alley, and it was in this that the thief was captured, he having foolibily waited to recken up the amount of his steal.

\$340 in cash were found upon him. He gave the name of J. H. Johnson, and claimed to be a teamster recently from Indianapolis, but his physical condition and his dress belied him. The police know him only by his nickname. "Frenchy," and have noticed him for a week or ten days past loading about the torner of Taylor street and Fourth avenue. When charged with the theft, he coolly replied that the man was druak, and had given him the money for safe-keeping, and had then left him. He started to give it up to the police at the station, but something akin to the feeling of a savings bank President came over him, and be went the other way. The complainant is C. A. Miller, a German, and by occupation a bricklayer and cohtractor. He came to this city whileon a spree from his home at Allen, Mich., and has been a guest at the Atlantic Hotel. It is thought that the money recovered upon Johnson was all he lost.

Willie Hartnett, 14 years of age, charged with an attempt to shoot James Lynch, a watchman on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, for eausing his arrest for stealing coal upon the 18th of March last, was yesterday before Justice Kaufmann. It was claimed that the weapon used was only a toy, that the cartridge was a blank one, and that the boy's intent was simply to startle the watchman. But the prosecution made out an entirely different case, and a fine of \$100 was imposed. The boy's stepmother, Mrs. Margaret Hurley, was also an raigned upon a charge of assaulting Lynch for causing her boy's arrest, but the case went over to the 12th in \$500 bail.

Arrests: George Inwood, keeping a discrete. SMALL PRY.

causing her coy's arrest, but the case went over to the 12th in \$500 ball.

Arrests: George Inwood, keeping a disordally house and causing trouble to his neighbor, Officer Adam Fife, of No. 546 West Harrison street; Dora Williams, a colored prostitute, charged with assaulting her man, Joshus Granger, with a knife because she found him visiting Dora Brown's dive; Annie Murray, Iarceny of a small sum of money and a ticket to Milwaukee from William Morrison, of Momence, Iil., whom she roped into her den in "Cheyenne"; Thomas Burnett, a bal negro who was liberated last Thursday from the Pentientiary, after having served a two-var term for burglary; Neil McMillan, another esconvict, who served two years for safe-burglary, and who was taken in, like Burnett, simply for the purpose of showing him up to the police; William Collins, alias "Scotty," thief and vagrant; William D. Anderson, wanted before Justice Meech for larceny from Minnie Ward; Peter Engle, wanted for disorderly conduct, and who ran away and escaped from the police a day or two ago.

CANADA.

The Explosion—The Tariff on Lead\_A
Denial by Mr. Rykert—Mercantile Agencies
Law—American Military

Ottawa, May 7.—Mr. Brehard's bill repealing the Insolvency law passed all its readings in the House of Commons, and is now being considered in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna STRATFORD, Ont., May 7.—The inquest into the cause of the explosion here Monday is being held to-night. Two cases of the same consignment of dynamite which was on its way to Orangeville by the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway were brought back to Toronto, and is now in Stratford. It will be analyzed and its precise nature determined. When it became known last night that it was in the Grand Trunk yard, the employes struck

work, fearful of another explosion.

\*\*Recial Dispatch to The Tribusa\*\*

MONTREAL, May 7.—A memorial to the Senate is being extensively signed here by merchants and the banks, stating that the repeal of the Insolvent act will very seriously affect commerce, unless a law be enacted making provision for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvents, and praying that, until such a law be enacted by Parliament, the present law be

not repealed.

special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The Hansard contract ssued a circular asking for an increase of \$1,000 issued a circular asking for an increase of staw in the appropriation for next year. On the other hand, a memorial has been signed by a number of short-band writers, asking that a change should be made in the system, and the official reporters made employes of the House.

Mr. Stockwell, of Kingston, has interviewed the Finance Minister regarding the tariff on lead, which, he says, discriminates against the Canadian manufacturers, inasmuch as the materials used in the production of the manufactured article are heavily taxed, while only 10 per

ured article are heavily taxed, while only 10 per cent has been imposed upon imported lead in pigs, blocks, bars, and sheets. Mr. J. C. Rykert comes out in a letter deny-

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA, Ill., May 7.—The remains of James Alken, who died at No. 688 Micnigan avenus, Chicago, on Monday, were brought here to-day for interment in the family vault. Air. Aiken was proprietor of the Passenger House, in this city, for over seventeen years, and left here for Chicago in 1872, where he had resided in a mansion which he built at No. 1003 Prairie avenus, till recently. He was widely known and very popular. The funeral was one of the largest we have had here for years. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy furnished a special car for the remains and mourners.

It may be remembered that Miss Hosen now in Paris, and Mr. Gary, of Boston, received that Miss Hosen laid claim to the invention of motors which to revolutionize the world of mechanics. It already been stated that Miss Hosmer's mylli not work; and now it is alleged that Gary's is in the same predicament.

Unsuccessful Att riage-

FORE

A Spanish Sche

Takeob Khan En with the B thoris Russia Will No

Occupation Roum GREAT B LOS DON, May 7.—In the night, the Prince of Walt tion of 3,258 Norfolk farm The Prince said he

would be of great advant at large, and he would en Lord Houghton (Liber reading of the bill. The Government, represented in the House of Wales, the Duk Bishop of Ripon voted a fourteen of the Bishop was the House of Committee introduced by Fundamental introduced by Sundamental introduced by S In the House of Comme Intion, introduced by Farr in favor of abolishing acti ise of marriage, except pecuniary loss has been the promise, was carried 66 mays. Solicitor Gener ford opposed the resolution the House of Commend a second time, with authorizing the establishs ments in Ireland, upon the state of the same regression. subject to the same regularity volunteer corps. The billione Rule-members. T

nodified in committee. An immense majority miners have voted in favo mittee to meet the comm

assented by the Government of the bill to

SOUTH A SEA-FIGHT BETWEEN NEW YORK, May 7 .- A and Herald, Panama, say counter of the Chilian ar place April 14, off the mobetween the Pernylan wo and Pilcomayo and the Magallanes. The Magall ment lasting over two vessel than those opposin No mention is made o

Magallanes carries two

inderguns; the Ur banished, suspected their own Government is ments of Peruvian troops
Admiral Robolledo, cos
blockading squadron, or
guano to leave within f later, with his guns destre apparatus at the guane de launches, the property of is imagined that this prod

complications and protest corps in view of the inter-men holding Peruvian see this guano. in Peru, and would soon the President. Minister

RUSS

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG, May news published abroad shere is untrue. There has against the possession of sessing arms must inform traffic is entirely free and ments that the stres could an official permit, and the would not be allowed after ulous inventions. The cittle same manner as heret ment, and undisturbed in tercourse.

tercourse.

TODLEBER'S
LONDON, May 7.—Gen.
at Odessa, and has assum
Governorship, the Crimer
of South Russia, under t lishing martial law.

BERLIN, May 7.—It is confemplates the establis naval station at St. Olg that the cruisers purchabeen ordered shither. LONDON, May 7.—A Lethe Edinburg Scoleman Concluded a convention Cochin, China, with the Cuba with Anamite int

rington, Liberal and He rington, Liberal and He the House of Commons Ireland, intends to ask I retary of State for Fore knows of such treaty, an certain what provision a proper treatment of the FRA

PARIS, May 7.—Leper Interior, is preparing at the penalties for press ever, maintain severe parties of character.

Paris, May 7.—Minis Budget Committee that four months of 1879 exe 30,000,000 frames.

Sinla, May 7.—Yakoo dullak-yesterday. He for y there on account of and proceeded for Gund 120 infantry. He will or camp to-morrow mornin

Vienna, May 7.—Russ doued the proposal for a the occupation of East gust 3 next. This is at attitude of England, A many,

GERM
Proces
Lospos, May 7.—Pric
tenburg, and Prince of I
Emperor William at Wil
The Empress Augusta
England this mopth.

ars of age, charged James Lynch, a watch-Pacific Railroad, for ling coal upon the 18th errusy before Justice d that the weapon used the cartridge was the boy's intent was them an. But the prosehman. But the prose-ely different case, and sed. The boy's step-Hurley, was also ar-assaulting Lynch for

od, keeping a disorderpublic to his neighbor,
No. 546 West Harrison
a colored prostitute,
her man, Joshua Granbecause she found
Brown's dive; Annie
small sum of money
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I last Thursday from
aving served a two-year
McMillan, another exyears for safe-burglary,
like Burnett, simply
owing him up to the
alias "Scotty," thief
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sted for disorderly con-

Tariff on Lead\_A
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DA.

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on of the manufact

Difor services on behalf & Co., in regard to the av contract, along with . He states that he was a barrister of St. Cathelf in favor of the firm romished to do se, but was offered for political either to himself or Mr.

either to himself or Mr.

will apply for the apCommission to inquire
mercantile agedeles, as
or a committee to do anyMr. Winan, of Dun,
ecity for the purpose of
es that may be made
agencies, and has pubregard to the matter.
nts to Mr. Bechard's act
cy law are on the paper,
ied, the bill will entirely
bject. The bill (1) gives
I what an insolvent is;
among other provisions,
I the insolvent shall be
the creditors, and the
be divided among them,
d that the rank and privie the foundation thereof,
bed by the provisions
The insolvency of
copartnership shall dis(5.) All notes signed
t or any other person, and
riven to a creditor to dodischarge or composition
msolvent, shall be null and
or shall forfeit, in favor of
the same, a sum equal to
ch note or advantage. (6.)
may, for the benefit of
mting thereto, impeach the
made in fraud and injury
Il suit to that effect. (7.)
unsi-gratuitous contracts,
ty marriage-settlement, by
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his insolvency, shall be
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that it is expedient to the exceeding \$15,000 may not and after the lst of July solidated Revenue Fund of towards the construction ubmarine and land lines of the contraction and the contraction ubmarine and land lines of the contraction and lines of the contraction and land lines of the contraction and lines of the contraction and land lines of

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The Ancient and Honoroff Boston—the crack coros
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a fitting reception.
published a list of the exlian Commissioners at Philconsidered excessive, Mr.
Commissioners, publishes a
outlay as moderate.
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e adopted strongly favoring
a national currency to relied to the corosion of the corosion

RTUARY.

atch to The Tribune.

ay7.—The remains of James

No. 668 Michigan avenue,

were brought here to-day

e family vault. Mr. Aiken

ne Passenger House, in this

cen years, and left here for

ore he had resided in a man
at No. 1002 Prairie avenue,

was widely known and very

ral was one of the largest

r years. The Chicago, Bur
traished a special car for the

ore.

hat Won't Work.
bered that Miss Rosmer,
ir. Gary, of Boston, recently
vention of motors which were
work of mechanics. It has
that Miss Hosmer's motor
now it is alleged that Mr.
e predicament.

FOREIGN.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Liberalize the English Marriage-Law.

A Spanish Scheme to Supply Coolie-Labor for Cuba.

Yakeob Khan En Route to Confer

with the English Au-

thorities. Russia Will Not Prolong Her

Occupation of Eastern Roumelia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IN PARLIAMENT. night, the Prince of Wales presented the petimiking marriage with a deceased wife's sig-er. The Prince said he believed the measure ould be of great advantage to the community Lord Houghton (Liberal) moved the second

vernment, represented by Lord Crap crook, strongly opposed it, and on a second read-ing was defeated by a vote of 101 to 81. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburg, and the Bishop of Ripon voted with the minority, and fourteen of the Bishops with the majority.

In the House of Commons, a declaratory resolution, introduced by Farrar Herschell (Liberal),

in favor of abolishing action for breach of promise of marriage, except in cases where actual pecuniary loss has been incurred by reason of the promise, was carried by a vote of 100 the promise, was carried by a vote of 106 yeas to 66 nays. Solicitor General Sir Harding S. Gif-

ford opposed the resolution.

In the House of Commons to-day there was read a second time, without division, the bill authorizing the establishment of volunteer regiments in Ireland, upon the same principle and subject to the same regulations as the English volunteer corps. The bill originated with the Home Rule-members. The second results assented by the Government, with the under-standing that the bill would be considerably odified in committee. WINERS' CONFERENCE.

An immense majority of the Durham coal miners have voted in favor of appointing a com-mittee to meet the committee of masters for conference on the questions at issue between

SOUTH AMERICA. A SES-FIGHT BETWEEN CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN VESSELS.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- A Lims letter to the Star and Heraid, Panama, says: "The first paval enplace April 14, off the mouth of the River Los between the Peruvian wooden corvettes Union and Pilcomayo and the Chilian steam-sloop magallanes. The Magallanes, after an engage-ment lasting over two hours, being a faster vessel than those opposing her, steamed away. No mention is made of the casualties. The Magallanes carries two 150-pounders and four 70-pounder guns; the Union twelve 70-pounders, and the Pilcomayo two 70-pounders and four 40

banished, suspected of communicating to their own Government intelligence of the move-ments of Peruvian troops.

Admiral Robolledo, commanding the Chilian

blockeding squadron, ordered ships loading guano to leave within forty-eight hours, and, later, with his guns destroyed the costly loading apparatus at the guano deposits, and seized the launches, the property of English subjects. It is imagined that this procedure will give rise to complications and protests from the diplomatic men holding Peruvian securities guaranteed by

the President. Minister Gibbs had presented his letter of recall.

then and at Lang BUSSIA. do to in bounder Sr. Petersburg, May 7.—The Journal says news published abroad about the state of affairs here is untrue. There has been no prohibition against the possession of arms, but persons possessing arms must inform the authorities. All traffic is entirely free and unimpeded. The statements that thestres could not be visited without an official permit, and that the lights in houses ulous inventions. The city lives and works in the same manner as heretofore, without excite-ment, and undisturbed in its daily life and in-

tercourse.

TODLEBEN'S COMMAND.

LONDON, May 7.—Gen. Todleben has arrived at Odessa, and has assumed command of that Governorship, the Crimea, and the greater part of South English and the Course where arrived and South English and the Course where arrived the Course where of South Russia, under the Czar's ukase estab-lishing martial law.

NEW NAVAL STATION.

BERLIN, May 7.—It is reported that Russia contemplates the establishment of a new Pacific naval station at St. Olgi, opposite Jesso, and that the cruisers purchased in America have been ordered shither.

COULE LABOR

London, May 7.—A London correspondent of the Edinburg Scotsman says the Spaniards have concluded a convention with the King of Anam, Oochin, China, with the purpose of supplying China with Anamitic Indoorse Occhin, China, with the purpose of supplying Caba with Anamite laborers, and George Errington, hiberal and Home Ruler, member of the House of Commons for Longford County, Ireland, intends to ask Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he knows of such treaty, and whether he will ascertain what received the contract of the county of the co certain what provision has been made for the proper treatment of the Anamites. FRANCE.

PRESS BILL.

PARIS, May 7.—Lepero, the Minister of the Interior, is preparing a bill to abolish nearly all the penalties for press offenses. It will, however, maintain severo punishments for defamation of character.

THE REVENUES.

Paris, May 7.—Minister Say informed the Budget Committee that the receipts for the first four months of 1879 exceeded the estimates by 30,000,000 france.

AFGBANISTAN.

SIMLA, May 7.—Takoob Khan reached Lug-dullak-resterday. He left a regiment of caval-ry there on account of the scarcity of foder, and proceeded for Gundsmuk with an escort of 130 infantry. He will probably reach the British camp to-murrow morning camp to-mortow morning

VIENNA, May 7.—Russia has apparently abandoned the proposal for a partial continuance of the occupation of Eastern Roumelia after August 3 next. This is attributed to the decided attitude of England attitude of England, Austria, and perhaps Germany,

PRESONAL.

LOSDOS. May 7.—Prince Alexander, of Battenburg, and Prince of Bulgaris, dined with the Emperor William at Wiesbaden yesterday.

The Empress Augusta of Germany will visit England this month.

SOUTH AFRICA.

the Zulus reports that Umbelina and his brother were both killed in the attack on Col. Wood's

BY MAIL. KILLING A THOUSAND ZULUS.

St. Viscount, April 22.—The relef of Col. Pearson has been accomplished by the column under the personal command of Lord Chelmsford. After difficult marches, our troops, who had already been sighted from Excwe, camped at Gingfhlove toward sundown on the 1st of April April. Much rain was failing about dusk and during the night, and it had been signaled from the Ekowe church tower that the Zulus were drawing in upon the General's position with very large numbers. Lord Chelmstord had taken every possible precaution against surprise. The faces of the camp were covered with lines of shelter trenches, the guns posted at the angles, and all positions of importance covered.

A little before 6 o'clock a. m. large masses of Zulus began to show all over the hill tops in our vicinity ou the portheastern side of the camp.

and all positions of importance covered.

A little before 6 o'clock a. m. large masses of Zulus began to show all over the hill tops in our vicinity on the northeastern side of the camp. The thickets in this direction seemed on a sudden to swarm with the enemy, who, with their usual tactics, were seen pouring in a stream of shields and black bodies, right and left, so as gradually to envelop this quarter of our larger. As soon as their order of battle was thus formed, they came down in a most resolute style upon the side of the camp defended by the Sixtieth Rifles, raising their curious war-cry and brandishing their weapons. The foremost portion of the Rifles were lying inside the trenches already mentioned, and their supports behind them had a second line of shelter, as well as the largered wagons, from which to fire, and the Gatlings were stationed to the right.

As the enemy drew out of the grass and thorn bushes into a dense semi-circle of advancing warriors, the whole front of our camp broke out into a sheet of flerce flame which rain from corner to corner without intermission, in rattling volleys of a frightful close-range musketry. Nothing, it might be thought, could live before this terrible and perpetual roll of the breechloader, and yet our gallant though savage foes crowded their way onward through the hail of death. While spreading now to the right, now to the left, as if to find some break in the wall of fire, their central swarms kept desperately pressing forward past the fallen bodies of their comrades. Those behind sprang to the front ower the corpses of their fellows, only to sink to the ground themselves and be succeeded by fresh desperadoes. It was impossible for men to perish with more magnificent contemnt of death, but they could not quite reach even our outer trenches. After again and again charging up to within twenty or thirty yards of the mussies of our Martin-Henris,—despite the withering tempest of bullets rained upon them, to say nothing of the Gatling fire and the rockets,—these her

was done by the cavalry and Barrow's mounted infantry, accompanied by some of the awift-footed Native Contingent, who flew forth from the shelter of the wagons and pursued the now disheartened survivors. Once turned and beaten, the Zulu makes no further stand, and in the headlong hunt which ensued almost as many of the foe as had fallen before the musketry and the fire of the Gatings were overtaken and dispatched in the bush. From the first appearance of Cetywayo's army upon the hill-tops and amid the hollows till the last fierce blows dealt on the flying savages, the affair did not occupy two hours. But it was sharp work while it lasted, and though the British loss in killed was only five, and in killed and wounded together fifty for all contingents, yet some nine or ten hundred Zulus lay dead around us as the sun rose high. Their total loss is, estimated at 1,500, with many more wounded.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

Harbison, a fine, dignified-looking man, came in and said, "I will take charge of the case." He had such an air of authority that the first comer, who did not know him, yielded, and Harbison gave her a powder of some sort in a glass of whisky, and said she would recover. Dr. Pennington said her ante-morten statement had better be taken, but Harbison said no, she would recover. She died in the morning, and some papers about which she had been very anxious were found to be missing, also a pair of diamond earrings. Harbison has been visited and put under surveillance on a promise to attend at the inquest to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

GEN. GEORGE K. STRELE.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 7.—Gen. George K.
Steele, for many years a promifient Republican
in Indiana politics, and who represented Parke
County a long time in the Legislature, died this
morning, aged 70.

ISAAC BUTT, M. P. New York Typics, May 6.

A dispatch from Dublin announces the death, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, of Dr. Isaac Butt, member of Parliament for Limerick City. Dr. Butt's public career extended over forty years, during which time he was a prominent lawyer, a prominent politician, and for over twenty years a prominent member of the house of Commons, and since 1870 he was certainly the most prominent figure in Irish politics, and had really more power and influence than O'Connell really more power and influence than O'Connell ever possessed. Few men of his undoubted learning, ability, and social standing have had such a checkered career; few had such opportunities as he of political advancement; few had such a standing at the Bar as he had; few equaled him as an orator; and yet, with all his abilities and accomplishments, he never knew what it was to be out of debt.

Shylock owned Butt for over thirty years, and, although at times the great lawyer would make vigorous efforts to shake him off, the grip was too firm, and he clung to him to the last. In reviewing the life of great public men, one can scarcely pass over their fallings in orivate life, however anxious we may be to adhere to the maxim, "De mortuis nit nisi bomma." Dr. Butt's private life was not above reproach, and his unfortunate love for strong drink was too well known. This was the rock on which he solit. Again, in politics he was erratic, without any settled, steady, defined principles. He was first a Tory, then a Whig, and latterly a Home-Ruler; but his views on Home-Rule seemed latterly to have undergone a change.

Forty years ago, or thereabouts, Dr. Butt was the champion of the Dublin Tories. When only 37 years of age he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the then rotten corporation of Dublin, to oppose the passage of the Irish Corporation Reform bill. The bill, however, was passed, and Butt and O'Connell were returned as members to the reformed Dublin Corporation in 1842. In 1843 O'Connell brought the repeal question before the Corporation, and young Butt was selected by the Tories to reply to O'Connell's arguments. Butt was 30, O'Connell 70, at that time. Dr. Butt distinguished himself in this arguments as an opponent of repeal, and won plaudits from both parties for his wonderful eloquence. A few years afterward Dr. Butt was an unsuccessful candidate as a Tory for a seat in Parliament. He did not obtain a seat in the House of Commons until 1852, when he was elected to supply a vacancy in the English Borough of Youghal, in the South of Ireland, as a Tory, defeating the Whig nominee in one of the Duke of Devonshire's then pocket-boroughs. He was not long in Parliament from 1859 to 1865 was not at all astisfactory to his constituents. He neglected his seat, however, for a few months, when he descreted the Tory benches and went over to the Shylock owned Butt for over thirty years, and, although at times the great lawyer would make

abandoned the attack.

A ringing British cheer was raised upon this second retreat of the enemy, and the word was given for the mounted troops to dash out. This was done by the cavalry and Barrow's mounted infants, accordingly and Barrow's mounted transfer accordingly and Barrow's mounted the artificiants.

MASSACRE OF JEWS.

GENEVA, April 23.—A correspondent of the New Zuerichar Zetung, writing from Zigdidi, this guane.

United States Minister Christiancy had arrived in Peru, and would soon be formally received by the course of the Caucasus, on the 4th of April, describes a shocking massacre of Jews which occurred in the Village of Satschcheri, in

at all surprising that farmers and their wives, soon, and daughters gathered to the number of 500. As early as dawn this morning teams were wending their way towards Caldwell's Prairie. A magnificent dunner was served by the generous ladies in the hall. The shearing was concluded before it o'clock. Some of the shearers exhibited remarkable talent with the shearers exhibited remarkable talent with the shearers. The entries made were by A. & P. Humbert, Percy Craig, J. N. Crawford, Loomis Brothers, J. W. Park, Alexander Frazier, John Mallony, W. Gault, C. S. Miller, F. C. Ward, O. Van Valin, C. P. Smith, M. S. Davis, and A. Bagley.

"BLASTING-POWDER."

The Terrible Explosion at Stratford, Canada. Orrespondence Toronto Globe.
STRATFORD, Out., May 5.—This morning, at ten minutes before 10 o'clock, a terrible ex-plosion took place above the Grand Trunk freight abeds, a short distance east of this station, which resulted in the instantaneous death of two men, and probably the fatal injury of another. Besides this, the shock is supposed to have destroyed between a quarter and a half million dollars' worth of property, while a great number of men, women, and children sustained more or less serious injuries. The story of the accident, so far as known at present, may be briefly summed up as follows:

On Saturday night, among other cars arriving from the East to lay over at this station till morning, was one billed to contain thirty cases of blasting powder, weighing 8,750 pounds, from Bellewil, Quebec, and shipped to C. H. Dunbar, of Amherstburg, where work on the Detroit-River Tunnel was recently commenced. At the time of the accident a freight train was being made up for the West, and in shunting this the car containing the explosive was driven with considerable violence against another, when, with a sudden deafening roar that shook

with considerable violence against another, when, with a sudden deafening roar that shook the ground, the car itself and many others were blown to atoms almost as fine as Incifer matches, and everything in the vicinity was wrecked. A great rent was torn in the ground some nine feet deep by twenty-four feet in width. The air was suddenly thick with timbers, ties, rails, car-wheels, couplings, brakerods, agricultural implements, and in fact everything likely to make up not only a heavily-laden freight train and its contents, but even the road upon which it was running and the gravel and hardly-packed earth beneath it.

Francis Pigeon, single, aged 31, a shunter in the employ of the Company, who is supposed to have been in the act of coupling the, cars at the time of the accident, was literally blown to pieces, his head to run from the trunk, flying in one direction, his mangled legs in another, and the shattered trunk, denuded of every shred of clothing, burnt and blackened to a charred, quivering mass, in still another. Thomas Dolan, aged 47 years, a porter in the employ of the Company here, and who leaves a motherless family of eight children, was walking up towards the train, when the force of the explosion catching him hurled him high in the air. He came down with a fractured skull, and breathed his last in a few seconds. John Hawkhes was

the train, when the force of the explosion catching him hurled him high in the air. He came down with a fractured skull, and breathed his last in a few seconds. John Hawkins was further off, but a fiving splinter pierced his forehead just over the eye, and penetrated the brain. He now lies in a dying condition.

The freight-shed, which is 191 feet east of where the explosion took place, was a solid and substantial-looking brick building, with a roof of more than usual strength, while the walls are coupled with heavy cross-beams or girders. The whole west end of the building was blown in, the roof split from end to end, and the girders broken in several places. The offices belonging to this building was blown to pieces, and now lies a total wreck, but, strange to say, none of the three clerks who were in a small frame structure eighteen by twenty-four at the west end. This little building was blown to pieces, and now lies a total wreck, but, strange to say, none of the three clerks who were in it before that are likely to prove vary serious. William Simook, yardmaster, was near the scene of the accident, but at the instant he heard the report he threw himself under a car, and escaped being killed by a shower of heavy masses of wreck that were falling on every side. His coat was blown off, but he escaped unhurt.

The view afforded those who saw the explosion at a distance was a grand and impressive one. For hundreds of feet above the spot the air was

The view afforded those who saw the explosion at a distance was a grand and impressive one. For hundreds of feet above the spot the air was black with proken fragments of the wreck, rising like a cloud and descending in a shower, while high above these flying masses rose an immense volume of cloud and fisme, its outer edges wreathed in curing masses of black smoke. Inside this came a broad, dense smoke circle, white and soft as "carded wool," and inside this, in the very centre of the great cloud rack, burned the livid flames,—red, and blue, and white. Unwards floated this flery charlot through the bright clear atmosphere in brilliant relief against the dark blue of the cloudless sky, full half a mile above the scene of ruin from which it had so suddenly soared. Slowly and steadily it ascends, till nothing but a small white speck marks its upward flight.

In the meantime the scene in the station-yard

packages of dry-goods, groceries, and hardware, and a greeat lot of seythe anathes, pitchforks, hoes, rakes, spades, and tarm and garden tools generally, were scattered in inextricable confusion among the heaps of wreck and splinters, it was found necessary to place a cordon of special constables around that portion of the station-yard nearest the scene of the explosion and keep the public away from it, lest evil-disposed persons should be tempted to help themselves to some of the plunder that was strewn so thickly over the ground. All the afternoon a large force of men with several locomotives were busily engaged in clearing away the ruin, picking up the goods, and placing them in what was left of the freight-shed, and shulling away the fine splinters in great car-loads, while the less broken up cars are shoved up so as to hang together and dragged out of the way. All along Queen street, which leads north from the station, the buildings are more or less seriously damaged. A double house, occupied by Messrs. Nursey and Aldridge, was damaged to the extent of \$150. John Carey, a storekeeper, estimates the damage to his house and its contents at something over \$500. Both he and his wife were badly cut with broken flying class from the smashed-in windows. Richard Heron's house and furniture were damaged to the extent of \$200, theoree Carpenter's loss on house and contents is \$150, and Patrick Murphy lost \$200 in the same way. On Guelph street, Mrs. Sullivar's house was damaged to the extent of \$200. There is a good deal of speculation here as to what the explosive was with which the car was loaded. It is extremely improbable that it could have been blasting powder, as that would not be at all likely to explode under such circumstances. Moreover, it is not at all probable that even thirty cases of blasting-powder could have cause such a tremenduous concussion, which could only be compared by those who felt it to an earthquake. Whatever it may have been, it was billed thirty cases of blasting powder, to C. H. Dunbar

HANLAN.

Race in England.
Despatch to New York Herald, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 5 .- it was just 1h. 15m. p. m. when the umpire's steamer went out to the centre of the stream. Six crowded steamers were then directed by the superintend ent in charge to take their places on the right hand side of the river, which they did so soon as practicable. Four steamers similarly laden were then placed on the opposite side, and at the same time the two stakeboats, from which the competitors were to start, were anchored widely apart in the centre of the river, opposite the Mansion House, which is a tumble-down sort of a building, without windows, now used as a wood-yard for storing wood. Hawdon's boat was launched here at 1h. 25m. p. m. Hawdon was dressed in a white jacket, blue cap, and white drawers reaching below the knee. He sat for a while on the pile of wood behind his boat, looking as if he were overwhelmed with anxiety. He was he were overwhelmed with anxiety. He was moving his hands and occasionally biting his nails, evidence sufficient that he was not very confident of the result. Hawdon was first affoat, and as he paddled from the shore he received hearty rounds of cheers. Just as the Northerner was sculling away Hanlan embarked from and right bank, below the High Level Bridge, the rowing up to the official steamboat there was a rush by hundreds to get a glimpse of him. Then the excitement commenced among the crowds on the steamers and lining the shores on both sides of the river. At this juncture the toss for position took place in the presence of Dr. Armstrong, and, Haulan's representative winning, the American sculle, paddled up stream

The state of the content of the cont

by sheering from the course. Rounding the beed just above this point both men experienced the full strength of the wind. The water was very choppy right across the channel.—indeed, there was very little choice of position. By the lead work Hanlan was continually looking over his shoulder, m order to avoid all chances of fouling any boat on the course, of which there were countless acores, and did not discontinue this precautionary movement until he was perfectly assured that there was nothing in his way. Every now and then he stopped rowing completely, and seemed to be looking at the spectators, his head turning from side to side, and there were frequent outbursts of laughter from the spectators. Hawdon was going along in capital style, and whenever Hanlan, however, repeatedly went ahead with the greatest case, though just off Cooper's Stairs he had barely a length's advantage. At this point Hanlan's time was 5 minutes 40 seconds. Rounding the point off Cooper's Stairs the water was very rough, the wind sweeping straight down the stream with such force that Hanlan contented himself with keening the lead, and slowed his stroke to 30 per minute. The rough water seemed to puzzle him greatly. Still he feathered high and avoided the waves, as he had done from the outset. Hawdon, who had started with 42 to the minute, was now striking the water at the rate of 36, and now apparently felt it was useless to attempt the cheering at this point was immense, as the spectators on shore were unaware of what had occurred further down, and, seeing the men so close together, imagined the race was a pretty close one.

HAWDON STEERING WILDLY.

HAWDON STEERING WILDLY.

Again Hawdon steered a miserably bad course. Hanlan took a beautifully judged course from the end of New Quay Corner to the Dunn street gaugway, making a straight run and getting all the shelter available, while Hawdon was ploughing on through very rough water. Hanlan passed Dunn street in 7m. 56s., two lengths shead. Not the slightest change occurred up to Waterson's Gates, a mile from the start, time 9m. 4s. Hanlan went on in a most indolent style, stopping every now and then, and at length showed Hawdon to decrease his lead to three quarters of a length. He smiled pleasantly at the excited demonstrations on abore, and shortened his strokes apparently for mere anusement, then let himself out again, and rushed three lengths ahead, to stop again for about the twentieth time, making one and a half miles in 13m. 5s. He seemed wishful to demonstrate that he considered that the Issue of the conest rested with him. HAWDON STEERING WILDLY.

with him.

At Elswick Gangway he led a length. He reached that point in 15m. Gs., and had again increased his lead two lengths at the two miles, which were made in 17m. 50s. At the two miles the water was in a bad state. Hawdon was in the best position, and had he had much energy left ne ought to have drawn away through the heavy waves. However, the Canadian went ahead with the utmost coolness. The head of King's Meadows was reached in 20m. 15s.

COMMENTS ON THE UMPIRE'S BOAT.

At Armstrong's Shear Legs the Toronto carsman stopped his boat and looked around, when Hawdon sought the shore again, doubtless reeling he might there do better. Hanlan was now one clean length abead, and while intentity watching his man was pulling only twenty-six strokes to the minute. The comments on the tumpire's stormer at this juncture were that "such a race had never before been seen on the Tyne," and offers of 100 to 1 on Hanlan, bar accidents, were freely made. "We never saw a boat travel on such a pace with that stroke," was the expression from a score on the official craft. When the Meadows were reached hanlan kept the middle of the stream in the rough and lumpy water. Suddenly he stopped about the interval of two strokes, and the water meanwhile broke over his boat. To the utter astonishment of the crowds of people massed along the edge of the island, Hanlan's shell was not swamped, and the scaller did not seem to be disconcerted. Wild and deafening cheering came from the thousands on the shore and on the edge of the meadows as the American continued on his way toward the finish.

Opposite Sir William Armstrong's Crane the scullers were widely separated, being on either side of the channel. Here Hanlan smillingly nodded to the people on the shore, and volleys of cheers showed that this attention was appreciated. Under the shelter of the Meadows the pursuer spurted gamely, and the people ran alongside the edge of the island, shouting at the top of their voices, as they vainly attempted to get nearer the home favorite. Rowing in the lumpy water was found to be very difficult, and Hanlan at the head of the Meadow again stopped and laughed, while his shell was tossed like a cork in the swell of the waves. Hawdon was not more fortunate than his opponent, as he was in very rough water that precluded the possibility of racing speed.

BALING OUT THE WATER.

Hanlan once more lay upon his sculls and, to to the surprise of werybody, beguo baling the water out of his shell. Deris COMMENTS ON THE UMPIRE'S BOAT.

followed, at which Hanlan laughed heartily in return. With his boat free from water, the Toronto oarsman, with a fire and dash that was surprising, moved away again, and at the Crane was two clear lengths the best of the struggle and rowing twenty-six to the minute, while Hawton was pegging away at the rate of thirty-two. At the Scotswood Haughs the scallers found a gathering of extraordinary character. Benevell's boathonse was surrounded by a black mass of excited humanity. Again Hanlan stopped and looked around to be sure that the course was clear, and though the water was very rough he did not seem to mind the water was very rough he did not seem to mind the water was very rough he can be considered to be bank, and their proximity to the crowds caused roaring cheers and expressions of encouragement from all hands.

THE FINISH.

A dull, hoarse murmur reached the massas on

proximity to the crowds caused roaring cheers and expressions of encouragement from all hands.

THE FINISH.

A dull, hoarse murmur reached the masses on Suspension Bridge about 2 o'clock. Then a long line of funnels stretching across the river were sighted, advancing slowly, and the murmur inscreased to shricks as the steamers, with their pyramidal masses of people, more closely approached. Now Hanlan had rounded a slight bend on the river, and, the course for Scoiswood Suspension Bridge being straight, he made the pace much better than he had shown for a time, and was seen four lengths the best of his antagonist. Hawdon was completely settled at this stage of the race, but struggled gamely, and in order to make as game a fluish as possible essayed a spurt, pulling thirty-six strokes to the minute. Hanlan did not mind the effort, but his steady clock-work movement of twenty-eight strokes son won a hollow victory easily by about four lengths.

After passing the bridge Hanlan backed his boat towards Hawdon, and, their skulls overlapping, the unen shook hands. This token of good-fellowship on the part of the victor roused as much enthusiasm as did the many peculiar incidents of the struggle. The time was 33 min. 2 sec. Later on the mur returned to town the the unprive's boat. Hanlan scaled L53 and Hawdon 152 poudds. Really there was no semblance of a race from the first to the last stroke of the winner. Hanlan doubtless anticipated at so hot a pace.

CONGRATULATIONS PROM THE MARQUES OF LOENE.

Shortly after Hanlan's arrival at his quarters he received the following telegram from the Marquis of Lorne, at Ottawa:

Mr. Hanlan: I congratulate you over your success.

HANLAN'S ERPLY.

To the Governor-General, Ottaws: Many, many thanks for congratulations. Will frame dispatch as a memorial for my family. HANLAN. COMMENTS OF THE NEWCASTLE CHEONTICLE.

The Newcastle Chronicle has the following remarks on the race: "The wooderfully easy victory the Canadian sculler achieved over such a superior oarsman as Hawdon fairly elec

Couldn't Live on Air.

A San Francisco lady, who was recently united in the bonds of matrimony to a distinguished-looking but exceedingly mysterious atranger, has discovered that, instead of being a Mexican graudee, her lord and master looks after a physician's horse and buggy for \$20 a mooth. After deciding that it would be wiser to go home and get her meals regularly than to stay with the coachman and starve, she sent him the followink pointed epistle: "I am deeply sorry that butuger and other circumstances over which I have no control combel me to write you this note. I find that you are atterly unable to provide for you, I will have to leave you, and return to that happy home

whence you stole me, and once more fill it with the sunshine of love. Had I known that you expected me to live on the morning-breezes for breakfast, the tradewinds for dinner, and the evening-fogs for supper, I would have honestly told you that my constitution would not be equal to it, even where the stmosphere is so odorous and substantial as in this hotel in Tar Flat, and would have declined to become your wife. If you shall ever marry another lady, I trust you will remember the advice of your first wife, and that the domestic menu will consist of puddings made of plums rather than of the north wind, and pies of pumpkins rather than of zephyra,—in short, that you will provide her with a bill of fair a rather than a bill of air. If you meet me on the street hereafter, pass me you meet me on the street hereafter, pa by as a perfect stranger, for, if you do n will be compelled to give you the cut d Your wife, Mary."

TALMAGE.

The Rev. Halsey Wares Warm, and Wishes
He Might Give Brother Talmage the Benefit of the Tissue-Paper Pake, to the Ertent of About 10,000 Votes.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Brooklyn Presbytery

listened patiently to six speeches and a half to-day. The fraction came from Dr. Van Dyke, who delivered the first half of his address Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Wells, of the South Third Street Church, followed and gave an extended reason for his vote, which he said would be to sustain the charges. The Part T. A. Malanta Church, followed and rave an extended reason for his vote, which he said would be to sustain the charges. The Rev. T. A. Nelson, of the Memorial Church, concluded that, though it would give him much pain, he must vote to sustain the charge. The Rev. William Wolff said he had heard Dr. Talmage preach forty or fifty times, and should vote to sustain the charge. His speech was the shortest of the day. The Rev. Samuel P. Halsey, of the Franklin Avenue Church, gave a masterly review of the case. Several times during its delivery Dr. Van Dyke and Dr. Wells buried their faces in their handkerchiefa, and, when the speaker referred to the wives and children of the Presbytery, some of them at home, otherwin Heaven, he had half the Presbytery in tears. Among other things, Mr. Halsey said that if there is any common fame about the Christian at Work matter to-day, it is entirely due to this Presbytery. "Is this Court of Jesus Christ lower than the Police Court, that we must not give the defendant the benefit of his previous good character, or take into consideration the fact that he has a wife or children! It is riddenlous to charge a man of God with such quibbles, and pierce him through and through. If it was me, I should kick back. This Presbytery has no right to rake up these old things, unless the Presbytery has a right to overturn the ten commandments. We are making mountains of mole-hills in this case. I have satisfied myself there was no deceit in the conduct of my brother Talmage. I would that I had 10,000 votes. I would vote them all to dismiss these specifications." At the conclusion of the opinions given to-day twenty-one were committed for Dr. Talmage, and ten against him.

Queen Victoria was strangely moved whe she heard the news of the attempted assassing tion of the Czar. She has a morbid dread less mebody shall take it into his head to put a end to her happy reign by shooting her. By never travels even from Westminster to Lo don without an excort of from three to twelf stalwart gentlemen. Four of these attendam went to Italy with her to enjoy the scenery as to protect her from assassing. A corresponde went to Italy with her to enjoy the scenery to protect her from assassins. A correspond of the Cardiff Time relates an incident of Queen's passage through Edinburg a years ago. She had gone thither unveil a statue of the Pri Consort. The city was full figate to gate with a loyal and curthuslastic polation. All went well with the procession, just as it was about to turn into the square which the statue is erected, a sudden stopm occurred. The Queen, who was sitting in open carriage, seemed struck with a sudden stopm occurred. The Queen, who was sitting in open carriage, seemed struck with a sudden stopm occurred. The seemed as a state of the riage with her hand, and, with every vestice color fied from her face, burriedly asked what the matter. It was nothing but a care horse performing maneuvres not included in programme, but it seemed as if she thou that another brainless boy had been caught whis obsolete musket loaded with red poch handkerchiefs, and his head filled with design the life of the Queen of England.

A Drunken Man Swallows Pulverized Girand Dies.

Shakoner (Minn.) Argus.

Mr. Cichis, of Leusburg, Le Sueur Coun got on a spree hast week Monday at Montgo ery, and offered to wager that he could swall the glass contained in a whisky fast. The wag was taken up by one of the party press whereupon the drunken man proceeded swallow the pulverized glass, and also a tall candle. Strange to relate, that night he felt. whereapon the drucken man proceeded to swellow the pulverised glass, and also a tallow candle. Strange to relate, that night he felt no lill effects caused by the rask deed, but next day the glass began to cut and grind his bowels, compelling the man to writhe and acream is agony. This continued until Thursday morning, when the poor wretch was brought to Naw Prague in the delusive hope that a physician could save him from his inevitable and fast-approaching death. Of course no physician's skill could now save or even prolong the life which had been so deliberately though unknowingly taken. It was pitiful and heartrending to hear the poor mortal moan and acream in agony as the death-dealing glass slowly but constantly cut its way into the vifals. This could not long continue, however, and death kindly relieved the suffering man Thursday afternoon. A postmortem examination was held, and the man's stomach and injectines were found to be literally ground to pieces. A wife and nine children are left dependent by the footherdiness of a man erazed by driok.

How Could It Have Gettes Out?

Sugnio Express.

Mise Townsend, of Nyack, who married her coschwan, had four ladies in her confidence, and proposed to keep the marriage a secret for some time to come; but somehow the news got out. It must have been the officiating priest.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE
EDWIN BOOTH

Wednesday and Thursday Eve's, two great characters SHYLOCK, in PETRUCHIO, in The Merchant of Venice, Katherine and Petruck Priday, oth, last night of EDWIN BOOTH, MACBET HILL Grand Matinee Saturday, the last appearance of a BOOTH.

HAAMILET †
Saturday Evening—Double Bill,
HENRY VIII | MILNES LEVICE as
And the faverite farca, NAN, The Good for Nothing,
Monday, 12th—The Popular Pavorites, WARDE and
BARRY NORE, with a strong special Company in
DIPLOMACY.

HOOLEY'S THEATEL.

Last Performances of the Prevotice Actives,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by the Taiented Actor. Mr. WM. HARRILL,
and her own Dramatic Company, under the management of Mr. H. T. PADDOCK.

This Evening st A.

PEARL OF SAVOY...

Privacy Evening—LORLE. Setunday Evening—LORLE.
Saturday I Mailres—LYTILE BAREFOOT...
Monday, May 12—KATE CLATION AND COMPANY IN DOUBLE WARRIAGE.

#### THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS

The Hon. S. R. Stone, New York, is

Gov. John H. Gear, of lowa, is

L. D. Button, editor Union, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Prof. Frank Stewart, Albany, N. Y., is regis

John W. Drew, the temperance apostle, Lieut.-Gov. H. A. W. Tabor, Leadville, Col.

Judge J. M. Butler, Indianapolis, is am be guests of the Pacific. The Hon. Henry Merry, Negaunee, Mich., is topping at the Sherman.

The Hon. L. Robinson, Burlington, Ia., is so ourning at the Tremont. The Hon. Charles Adams, Jr., Massachusetta

The Hon. O. W. Garrison, editor Sentinel, Iowa

C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Chicago, turlington & Quincy Railroad, is at the Pacific. The Hon. John T. Wentworth, Circuit Judge, ne, Wis., is one of the guests of the Tre

Frank B. Ross, General Passenger Agent of he Houston & Texas Central Railroad, is at the

The annual meeting of the German Franen Vatein was held yesterday. Mrs. Hedwig Yoss was re-elected President and Mrs. Dr. Bluthardt Vice-President. About a dozen harness-makers met at the mer of Randolph and State streets last even g, but did nothing which, they said, would be interest to the public.

It has been found necessary to strengthen the oof over the Custom-House court, it being sulty in construction, and one of the iron lugs aving broken. There is no danger of any

John Christian, 10 years of age, while waiting it the west end of Randolph street bridge for he structure to close, had his right foot caught and hadly crushed. He was taken to his home, to 184 Fry street.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by danasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung smilding), was, at 8 a. m., 44 deg; 10 a. m., 45; 12 m., 45; 8 p. m., 47; 8 p. m., 45. Sarometer at 8 a. m., 29.86; 8 p. m., 29.85.

A meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific his evening to devise ways and means to aid the Little Sisters of the Poor in their charitable work. It is hoped the gathering will be a large see, and that something substantial will result.

A team of horses belonging to Jerry Kenealy, of No. 25 Western avenue, ran away at 5 Veilock yesterday afternoon from the corner of land and Washington streets, and were stopped to Desplaines street by colliding with a lamposet.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Astronomical Society held the other day, as George W. Hough, recently of Dudley versity, and a pupil of Prof. Mitchell, of cinnati, was elected Superintendent of the rago Observatory. He has notified the Comtee of his acceptance.

the Citizens' League, for the suppression of sale of liquor to minors, is creating quite interest throughout the State. By invita-a, F. F. Elmensdorf, President, and A. Para, General Agent of the League, will visit ukegan this evening for the purpose of origing a League for that town. A grand is meeting will be held in the hall of the I Ribbon Club.

Red Ribbon Club.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican Club met ast evening at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue, Thomas Ambert presiding. The only thing lone, however, after an hour's talk, was to orier the Secretary to order somebody else to turn over the old club-roll—partially burned and more or less damaged by water—by next Thursday evening, when an adjourned meeting will be held for the purpose of revising the same.

At the meeting of the officers of the First legiment, I.N.G., last night it was unanimous-y and enthusiastically voted to accept and apove the arrangements already made by Col. aime for the companies of the regiment to ticipate in military entertainments to be an at McVicker's Theatre for the benefit of Protestant Orphan Asylum. The routine seedings of the meeting were most pleasily interrupted by a presentation, ex-Lieut. Williams being the recipient of a magnifit picture, the gift of the officers.

mrs. Mullin, of No. 526 West Indiana street, no was backed on the head with an ax by her unken husband Monday afternoon, is atded by Dr. Hoag, who thinks her injuries are to f a serious nature unless crysipelas should in, there being some indications of this sort at evening. The cut is nearly in the centre of a top of the head, is about three inches long, tis little more than a scalp wound. Her ist was broken, and that was doing as well as ald be expected. It was reported that both a and her husband were drunk at the time of a fracas.

the fracas.

The Democratic County Central Committee held a secret meeting at the Palmer House last evening, Chairman Hynes presiding. There was one less than a quorum present. After a long discussion as to the basis of representation in the event of a Judicial Convention, and regarding the holding of one, the latter proposition was referred to the Executive Committee—Hynes, Chase, Agnew, McDonald, Clancy, Best, Blossman, and Craftt—with power to act. There seems to be a disposition to unite with the Republicans if the latter will be satisfied with two Judges, and to hold off until they are heard from.

The Peoris Conference, which was attended by a number of Chicago distillers, resolved to bend a delegation to Washington to have passed, if possible, a joint resolution abating the assessments on exported alcohol. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, while believing the assessments unjust, says that they will have to be easid or abolished by legislation. In this district about \$5,000 is due the Government, and in the Peoris district about \$15,000. A meeting was held at Shufeldt's yesterday to select some use to go from here, but none of those present seemed willing to make the journey, so a selection was deferred until to-day.

The monthly meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless was held vesterday. The report of the Superintendent, Mrs. Grant, showed that the immates April I were 118, and the admissions since had been 110 adults and forty children. The dismissals had been 102, leaving in the Home 122, of whom forty-one were adults, forty-seven were in the school-room, fifteen were day scholars, twenty were in the nursery, and fourteen in the family. The Treasurer's report showed that May I there was a balance of \$554.74, to which was to be added \$134.15 since collected. Bills to the amount of \$668 were audited and ordered paid.

The Executive Committee of the House of the Good Shephard met last evening in the clubroom of the Sherman House, R. P. Derickson in the chair. Partial reports were read from the different Collection Committees, and some returns made to the Treasurer. The Committee in charge of the exhibition of horses to be held at the Jockey Club Driving Park during this season were instructed to prepare a report and present it at a meeting to be held at the House of the Good Shepherd Sunday at S. p. m., at which time all interested are requested to be present, to hear reports from Committees and finish the work to be done in connection with the erection of the proposed new buildings. Messrs, Dalton, Onahan, and Tuttle were appointed a Committee to confer with the author of the industrial-School bill now before the Lerislature, and secure such amendments as may be deemed necessary to include the House of the Good Shepherd.

As stated in dispatches to The Tribune of

As stated in dispatches to THE TRIBUNE of resterday, Gen. Sheridan has received imperative orders to protect the Indian Territory from nussion by the bordes of emigrants on its borders are peremptory in their character, and require him to remove all trespassers vi et armis and without further delay. In accordance with these instructions, Gen. Sheridan yesterday telegraphed orders for two companies of the fourth Cavalry to proceed to Vinits, I. T., one company to Coffeyville, Kas., one company to relate Springs, Kansas. It is believed hat this disposition of forces with the troops already on the ground will be sufficient to dear the Ferritory of all whites. The cost active measures will be inaugurated in accordance with the proclamation of President area, which directs that all the steps taken hall be immediate and decisive, and warms all tending settlers of the treatment they may spect in case they attempt to violate the years.

of the movement.

Rudolph Winter, a boarder at the Aldine House, No. 95 North Clark street, died suddenly in his room at 2 o'clock vesterday afternoon. He had lived at the house for the past three weeks, and for some days had been confined to his room by rheumatism, but did not consider his case serious enough to need a doctor. He was about 48 years of age, of German birth, and was a druggist by profession. He was married, but had been divorced for some time, and his two children, a boy and girl aged 13 and 15 years respectively, are now at Dowagiac, Mich. Philip Lindt, who occupied the room with him, states that the deceased has been in America about four years, and that last Christmas his brother in Germany seat him \$5,000 as his portion of a legacy left by a rich relative. Since that date Rudolph, who had all the while been addicted to strong drink, gave up his bookpedding and all other occupations, and became a chronic drunkard. He had frequently been arrested by the police, and not seldom with large sums of money upon his person. At the time of his death he had run out of cash, but had on his person a check for \$3,000, which he intended to cash yesterday. About a week ago he took the pledge, and had not been feeling well since. In order to ascertain the actual cause of death, a post-mortem examination will be made by the County Physician this morning at Elton's, on State street.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin of Tuesday has the following concerning the funeral of a lady who was well known in this city:

has the following concerning the funeral of a lady who was well known in this city:

The funeral of Mrs. 'Levi C. Merrick took place at 10 o'clock this forenoon, from the residence of occar F. Lindman, No. 162 Biddle street, and was largely attended by relatives and old-time friends of the deceased. The services were conducted to the Rev. Mr. Cowles, of Summerfield M. E. Church, who delivered a most touching and eloquent discourse. The casket was borne by Messre. B. B. Hopkins, James G. Jenkins, Frank F. Adams, E. C. Hibbard, D. M. Brigham, and L. B. Rock, all old-time friends and schoolmates of the deceased lady and her corrowing hussand. The display of floral devices is said to have been the most eleborate and beautiful ever seen in Milwaukee. A majority of the choicest designs came from Chicago, the contributions of friends in that city. These floral tributes were wrought in every conceivable shape, and their loveliness tended measurably to lift the gloom of the said occasion.

The cortege which escorted the remains to Forest Home Cemetary was unusually large.

A GRAND CONSERVATORY.

A movement is on foot, started by Mr.

Witthold, who has a nursery in Lake View, to get up a grand conservatory on the Lake-Front. The idea is to get the consent of the city authorities to allow the use of that portion of the Lake-Front between Park row and the Exposition Building, and to put up thereon a structure of iron and glass, fronting 400 feet on Michigan avenue, running back 200 feet, and being fifty feet in hight, with the exception of the central dome, which will reach a greater elevation. It is to cost \$60,000, and the money is to be raised by issuing stock to the amount of \$75,000 in \$500 shares. It is to be made profitable by charging an admission of \$50 cents. It is to be made interesting by being filled with plants, rare trees, and animals.

It is to be made profitable by charging an admission of 35 cents. It is to be made interesting by being filled with plants, rare trees, and animals. One-half of the Board of Directors are to be women. The Hon. John V. Le Moyne is taking a sort of kindly interest in the movement, and the promoter hopes to secure him as President of the Board.

Mr. Le Moyne says that although the scheme is as yet in the embryotic and chaotic state, it will in all probability prove a success. He doesn't want to make any money out of the scheme, but he wants to give Chicago a Botanic Garden worthy of the name. There will be no beer-tables and no side-show attachments, and all that is asked of the City Council is permission to erect the building. It will fully comply with the Fire ordinance, being built entirely of fron and glass, and, as he thinks, it will attract tens of thousands of visitors to Chicago. The plans have been prepared, but everything depends on the action of the Council, and until something definite is heard from this quarter nothing will be done. CITY-HALL BRICKLAYERS.

A statement appeared in a morning paper vesterday to the effect that, for some days, two or three hundred bricklayers had been standing in front of the city's part of the new Court-House on Washington and LaSalle streets waiting for a chance to get some work, but being unable to do so because McNeill, the brick contractor, refused to pay the wages demanded by the Union, \$2.50 a day. There have been a number of men standing around in that neighborhood for some days back, but, instead of being bricklayers, they are grain-trimmers chiefly, who are in the habit of happing around the Chamber of Commerce building during a portion of the day. As yet, MaNeill has hardly begun work, the only persons employed being apprentices and his sons. begun work, the only persons employed being apprentices and his sons. He is hanging off in hopes that he will be able to get them for less than the rates which the other contractors are paying,—Sexton for instance. From present appearances, however, there are no indications that he will be able to do this, because there is beginning to be an abundance of work for bricklayers, and it is not unlikely that the price will go up even beyond what is now asked. While McNeill is delaying out of economic considerations and a desire to make all he can out of his contract, the interests of the work which he has in charge are said to be suffering. The backing of the stone with brick is not going on fast enough. It ought to keep pretty nearly even pace with the stone-work, but instead of that it is away behind it, and the result will almost necessarily be a poor job. The statement made that the Bricklayers' Union is trying to force inferior men upon McNeill is said to be incorrect. It is not sought to force a contractor to employ poor men. It is left optional with him to employ whomsoever he pleases or discharge whomsoever he oleases. pleases or discharge who

NORTHWESTERN PRESS ASSOCIATION. The thirteenth annual meeting of the North-western Press Association convened yesterday morning in the club-room of the Sherman House. The Association embraces the newspa-pers of Illinois, outside of Chicago, and of Iowa

pers of Illinois, outside of Chicago, and of Iowa and Nebraska, numbering about twenty-one journals.

The papers represented are as follows: Rock Island Argus, J. S. Drake; Keokuk Constitution, N. W. Clendennin; Davenport Democrat, D. N. Richardson; Peoria Democrat, W. T. Dowdall; Burlington Gazette, D. Hammack; Keokuk Gate City, Saudie Stone; Davenport Gazette, Edward Russell; Quincy Herald, J. P. Cadogan; Burlington Hankeye, J. S. Clarkson; Omaha Herald, Henry Gibson; Dubuque Herald, D. D. W. Carver; Springfield Journal, Paul Selby; Sioux City Journal, H. C. Perkins; Council Bluffs Nonparell, J. W. Chapman; Des Mölnes Heyster, J. D. Clarkson; Soringfield Register, J. M. Higgins; Omaha Republican, C. E. Yost; Dubuque Times, H. C. Woodruff; Rock Island Union, Walter Johnson; Quincy Whig, D. F. Wilcox.

Mr. J. S. Clarkson, of the Des Moines Register, presided, and D. D. W. Carver, of the Dubuque Hera d, acted as Secretary.

The President read his annual report of the work of the Association for the past year, which was received and adopted.

Col. J. J. S. Wilson presented the financial report for the same period. The collections up to March 31 were, \$3,177; telegraph tolls, \$18,483; minor expenses, \$47. The receipts were \$28,000 and the baisnee on hand, \$1,176.

Messrs. Russell, Higgins, and Yost were appointed an Auditing Committee to report on the baisnee on hand and cash account.

Mr. Walter Johnson, of the Rock Island Union, was elected to fill the vacancy in the Executive Committee caused by the resignation of George M. Luken.

Mr. W. T. Dowdall then reported as to the progress of securing articles of incorporation for the Association. He stated that the work would have to be done over again, as the original blanks were incorrect, and he requested that new signatures to the petition be obtained.

After discussing some unimportant amend, ments to the by-iaws the Association adjourned mutil 2 p. m.

After discussing some unimportant ame nents to the by-laws the Association adjourn ments to the by-laws the Association adjourned until 2 p. m.

The atternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the same subject.

At the conclusion of the discussion on the revised by-laws, the board of officers were reciected, as follows: President, J. S. Clarkson: Secretary, D. D. W. Carrer; Executive Committee, J. W. Chapman, Walter Johnson, and W. T. Dowdall.

Applications for membership in the Association were received from the Omaha Bee, Iowa City Press, Iowa City Republican, and Moline Review, and referred to the Executive Committee to report upon.

The Association then adjourned, to meet at the Sherman House Wednesday, June 5.

THE CITY-HALL.

City-Attorney Grinnell was engaged in the

The annual report of the Commissione Public Works, for 1878, was sent to the prin yesterday. It will be in print in about

John Rae, Under-Secretary of the Board of Public Works of New South Wales, called upon Commissioner Chesbrough yesterday. He stopped here to examine our water system, and from here will go to Europe.

stopped here to examine our water system, and from here will go to Europe.

Mayor Harrison vesterday expressed himself as well pleased with the rigid regulations for abating the Bridgeport stiak nuisances as discovered on a visit to them the day before with Health Commissioner De Wolf.

Building permits were issued yesterday to H. J. Winslow to erect three three-story and basement stone-front dwellings, Ontario, near State street, to cost \$5,000 each; and to Justus Lochr, to erect a three-story and basement dwelling, corner of LaSalle and Superior streets, to cost \$5,000.

Samuel Engle is growing very anxious about the contest he has on hand, and if he is to adorn the seat held by Ald. Ballard he wants to know it. He tried to get the Committee on Elections together yesterday moraing to open the ballots, but did not succeed. He will make another effort Saturday. He will not take any depositions as yet.

sitions as yet.

The City Collector reports the receipts from licenses as coming in very slow, which is attributable to some extent to certain complications existing, and the prospective change in the Collector's office. The receipts yesterday were only about \$500. So far very few billiard-table licenses have been taken out, and the Collector has refused all profers for requisible licenses on as refused all proffers for pool-table licenses on account of the pendancy of the question of abolishing the license, which has been in the hands of the License Committee for some time.

"A Constant Reader" is informed, in answer "A Constant Reader" is informed, in answer to her queries, that the contractor for removing dead animals from the streets has the consent of the authorities to take them to the packing-house mentioned for the present, pending arrangements which are nearly completed to remove them, as the ordinance requires, to a point outside the city. He has purchased sixty-seven acres of land in Indiana, distant about seventeen miles from the city, and in a very short while will be prepared to take them hence direct every day.

Mayor Harrison made some inquiries in the several departments as to the expense annually incurred for the transportation of city employes on official business, finding that the sum was quite large. The custom heretofore has been for the city to purchase tickets of the several street-railway companies and deal them out to the employes as their official duties might require; but Mr. Harrison thinks that, inasmuch as the corporations in question do not pay any license, they can afford to carry employes on official business without cost, and says that he proposes to make such a demand of them. If the demand is acceded to, the city will be saved several thousand dollars thereby annually.

The Mayor's Secretary took an express-wagon load of petitions to his home yesterday, that he might the better arrange them for his Honor's consideration, finding it impossible to do anything in the way of work at the Mayor's office. The names of the petitioners are to be arranged by wards and alphabetically, and will be useful in the future to candidates, no doubt, as showing just who want offices and whose support can be secured with a promise. Exactly what use they will be to Mr. Harrison, however, is not known, unless he proposes to apportion his appointments among the wards according to the vote polled. If this be the case,—having about 1,000 places to give, and having received about 25,000 votes,—ne will be able to give a place to one in every twenty-five who voted for him in the several wards, or one in every three THE MAYOR'S OFFICE. place to one in every twenty-five who voted for him in the several wards, or one in every three of the applicants to date. This all there was that was new in the line of appointments. There was the usual string of callers, of course, some in the interest of one person and some another, but, as far as could be tearned, no promises were exacted. It is generally believed that the names of the new heads of departments will be sent to the Council Monday evening, but it is not believed that many of the minor positions will be dealt out before the end of the month-

HERE IS TROUBLE FOR THE DREDGERS. For some days past complaints have been coming from G. J. Lydecker, Captain United States Engineers, that the filth being dredged out of the river was being dumped just outside the breakwater, contrary to law, etc. The complaint of May 5 states that the tug Frank Crane towed two access out a few days previous, which were dumped, which has led to some correspondence on the subject. The following letter sustaining the complaint was received by Commissioner Chesbrough yesterday:

United States Breakwater, Chicago, May 6.

UNITED STATES BREAKWATER, CHICAGO, MAY 6. 1879.—Capt. G. J. Lydecker, U. S. Engineers-Sir: The watchman here reports that last night at 8:15 (he noting the time by looking at his watch) a scow was dumped not over 100 feet to the southward of the north end of the breakwater, and within a line (north and south) from east end of north pier. He was not able to make out the name of the tug, but distinctly heard the Captain order the scowman to dump. The material not at once passing out, the tug described a circle northerly, making the entrance to the harbor before the scow was clear of its load. Very respectfully, R. S. LITTLEFIELD, OVERSER.

It is believed that the scows which are being It is believed that the scows which are being dumped contrary to law are in the employ of the city, and the Commissioner is taking the necessary steps to punish the guilty passies. The names of some of the offenders have been secured, and names of others will be, and in the meantime the Law Department is engaged looking up the law and the penalty for its violation, about which there has heretofor been some vagueness, or want of clear understanding. The Commissioner holds, however, that the law requires the material to be dumped three miles from shore so that it cannot interfere with navigation, nor with the water passing through navigation, nor with the water passing through the tunnel for consumption, but it is not sure about the penalty for its violation. "Let no guilty man escape," is his motto, and ought to

THE COUNTY BUILDING. John Scanlon was released from the iail after

naving served nineteen months. He was put in first for a year, convicted of another crime when he had served his sentence, and then put back In the Criminal Court, Thomas J. Richmond

from his employer, Mrs. Cotter, was acquitted; Thomas Jordan, who robbed Mrs. Clara Wilkes of a pocket-book containing rings valued at \$100, was found guilty, and awarded one year in Joliet; John Hardie, indicted for burglary, pleaded gully to petit larceny, but the prosecuting wit-ness did not favor the acceptance of the plea, so the accused will have to stand trial.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Service were to have met at Sexton's office in the afternoon to talk about derricks, but as there was no quorum those present looked over the building, piloted by Sexton, who pointed to some bricks and said they cost him \$14.50 a thousand to put in the walls when he received only \$9.50. According to these figures he isn't naking much money on bricks, but the fact

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. K. W. Blythe, Burlington J. S. Richards, Eric. Pa.
Geo. T. Bigelow, Boston, W. S. Johnson, Milwau,
I. J. Rogers, Appl't'n, Wis Reese Owens, Pittsburg.
Pickands, Marquette, W. S. Green, Madison.
V. H. Keene, Boston.

PALMER HOUSE.

L. Farrington, N. Y. J.B. Booth, Spr'gfield. Ill H. Gay, Philadelphia, F. C. Wilcox, New'k, N. J C. Thoraton, N. Y. Wm. Wyman, Baltimore, M. Crombie, Milwaukee E. S. Fowler, Winons. W. Plummer, St. Louis Geo. B. Harris, Omaha. SHERMAN HOUSE.

D. N. Richardson, Dav'p't. J. S. Drake, Rock Island, J. S. Clarkson, Des Moines J. W. Chapman, C. Bluffs. W. F. Collender, Boston. W. L. Enearle, Detroit. Eph Addems, Loudon. C. Everest, St. Louis. J. H. Morgan, Boston. E. Russell, Davenport. TREMONT HOUSE.

A. Robbins, Kentucky.
Gray, Lowell, Mass
C. Spaiding, St. Lonis.
G. De Finod, N. Y.
B. Fiske, N. Y.
W. T. Dowdall, Peoria. GARDNER HOUSE. P. w. Olmstead, LaSalle, C. Thompson, Tarinton J. R. Case, Marquette. S. H. Hollinwell, St. L. H. B. Sherman, Milwa'kee Rev. D. Dye, Walworth, F. S. Sherman, Milwa'kee Dr. A. J. Stone, Decatur C. J. Ford, Bridgewater. Prank Brown, N. O.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

New Government licenses yielded \$7,016, No alcohol was exported yesterday. The Sub-Treasury disbursements were \$124, 00,-all in the course of regular business. The applicants for the certificates were more numerous than for a week past, and \$22,000 of the paper was disposed of.

The rush for the refunding certificates at the Post-Office continues to grow daily. Yesterday a long line was on hand during the entire time of the sales, and 344,700 were disposed of. These certificates continue to go into the hands of bankers and speculators generally, and the precautions which were at first taken to prevent this are now almost wholly dropped. In consection with these sales, a new industry for unemployed young men has sprung up. For a small compensation men can be found who are now know as "liners" to take the intending purchaser's \$100 and go through the tedious operation of waiting in line the requisite time, and finally buying the certificates. The rule under which no person can buy more than \$100 in any one day is easily obviated. Men come accompanied by a retinue of clerks, wives, sisters, sons, and relatives generally. Indeed the number of small boys who come to invest \$100 each speaks volumes for the economy of the rising generation.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A LADY INSTANTIA KILLED.

A horrible accident happened at the Tremont
House last evening, and the reporters were not indebted to the proprietors for the particulars, a strong effort being made to cover up the facts, and to mislead, under the idea, doubtless, that street rumor in regard to the occurrence was that the elevator had fallen and a lady had been killed. Like nearly all reports this was exaggerated; only half of it was true. When a Tribung reporter reached the place at a quarter of 13 o'clock, he met Mr. Rice and asked him for detsils.

"The lady slipped when getting out on the second floor," said he, "and fell back into the elevator and broke her neek, and died before the doctor reached her. That is all there is to

it."
"What did she strike when she fell?"
"We don't know. It's a mystery,—a most remarkable accident."
After learning that the name of the lady was Mrs. Henry Lightner, the wife of a prominent citizen of Peoria, the reporter turned to one of the clerks, who told the same story as Mr. Rice.
"Broke her neck, you say?"
"Yes—fell back and broke her neck."
And Mr. Rice repeated the statement. And Mr. Rice repeated the statement. "Was there any blood in the elevator?"

"Yes—lots of it."
"How could that be?"
Mr. Rice moved away, and the clerk seemed

"Where is the doctor?" He was pointed out, and proved to be Dr. C. S. Eldridre. The reporter asked if the lady's neck was broken.

"Her skull was mashed in," he replied; and then he walked off to avoid being interviewed.

THE TRUTH IS THIS:

Mrs. Lightner, her husband, and two or three others were in the elevator, which was coming down; when the second floor was reached, she got out to go to her room. As is the custom got out to go to her room. As is the custom with elevator-boys,—a reprehensible one it is too,—the lad in charge of the elevator started it before closing the door. Somehow or other, perhaps her foot caught in her dress, Mrs. Lightner slipped and fell back, her head falling beyond the door-sill just as the boy was in the act of closing the door, and before he could stop the elevator Mrs. Lightner was caught. Those in the elevator were horrified, and the descent was checked as soon as possible, and the unfortunate woman removed; but her head had been crushed, and she died almost immediately,—before Dr. Eldridge, who was on the first floor, reached her. The died almost immediately,—before Dr. Eldridge, who was on the first floor, reached ner. The body was taken to the room she and her husband had been occupying, and the Coroner notified to hold an-inquest. Mrs. Lightner was about 48 years of age, and has a grown-up family.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD IMPROVEMENT CLUB held an adjourned meeting at the corner of Hubbard and Oakley streets last night, Mr. T. B. Drake presiding. A resolution was offered by Mr. Wrightson to the effect that the Committee on Buildings of the Board of Education be requested to defer the selection of a site for a school-house on Ohio street until two weeks from to-night, to give the Improvement Club an apportunity to examine the different parcels of property offered, and decide which would be the most acceptable. The resolution was adopted.

adopted.

Mr. Drake also offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Ald. Stauter for introducing a resolution in the Council directing the Board of Education not to purchase for a school-site peer the corner of Western avenue. one-quarries, ponds, etc. The subject of the list of bids for sites was decided by the meeting that any location west of Western avenue would not be acceptable on account of the stone-quarry pends.

bids, make a thorough examination, and report at the next meeting of the Club. The Chair ap-pointed the following gentlemen upon the Com-nittee: C. W. Fish, John McInness, P. H. Rice, Adolph Ober, and John Heafield. The Club then adjourned. There was a good attend-

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

ITS FINANCIAL TROUBLES. The Academy of Design was placed in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Burke yesterday by Eugene S. Pike, and a custo-dian was appointed to look after the property. The way this state of affairs property. The way this state of affairs was brought around was about as follows: During a former administration, debts to the amount of at least \$3,000 were contracted, which have hung over the institution for years. When the present management took hold of the concern, of course the Academy was still liable for the old obligations. The present Board is composed of the following gentlemen of the city: President, James H. Dole; Vice-President, W. T. Baker; Treasurer, Murry Nelson; Secretary, W. M. R. French; Trustees, D. W. Irwin, G. L. Dunlap, J. F. Stafford, C. E. Culver, F. W. Peck, S. M. Nickerson, N. K. Fairbank, John Crerar, E. G. Asay, L. W. Volk, and Robert Harris.

The above Board called several meeting about a year ago at the hotels, and invited some of

The above Board called several meeting about a year are at the hotels, and invited some of the prominent men of the cay to be present. Some interest was awakened by this movement, and money was subscribed, so that in the neighborhood of \$10.000 of the old obligations was paid, leaving but about \$3,000. The present management, so says the Secretary, has been enabled to keep out of debt, so far as the running expenses are concerned, being behind at the present time but two months' rent. When the present officers took the management of the Academy into their hands they at once set about reducing the rent, and economized in room.

During the old administration the Board of Trustees gave some notes on account, which

and economized in room.

During the old administration the Board of Trustees gave some notes on account, which were indorsed by Thomas B. Bryan, who formerly lived here, but who is now a resident of Wasnington. The notes became due and Mr. Bryan had to pay them. The Academy has of late been doing a fair business, the school being well supplied with pupils, bringing into the concern an average of \$350 per month. It was reported to Mr. Bryan that the institution had some property on hand in the way of pictures, etc., and accordingly that gentleman sued and obtained judgment against it to the amount of some \$600 or \$800 on the old account. Hearing of this, Mr. Eugene S. Pike, who formerly owned the building occupied by the Academy, and who was a creditor for rent to the amount of several hundred dollars, for which he blaced in the hands of the Shoriff yesterday.

It is said that Mr. Pike is not hostile to the institution, but that he made this move to forestall the other parties, and protect the Academy. It is quite likely that matters will be satisfactorily arranged, and that the Academy will be allowed to go on without further trouble. One of the officers told a reporter for The TRIBUNE yesterday that he could have compromised the whole indebtedness long ago for a few hundred dollars, but he could not raise the money. The stuff on hand would not sell for over \$200, and of course would hot satisfy the claims, and the only result of a sale would be to destroy the Academy, a most useful institution. Of the Trustees many are out of town, and the others were not prepared to say what they would do.

PSI UPSILON. PORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY.

House last evening, by a social reunion a banques. About sixty of the brethren of clasped hands sat down to an excellent spre in the Tremont House's best style. The ev-ing was devoted to certain gastronomical fe

renewal and strengthening of the mysterious bonds of the fraternity.

After the supper, with the wine, the coffee, and cigars came the speeches, with Ferry H. Smith, Jr., as the master of the toasts. After slinging the song, "Dear Old Shrine," the banqueters listened to an excellent address by the President, Junge Henry Booth, and followed up the address with "Come, Brothers, for a Toast." The Hon. J. N. Pettit, M. C., of Wabash, Ind., responded to the tituar toast of "Psi Upsilon," which was received with loud applause. The Psi Upsilon anthem was then sung, after which Mr. B. D. Magruder responded to the toast of "The Beta," giving the history and associations of the Yale chapter of that name. This was followed with "Come, Brothers, and a Song We'll Sing," after which Mr. H. B. Mason expatiated on "The Psi Upsilon Ladies." This part of the programme was completed by extemporaneous addresses from the Hou. John T. Wentworth, of Racine, Luther Laffin Mills, T. C. Whiteside, and others.

Telegrams were exchanged with similar banquets in prograss at New York, Boston, Portland, Me., Clacinnati, New Haven, St. Louis, St. Paul, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Washington, Milwankee, and Detroit. Advices were also received from the Forty-sixth Annual Convention in session with the Yale Chapter at New Haven, Conn.

The exercises closed at midnight with the appropriate solemn rites and incantations customary upon these occasions, but not before the following officers were elected: President, Judge Henry Booth; Executive Committee, J. G. Davidson, R. B. Twiss, Sidney Eastman, and George C. Clarke.

The following were present: Judge Henry Booth; the Hon. J. W. Pettit M. C. N. Lin.

G. Davidson, R. B. Twiss, Sidney Eastman, and George C. Clarke.

The following were present: Judge Henry Booth, the Hon. J. W. Pettit, M. C., A. N. Linscott, B. D. Magruder, Perry H. Smith, J. W. Fercy, C. A. Warren, E. F. Smith, H. B. Mitchell, L. L. Mills, L. C. Whiteside, Cyrus Bentley, C. W. Nicholas, J. Adams, E. S. Lane, George C. Clarke, S. L. Hiles, S. C. Roney, G. W. Browning, Prof. Otis E. Haven, L. A. Rogers, J. A. Mercer, J. G. Davidson, A. A. Ellsworth, Galesburg; Judge John T. Weutworth, Racine; Perry H. Smith, Jr., Messrs. Eastman, Prof. Carhart, Miller, Peabody, Underwood, Trumbull, Van Schaack, Clement, Gardiner, Packard, Doddridge, Charles Otis, Prof. Ed Olsen, K. B. Twiss, Bliss, Forrest, Inghau, Stowe, Dakin, Sheppard, Cheney, Barr, and Prof. Nightingale.

JUSTICE ITEMS.

Justice Walsh has not opened his office as yet. Justice Salisbury states that he has had 1,000 chattel mortgage acknowledgments since last

Justice Brayton has removed his quarters to Room 1 Exchange Building. He started in pusiness yesterday with six or eight civil cases. Justice Hudson is established in Justice Ham-mill's old office, and he had a female vagrant case yesterday which he continued until to-

Mr. T. B. Brown, one of the newly-appointed Justices of the South Division, is fitting up rooms in the Exchange Building. It is a question as to whose place he will take, that of Justice Foote or that of Justice Pollak. The former thinks that it will be the latter who will have to step down and out, and the latter is positive that the former will have to go, while Mr. Brown thinks that the services of both Foote and Pollak will eventually be dispensed with. Some say it is for the Governor to designate the retring party, while others think this right rests with the County Clerk. The latter is probably the correct version, although Gov. Beveridge exercised this right himself.

Bank at this place, and Emma L. Sebring, siste of J. L. Sebring, a wealthy capitalist of this place, took place last night at the residence of J. L. Sebring. The presents were numerous and costly, and the occasion one to be remem-

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchons cure for

Housekeepers should use the Moth-Proof Carpet-Lining. Use only that manufactured of couton and paper. American Carpet-Lining Company, New York and Boston. For sale by all carpet-

properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the ex-tracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is in-valuable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overult of exhaustion, nervous prostration, over-ric, or acute disease; particularly if resulting m pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & ... Proprietors, New York. For sale by drug-

MARRIAGES.

PELTON-FRARY—In this city, May 7, at the residence of O. D. Frary, the Rev. Dr. Thomas officiating, O. Pelton, M. D., of Blackberry, Ill., and Anna L. Frary, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CLYDE-May 7, 1879. Ella Florence Clyde, aged 29. Funeral 10 a. m. Friday, May 9. Carriages to Oak SHIRERY—On the 7th Inst., Margaret, wife of lames Shirrey, aged 54 years 1 month 7 days. Funerat from 404 west Van Buren-st., to Rosebill, in arriages, on Friday, at 11 a. m. Friends are invited. CUNNINGHAM-In this city, May 6, James V., be-

Funeral to-day at 2 p. m. Funeral to-day at 2 p. m.

GOEBEL—At Denver, Col., Sunday morning, May 4.

Edward M. Goebel, aged 27 years., brother of JohnGoebel, Evanston, Ill., and Henry M. Goebel, Grand

Rapids, Mien.

Kemains taken to Grand Rapids for Internent.

EF Citca, N. Y., papers please copy.

ROUNSEVILLE—The funeral of the late William

Rounseville will take place at 8 o'clock this Thursday

morning, from the residence of his son-lu-law, G. S.

Knapp, 518 Carroll-av. Friends of the family are in
vited to attend. Cars leave Park Station for St.

Charles at 9 o'clock.

STIMULATE THE SLUGGISH KIDNEYS. In addition to its tonic and cathartic properties Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exercises a beneficia influence upon the kidneys and bladder, when they are inactive, by stimulating them to renewed exare inactive, by stimulating them to renewed exertion, thus reopening, as it were, a sluice for the escape of impurities whose regular channel of exit is the organs of urination. Among these are certain abnormal and inflammatory elements, productive of irreparable injury to the system if not entirely expelled. The kidneys and bladder themselves are also benefited by this stimulus, as their inactivity is usually a preliminary to their discabe and disorganization. They also experience, in common with other portions of the system, the potent invigorative effects of the Bitters, which furthermore corrects disordered conditions of the stomach, bowels, and liver.

NOTICE. —A MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS and taxpayers of Chicago will be held in West Twelfth-st. Turner Hall on Friday evening, May 9, 1879, to discuss the violation of the cut-stone contract of the lity-Hall. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO
T Astronomical Society will be here this afternoon
at 4:30 in Room 25 Tribune Building.
THE NOON PRAYER-MRETING WILL BE CON
Toducted to-day in Lower Farwell Hall by J. V. Far

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
PRICES VERY LOW! EF IS ibs. dall
for 50 cents a wock. Larger quantifies I
proportion. Prompt attention to order
by mail or telephone.
WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY,
Office, 79 S. CLARK-ST., Chicago WEDDING CARDS.

WIDDING NOTES & CARDS.
Elegant styles, shortest
Notes, Least Money.
Stationery and Fine
Ringraving.
St. D. Childs & Co..
78 Washington-st.,
Cor. Dearborn. SEEDS OF ALL KINDS, Send for Catalogue. HOVEY & CO.,

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 178 and 175 Handolph-St.
BUTTERS' REGULAB SATURDAY SALE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. FROM SEVERAL DWELLINGS.

Sleggant Rosewood Sideboard with Mirror, Planos, illron, Brussels, and other Carpets, Stoves of all nds, SATUKDAY MORNING, May 10, at 9:30, at hearens, 17 Randollo-ff.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE UPWARDS OF LOOD LOTS regardless of prices.

sadd pt ignets Autopopolist A Warning!

Methods of unprincipled Grocers, who deceive their Customers. and deal out Poison to make an illegitimate profit.

When grocers, to make a larger profit, substitute another Powder (the Royal Baking Powder being called for), they commit a greater wrong against the purchaser than that of the jeweler who substi a paste for the real diamond; or the picture dealer who delivers a fairly executed "chromo" for an oil painting; or even that of the banker who mays out counterfeit money in lieu of the gold his dense.

This is strong language, but true; for the reason that these people lose only their money, while the innocent purchaser of a spurious baking powder loses both money and health, receiving little or no value in return. Hence, being bought for food, it goes into the stomach, and there the germ of dyspepsia and frequently more serious diseases is often planted. Recent chemical investigations of Cream Tartar and baking powders, by Boards of Health and eminent chemists of the East, have shown that most of the so-called baking powders on the market, and especially those sold cheap in but without name or label to show responsibility, contain alum, as a cheap substitute for Cream Taxas This corrosive acid is pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be dangerous to life and hands. "There is a mania here for selling adulerated goods because larger profits can be made than by

excuse themselves, but boldly admit selling an imitation baking powder for the Royal every day Almost every mail brings us letters from indignant housekeepers, who have been imposed man

ing the pure standard articles. Many of these dealers, whom I have talked with, make no attennt to

by their grocers selling them worthless powder in bulk, assuring them that it was the common their grocers selling them worthless powder in bulk, assuring them that it was the "Royal" Baking Powder.

and palmed off on the unwary purchaser as the Royal; but in most instances it is weighed out by the pound, at prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents per pound, which pays on the cheap stuff an enormon assurance of the grocer that it is the Royal Baking Powder, and costs them less because not in esse "Royal" is not sold in bulk, and could not in any event be sold at so low a price. The powder sold

in this way is, doubtless, made from alum, which costs, perhaps, the tenth part of what pure Cream

Those who have used the Royal Baking Powder, as put up in cans, are not likely to be deceived

Yet thousands, who are not familiar with it, but who, having read of the recent exposi use of alum and other adulterants in baking powders, and that the Royal Baking Powder was especially recommended for its purity and wholesomeness, while anxious to get the genuine, are easily imposed on, not knowing that it comes only in cans securely labeled; and here the greater injury is done, for the poisonous bulk powder is innocently bought and used; thus the grocer commits often an irreparable injury on the health of his customer, and a wrong against our property. The great popularity of an article like the Royal Baking Powder, with its marvelous sales everywhere, naturally stimulates unscrupulous dealers to attempt to paim off on the innocent purchaser chean mitations of the genuine article.

the earliest moment will prosecute, to the fullest tension of the law, all who are found selling baking powder in bulk, representing such to be the genuine Royal Baking Powder. "Royal" is our trade-mark and exclusive property. We will thank any one who has been imposed on in this our lady-friends, who have shown such preference for our powder, and given much valuable aid, we will, at the earliest moment, publish a list of such dealers and places of business.

Gent.-I ordered a can of your baking powder of a firm on Lake street, and they sent me a square ox with your "Royal Flavoring Extract" label on, filled with a powder, and pasted up, and repreented as yours. I refused to take it, and to-day they sent me a 3-ib. can "Royal Baking Powder," but it had been opened and an attempt made to close it up so it would appear whole. I am satisfied it is filled with a cheap powder. Of course, I will not keep this can; but such deception should be exposed.

My dealings with the firm are at an end. Will give you the name if you care for it. Mrs. WM. L. H. OWENS, 359 Western Av. In reply to all inquiries, we invariably answer, that under no circumstances do we sell the

ened and again refilled without detection, if the purchaser will see that the label is unbroken.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY,

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

WE SHALL REMOVE THIS WEEK TO OUR NEW STORE, 137&139 Wabash-av

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Boots and Shoes next Tuesday. Dry Goods next Wednesday.

SEE SATURDAY'S TRIBUNE FOR Chas. E. Raddin & Co. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st., 199 Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

Thursday Morning, May 8, at 10 o'clk, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. Consisting of elegant Parlor and Drawing-Room Fur-niture, Chamber Seta, Dining-Room and Kitchen Fur-niture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Billiard Table, Gas Fixtures, Paintings and Engravings, Crockery, China, Gisssware, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Anctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st. CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Of Stock and Pixtures of a

RETAIL GROCERY

HORSE, WAGON, &c.,
At 820 Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.,
This Mokning at 10 o'clock. Also a quantity of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c.
(ust be sold. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Kandolph-st. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., THURSDAY MAY S, AT 9:30 A. M., TRADE SALE OF

Crockery & Glassware AT 2:30 P. M.,

FURNITURE GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct SPECIAL!

MILLINERY SALE, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 10 A. M.
Three Thousand Cartons Feathers and Flowers. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austra.

PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO General Auctioneers and Apprais
84 & 86 Randolph-st. HIGH-CLASS

AT AUCTION,

AT OUR STORES, 84 & 86 Randolph-st, FOR TWO DAYS ONLY. Thursday and Friday, May 8 and 9,

At 10 a. m., 2:30 and 7:80 p. m. 100 New and Beautiful Paintings ADDED TO THE COLLECTION. Sale positively without limit or reserve.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO., 500 Cases Boots and Shoes, THURSDAY MORNING. May 8, at 9 o'clock.
118 Lots Bankrupt Retail Stock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctio

BAKING Absolutely Pure.

the Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Taria Independ and recommended for its wholsemeness by such an in Reston; Professor Genth, Philadelphia, tie. in Fowders. Manne

CUSTOM-HOL

A Moving Plea i

Bessrs. Campbell and Rea

Judge Dyer Will I

This N

Potter, and him only, an nimble-fingered represent to understand that, as was opposed to having that that his client was straight, square issue. sweeping recital of alle learnedly argue, with ulars. The allegation to what he had that appeared in the the Court could not see ment, as Mr. Swett laid defendant had no identity to it. It was circumstances correctly i was coming from there was an overt could the Court know t for ballast even, merel that poor stone was furn "Is that the only thin Court; "the furnishing stone? Doesn't it alleg tain payment as and for quality?"

Mr. Swett replied that

Mr. Swett replied that some wrong, how could wrong it was? What we the Court could pass u complaints before the self, the pleader had a blanket over those fac clusions that these defiget pay for poor stone as had decled the thing in conclusions, without she before himself and the words, it was A SORT OF A SIDE-SHO and the pleader was could only get in here, are, you would see that ing to zet pay for poors [Laughter.] What Mr. the curtain be drawn as which that word was us to the expression. "che that the Court did not be meant,—whether the general words really an act or not. Let the blat fore, pleaded Mr. Sweet, what the means were, thon were simply wheth scribed that the Court co act to defraud the Swett laid much strease which he, in "biger than" all cited by the Governme their statements that is specify means. If the prottake from the defright of availing himself between the indictment agreement was not of an

agreement was not of at a certain result to be of acts. What he wanted that general charge of s to which the party would trial. Potter was chawith Mueller to pay for Mr. Swett wanted to kar reierence to which he mr these defendants; for, we derstood them, viz.: the derstood them, viz.: the POTTER WAS IN ANTAG he (Swett) went into the to the specific act. The charged conspiracy to do by defrauding it,—by g done. Now, what he when, where, and under other words, that the transaction, and the prepared to meet it. prepared to meet it.

Mr. Swett then went
and the other defendan
all sorts of inconventer
tried, especially did Po
know what he was indi

know what he was in on specific acts. that Potter and fighting one anot on the stone, as plained, and he was oing. But he was fing rior officers. Mr. Swe all winter to find out indicted for, and ignorant, until one Jury had adjourned—his office, and he (Swe had been doing to get Juror admitted that the "moral-indictme were convinced that in this Custom-House menced indicting ew thing to do with it, and menced indicting eventually and the statute of limitations again made a point a alieged antagonism. be as ridiculous to im North and South Foleter.] Was it wrong, dietment," hanging should ask that son alleged to have done, made or was alleged. made or was alleged unveiled, that he mig against it, and not be would otherwise rangyears, and consume a hearing? It was not monest institute require

monest justice requisary the indictment of be patched by a the wanted the Court to trath was that, a yeditor, distinguishe profession, able in the duties of Assist and the result was a dictment. [Intense dicted, particularly Mr. Hoyne;] If the with It, or make any [More satisfaction a got along in the tria there would be a pe and it would be sho as bad as the larges experience in commiexperience in commit make it. [Laugnter, ter was concerned, is in what manner he be would conso trial immediately, the Court to exe fix the indictment

eir Customers, te profit.

L edito

Unane you and

l Baking Powder being of the gold his dep

th, receiving little or no and there the germ of ical investigations of of the East, have shown sold cheap in bulk. the Boyal every day.

it is weighed out by the ey call for, except th price. The powder sold art of what pure Cream

recent exposures of the yal Baking Powder was to get the genuine, are

not likely to be deceived

and they sent me a square oyal Baking Powder," but

WENS, 359 Western Av. mstances do we sell the sealed that a can cannot be a reputation for purity and and is supplied to the trade

COMPANY. et, New York City. ON SALES. ORE & CO.,

RSDAY T 9:30 A. M., and American W. G. Ware, re, assorted Glassware, Lamp , dc. try Merchants. 80 P. M.,

ITURE GORE & CO., Auctions ERY SALE. , MAY 8, 10 A. M. sand Cartons ers and Flowers.

oneers and Appraisers, 8 Randolph-st. -CLASS UCTION.

Randolph-st., O DAYS ONLY. and Friday, 8 and 9, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Beautiful Paintings THE COLLECTION. it limit or reserve. IM, BARKER & CO., Auctors. NDERS & CO.,

Boots and Shoes. H SPRING GOODS,
UCTION,
IG. May 8, at 9 o'clock. Also,
all Stock.
P. MONAMARA Auctionser.

KING WDER

ists as Dr. Rott, New York; Dr. poers. 8 yes to buy them, because they

BARKIS WAS WILLIN'.

[More satisfaction among the eight.] When he got along in the trial, he ventured to predict that there would be a perfect revelation of variances, and it would be shown that the indictment was as bad as the largest wisdomed and the greatest experience incommitting mistakes could possibly make it. [Laugnter.] But, so far as Mr. Potter was concerved, just let the prosecution state in what manner he conspired to do anything, and he would consent to the patching, and go to trial immediately. Therefore, he asked the Court to exercise all its ingenuity to far the indictment somehow so as to have a trial, and, if the motion for a bill of particulars sould be construed in any way as interfering with or rendering a trial more difficult,—unjust as such a supposition was,—he would rather withdraw it and go to trial as it was than in any way interfere with that trial. All he asked was common fair-play,—that Potter, being indicted, should be teld what he had conspired to do as axinst the interests of the Government. For neither by searching his own heart, nor by wading the Grand Jury, nor by talking about it, nor by reading the newspapers, so prolific in general charges, had he (Swett) ever been able to learn one single accusation against his client. He therefore hoped and prayed that, before sunset, somehow, or somehow else, they might have a jury impaneled and start along on this journey.

MR. REED,

CUSTOM-HOUSE CASES. dence that he was not "dodging," withdrew his motion for a bill of particulars in Hill's case. He did it, he said, at Hill's request. Hill was ready for a trial at any time and confident of a vindication, and he didn't want any dilatory motions. In fact, Mr. Reed was willing to let the Government go ahead and try to prove him guilty of murder or anything else under this indictment rather than to have any trouble about it. He had only one fear,—that Mr. Swett's discussion would carry the Court into the stream of trying to quash this indictment. Speaking for Hill, therefore, he withdrew the motion for a bill of particulars, hoped the indictment, as far as he was concerned, would be sustained, and informed the prosecution that he was willing to go to trial on the indictment, good or bad, and that he would stipulate that they might prove any conceivable drime under The Effort to Get a Bill of Particulars. A Moving Plea for Potter by Mr. Contumelious Remarks Regarding the Indictment and Its Drawer. they night prove any conceivable crime under heaven under the indictment, and he should be ready to meet it. So conscious was Mr. Hill of his entire innocence that he wanted it under-stood that he was ready to be tried here and Bessrs. Campbell and Routell Say a Word for the Covernment. Judge Dyer Will Decide the Question This Morning. Mr. Swett resumed his argument in the Cus-

tom-House case yesterday morning in support of

THE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

Potter, and him only, and that he wanted "the

simble-fingered representatives of the press" to understand that, as well as the fact that he

opposed to having the indictment quashed, and that his client wanted a trial on a fair,

sweeping recital of allegations, he went on to

learnedly argue, with the books before him.

the Court could not see that the act of furnish-

ing poor stone for good stone was a criminal or

plawful one. If the averment in an indict-

ment, as Mr. Swett laid down the law, was per-

mitted to be generic, or embrace a class of acts,

any one of that class could be proved, and then

the defendant had no notice; there was no

identity to it. It was necessary to set out the

circumstances correctly in regard to the alleged

conspiracy. If the conspiracy was in refer-

was coming from the Government and

vouchers were to be given, and then

here was an overt act of approving the

conchers, the Court could see that. But how

could the Court know that this stone was not

online to the above the solution and for ballast even, merely from the allegation that poor stone was furnished as for good?

"Is that the only thing alleged?" asked the Court; "the furnishing of bad as for good stone! Doesn't it allege that they were to ob-

and the pleader was saying, "If your Honor could only get in here, and see what the facts are, you would see that these people, were trying to get pay for poor stone as for good stone." [Langhter.] What Mr. Swett desired was that the curtain be drawn aside. All the Court wanted, was an allegation of an agreement to do some act in some manner which it could pronounce criminal or unlawful in the sense in which that word was need. The only objection

acts. What he wanted was the evolving from that general charge of something in the species to which the party would be limited upon the trial. Potter was charged with conspiring with Mueller to pay for bad stone as for good. Mr. Swett wanted to know what the act was in reserence to which he made the agreement with these detendants; for, with the facts as he understood them, viz.: that

POTTER WAS IN ANTAGONISM WITH MUELLER,

to the specific act. The indictment, in effect, charged conspirity to defraud the Government by defrauding it, -by getting pay for work not done. Now, what he wanted to know was, when, where, and under what circumstances; in other words, that the pleader should identify the transaction, and then the defendant could be repeared to meet it.

BARKIS WAS WILLIN'.

what was needed was a bill of particulars. The allegations were too general,

stood that he was ready to be tried here and now on this indictment, or on any charge that might be preferred against him in connection with this Custom-House; and he (Reed) would venture to say that there would not be a particle of testimony that would touch him in the slightest degree. If the indictment was quashed, he wanted a trial for his client, and a trial could but result in a vindication. But Hill would not have occasion to show that he was innocent, for the Government could not show that he was guilty. After once more reciting that he represented guilty.

Mr. Swett wanted to say a word, but

Mr. Swett wanted to say a word, but

MR. HOYNE
got in ahead of him to reiterate his position that
there was nothing in the indictment, that it was
unjust to his "poor" clients to try them on it;
and that, although they were, of course, innocent,
the only proper thing to do was to quash
it. He didn't believe in coming into
court and putting into the hands of
the prosecution a blank piece of paper
to write on it what they pleased. It made no
difference whether the indictment was drawn by
an "able journalist" or by others representing
the Government. That a sufficient indictment
had not been furnished was of itself conclusive
evidence that no crime had been committed.

Mr. Swett tried it again, but was interrupted
this time by the Court, who mildly administered
the following
LECTURE ON GOING OUTSIDE OF THE RECORD:
"In view of what has been said," he obgraight, square issue, and not on a general and and afforded the defendant no idea as to what he had to defend. From all

LECTURE ON GOING OUTSIDE OF THE RECORD:

"In view of what has been said," he observed, "it is proper that the Court should remark that it thinks it understands exactly the position of counsel in the case. It may be the view of one that the indictment is insufficient, and that a motion to quash will lie. That being so, it is the right of counsel to make such a motion: and, when the motion is made, it is the duty of the Court to carefully consider and determine whether or not there is put in form here a legal accusation. Any other counsel who may differ from counsel who made that motion may make a motion, for example, for a bill of particulars, and has a clear right to make it, and I consider it to be the duty of the Court to gravely and carefully consider the motions made and the questions involved. The Court thinks that it would be better for counsel to svoid allusions to matters which may be outside of this case. We are here to determine this case as best we may, governing ourselves by the principles of law, if the case comes to trial, in the light of the evidence which will be adduced. Those are the questions to which we should address ourselves, and to which, I think, the discussion of counsel should be confined."

"I will add," said Mr. Swett, "to what I

tain payment as and for good stone of the best quality?"

Mr. Swett replied that while that might be some wrong, how could the Court teil what wrong it was? What was the agreement which the Court could pass upon? Having acts and complaints before the jury, and before himself, the pleader had no right to throw a blanket over those facts, and give his own conquisions that these defendants were trying to get pay for poor stone as for good. The pleader had decided the thing himself, formed his own conclusions, without showing the Court the acts before himself and the Grand Jury. In other words, it was be confined."
"I will add," said Mr. Swett, "to what I have already said, that if, in passing on the ques-tion, there is any stipulation that I can enter that will facilitate this trial, I am willing to do

MR. BOUTELL. for the Government, said he understood that, where an indictment was considered too general, the Court might, in its discretion, order a bill of particulars, and that all that would be required would be for the presention to state the facts with the same fullers that they would in a special count. Now, they could state nothing more than was contained in the indictment without riving up the case. Contracts would be placed in evidence, if it came to trial, and they should rely upon the violation of those contracts principally, for the frand consisted in furnishing bad stone for good, over-measurement of stone, and getting double pay for hauling and for work never done. They could not state anything more than that unless they gave the gentlemen an abstract of the evidence, and that seemed to be just what Mr. Swett wanted. Mr. Boutell submitted that that could not be required of the prosecution, and, intill the hour when the Court ordered a recess, he devoted himself to the reading of an English authority to back up his position.

MR. CAMPBELL for the Government, said he understood that, nounce criminal or unlawful in the sense in which that word was used. The only objection to the expression "cheat and defraud" was that the Court did not know what the pleader meant,—whether the act underneath those general words really amounted to a criminal act or not. Let the blauket be taken off, therefore, pleaded Mr. Sweet, and let the Court see what the means were. The bones of the question were simply whether an act was so described that the Court could see that it was an act to defraud the United States. Mr. Swett laid much stress on a Michigan case which e. in effect, claimed was "biger than" all the English cases eited by the Government counsel, and upset their statements that it was not necessary to specify means. If the pleader never told what the crime was, never described it at all, did he not take from the detendant in so doing the right of availing himself of a possible variance between the indictment and the proof? The agreement was not of any act whatever, but of contrain result to be obtained by a variety of

began the talking in the afternoon. What he would have to say, he remarked, would not relate to the motion for a bill of particulars, since it seemed to him that but a small portion of Mr. Swett's able argument was devoted to that motion. In fact, the motion for a bill of particulars was rather in the nature of an suxiliary motion to quash. He had no doubt it was made by Mr. Swett as counsel for Potter, in good motion to quash. He had no doubt it was made by Mr. Swett, as counsel for Potter, in good faith, but if it should turn out that Mueller, Mills, and Reed were also clients of Mr. Swett, the Court would understand why this long argument was made, ostensibly on the motion for a bill of particulars, but, in fact, on the motion to quash. Mr. Campbell then alluded to Mr. Swett's remarks on the subject of patching. His own position on that score was that if the indictment was not good enough to stand as it was, it couldn't be patched to make it any petter; and, if bad in the first place, patching would make it quite as worthless as the patched new Custom-House. The real, grave question was, whether the indictment was good or bad, and this, it seemed to him. was the question Mr. Swett undertook to argue. The fact that Mr. Reed, after Mr. Swett had concluded his argument, withdrew his motion for a bill of particulars, simply showed that, in Mr. Reed's view. Mr. Swett's argument had proved too much,—that the indictment if anything, was bad. Therefore, Mr. Reed did not care to press his motion. Mr. Campbell then called attention to the argument of Mr. Swett really on the motion to quash, naturally going over much of the ground touched upon the day before, and pinning his faith to the section of the statute under which the indictment was framed, and with which, as he claimed, it was in full accordance. Whether Assistant District-Attorney Thomson was ever an editor or not, cut no figure in the case. It might not have all the artistic grace of a Swett, but it contained a charge of conspiracy, and, furthermore, set out the means, and, under the statute, was amply sufficient.

Mr. Swett started out to reply when Mr. Campbell asked to have it clearly understood which of the retirestood.

when, where, and under what circumstances; in other words, that the nleader should identify the transaction, and then the defendant could be prepared to meet it.

Mr. Swett then went on to say that his client and the other defendants had been subjected to all sorts of inconvenience. They wanted to be tried, especially did Potter, but he wanted to know what he was indicted for, and to be tried on specific acts. Mr. Swett contended that Potter and Mueller were always fighting one another. Potter was down on the stone, as he had previously explained, and he was opposed to the extra hauling. But he was finally overruled by his superior officers. Mr. Swett said he had been trying all winter to find out what his client had been indicted for, and he remained utterly ignorant, until one day—long after the Grand Jury had adjourned—a Grand Juror came into his office, and he (Swett) asked him what Potter had been doing to get indicted for. The Grand Juror admitted that the indictment was only of the "moral-indictment" sort; that the Jury were convinced that there was something wrong in this Custom-House business, and they commenced indicting everybody who ever had anything to do with it, and who was not barred by the statute of limitations. [Laughter.] Mr. Swett again made a point of Potter's and Mueller's alleged antagonism, and insisted that it would be as ridiculous to indict Grant and Lee, or the North and South Pole, for conspiracy. [Laughter.] Was it wrong, then, with this "moral indictment" hanging over him, that Potter should ask that some act he had done or was alleged to have done, some agreement he had made or was alleged to have done, some agreement he had made or was alleged to have done, some agreement he had made or was alleged to have done, some agreement he had made or was alleged to have a not a rial which would otherwise range over a period of several years, and consume a month or six weeks in its hearting! It was not only not wrong, but commonest justice required it. While he would not any the indicted Mr. Swett started out to reply when Mr. Campbell asked to have it clearly understood

WHICH OF THE DEFENDANTS

were urging the motion for a bill of particulars.
The Court said he understood the motion to have been made for Potter and Hill, and withdrawn as to the latter.

Mr. Swett didn't so understand it. He had made and argued the motion for Potter, but he understood that he was to take charge of the question for the others.

Mr. Campbell said the motion couldn't apply to Mueller, Mills, and Reed.

Mr. McCage. for Burling, said that he was asking for a bill of particulars, but had left the argument to Mr. Swett.

Mr. Swett proceeded to close his argument, remarking, in the course of what he said, that he did not want the evidence, as Mr. Boutell had intimated, and he did not understand that anybody denied his right to have what he wanted,—a hill of particulars. In making this motion, he said, he appeared solely for Potter, but, if the case was going to take six weeks, he didn't know of any law that would prevent his earning more fees.

Mr. Campbell apparently thought this a rather significant admission, and one rather tending to confirm the general impression, alluded to by Mr. Campbell himself in his argument, that Mueller, Mills, and Reed, and the whole, batch, were really clinging to his cout-tails, tropically speaking, as far as this motion was concerned.

Mr. Boutell, at the conclusion of Mr. Swett's argument, plainly stated that he had not conceded, and did not concede, Mr. Swett's right to a bill of particulars, but just the contrary.

THE COURTthought it due to the case and to the counsel

thought it due to the case and to the cour thought it due to the case and to the counsel who have so earnestly presented their views that he should thoroughly and carefully consider the questions involved in these motions. Hence, for the purpose of more thoroughly considering them, and taking an opportunity to examine some of the authorities which had been cited, he would take these questions under advisement and dispose of them this morning at half-past 9 o'clock.

The Court tnereupon adjourned for the day.

Should the Court overrule the motion to qush, and grant the motion for a bill of particulars as to Potter, as is thought to be not unlikely, it is understood that Government counsel have the case so well in hand that it will be a short and easy matter to furnish all the particulars that the gentleman will want—all that he or his counsel will care to defend;

Florida are so wonderful as almost to surpass credibility. One of these called 'The Biz Spring of Chipola,' is literally a river bursting out of the earth from under a high bank covered with large oak trees. The orifice is thirty feet by eight wide, and the stream forms a river six rods wide and eight feet deep, which joins the Chipola River and makes its way to the Gulf. Another, named 'Silver Spring,' in the County of Marion, is perhaps more accessible to the tourists on the St. John's River. and is large enough to admit to its very source the steamers that navigate the Oclawaha River. Within a hundred yards of thy present residence, from a wide cleft in a rock some eighteen feet down, breaks forth a living stream, which, with layish generosity, pours out its tide at the rate of 3,000 galions per minute. Another hundred yards and the stream is lost in the dark, solemn waters of the St. John's River, but if it rose on high ground, and in the interior, it would be sufficient, I fancy, to turn all the mills of Lawrence or Lowell. And yet Green Cove Spring does not take high rank in Florida for its magnitude, though Im beauty I should say that it yields to none. The waters are beautifully clear, and the bottom, which is some twenty feet square, is covered with a rich emeraid. All around the spring, and almost overhauging it, are the graceful forms of semi-tropical vegetation, both trees and shrubs, in richest profusion,—the magnolia, water-oak, dwarf-palm, etc.; the trees all decorated with the solemn yet exquisite drapery of the trailing moss. Birds, quite secure, lit about and lend their forms and song to the picture. The trees and shrubs are mostly evergreen. In a week more (Feb. 20) all those not now in leaf will be putting forth their foliage, and flowers will be putt

rhary."
The Chipola Spring mentioned is in the extreme west of Florida, near the Appalachicola River; also Abe Spring, and further west Holmes' Spring, Chalk Spring, Bluff Spring, and others; while on east, toward Jacksonville, are Mineral Springs, White Springs, etc., near the centre of the State. The St. John's River is a labellite river caredium parts and courts along the state. centre of the State. The St. John's River is a lake-like river, extending north and south along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, near and parallel to the ocean, through a large portion of Florida. The Green Cove Spring mentioned is reached by following the St. John's south from Jacksonville. Still farther south, and west from the St. John's, is Orange Spring, near Orange Lake; some distance below, the Silver Spring. Still farther, south, and east of the St. John's, Blue Spring and others.

Bring and others.

That this island peninsula, but just now a That this island peninsula, but just now a coral reef redeemed from the sea, should be percolated by bubblings up from the two seas by which it is surrounded is natural, but that these springs should contain fresh water, and that the bayons which wind in from the sea about Mobile and New Orleans should also contain fresh water, is unnatural. What is the explanation?

LEIGH LAKE.

### CURRENT OPINION.

A Second Session. New York Tribune (Rep.).

A second extra session would make the Republican majority in 1880 almost anwieldy. An Evil of Pendleton's System.

Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).
Under Mr. Pendleton's system, a Cabinetficer might be set up in the House and bored all day by some such person as Springer, with out being able to revenge himself with a vote.

Democratic Cant. Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).
The lying, whining, hypocritical cant of Democrats about the use of United States troops at the polls, is quite refreshing in view of the fact that they have carried six or eight of the Southern States with the shotgun and rifle for the past ten years.

He Has His Uses.

Toledo Biade (Rep.).
We were mistaken in lamenting the election of the hot gospeler, De La Matyr. He is emipently useful. He has succeeded in making the lunacy of Greenbackism more apparent than its strongest enemies could. The talented idiot has many uses.

Will Get a Box-Toe.

btained control of Congress imagines itself to be the Government. It has received a slight reminder of its mistake in the shape of a veto from the President; and, when the next elec-tion-day rolls around, it will get a box-toe from

"A Ridiculous, Boneless Thing." New York Sun (Dem.).
We are informed from Washington that Congress will back down on the army question. Hayes is too strong for the Democracy. They have not courage enough, as it seems, to stand Very well. What a ridiculous, boneless thing the Democratic party can be made to appear!

Wants a Shirt of Mail. Gincinnati Commercial (Ind. Rep.).

Judge Hargis has been nominated to succeed the murdered Elliott upon the Appellate Bench of Kentucky. The first thing for him to do

now is to get measured for a shirt of mail, and wear it when he renders his judgments, or hears of anybody making preparations to go sniping. A "Lincoln Hireling." Philadelphia Press (Dem.).
The New York Sun's Democratic candidate for the Presidency, Gen. John M. Palmer, of

Illinois, has not created much enthusiasm in the South. Gen. Palmer fought in the Union army, and, as the ex-Confederate Democratic editor of the Okolona States puts it, "The treason of Lincoln and his hirelings must be made odious." Tilden, however, was not a Lincoln hireling.

Davis and the "Times." The Chicago Times now urges, with great vehemence, the election of oleaginous David Davis to the Presidency in 1880. The Times, it will be remembered, favored Mr. Bayard with its disastrous indorsement a few months ago. It lauded him to the skies one day, and deliberately kicked him down stairs the next. Mr. Dayis cannot afford to risk his ponderous body in the coming fight with such a feeble shield and bucker as the uncertain and fickle Mr. Storey furnishes.

Sick of the Whole Business.

Richmond (Va.) State (Dem.).

The practice of attaching general provision to appropriations is an old one, and always a bad one. That it is not unconstitutional, is proved by the practice; but we have deprecated from the beginning the attempt of the Den ocrats at this time to remove by this method laws in themselves vicious and indefensible. If the Democratic party on this occasion fails to remedy abuses which no man defends, it has itself to blame, since it chose a time and manner by no means proper.

Now and Then.

Indianapolis Journal (Ren.). steamboats to carry negroes North, and cutting off their supplies on shore, are the same who a few months ago begged for Northern aid during the yellow-fever scourge. Aid was sent to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars. The recent course of the South has probably caused a good many persons to wish they had their money back to give to the colored refu-

New York Herald (Ind.). The Democrats are making "mych ado about nothing." The President has dexterously de prived them of their new party issue by demon strating that the army cannot be used at the polls under existing laws. This being so, the Democratic party had no excuse for forcing the extra session, and it will be overwhelmed by popular indignation if it stops the pay of the army.

trial immediately. Therefore, he asked the Court to exercise all its ingenuity to fix the indictment somehow so as to have a trait, and, if the motion for a bill of particulars sould be construed in any way as interfering with or rendering a trail more difficult.—unjust as such a supposition was,—he would rather withdraw it and go to trial as it was than in any way interfere with that trial. All he asked was common fair-play,—that Potter, being indicted, thould be trial when he had conspired to do as arainst the interests of the Government. For heither by scarching his own heart, nor by wading through official correspondence, nor by visting the Grand Jury, nor by talking about it, nor by reading the newspapers, so prolific in general charges, had he (Swett) ever been able to learn one single accusation against his client. He therefore hoped and prayed that, before sunset, somehow, or somehow eise, they might have a jury impaneled and start along on this journey.

MR. REED,

MR. REED,

Wissement and dispose of them this morning at half-past 9 o'clock.

The Court to everrule the motion to a bill of particulars found to particulars as to Potter, as is thought to be not unlikely, it is understood that Government counsel with the case so well in hand that it will be a short and easy matter to furnish all the particulars that the particular t

satisfied with the progress toward ignorance that our last Legislature made. If it is pleased to see States and communities advance backward, its course is plain. It has only to do its Bourbon best to duplicate the body that made so many strides in that direction. As for ourself, we are in favor of a liberal free-school system.

Harper's Weekly (Rep.).
The feeling for Gen. Grant is partly real

partly factitious. It is generally conceded that it is largely due to sincere apprehension of danger to the Government. If the course of the Democrats confirms that suspicion, the feel ing that demands Gen. Grant will deepen. As the apprehension diminishes the fervor of the furore will decline. There will be a great deal of discussion and reflection before the Republican party finally decides to return to the situation and the politics of six or seven years ago, and to destroy the two-term tradition in order to get there. Yet it is evident that there is much the same kind of euthusham among Republicans for Gen. Grant now that there was for Gen. Jackson among Democrats flfty years ago, and it was that enthusiasm which nominated the hero of New Orleans. But it is a question which intelligent Republicans must consider, whether a "hurrah for Grant" will necessarily elect him; and whether a "hurrah for Grant" is the kind of canvass which they think desirable for the country. ing that demands Gen. Grant will deepen. As An Indiana Democratic View of Henry Wat

terson.

Indianapois sentinei (Dem.).

Henri Watterson is determined to continue his flatulent flapdoodle against Gov. Hendricks. But everybody understands Henri. Where he is best known he is regarded as a nincompoop. He is no more a Democrat than a grasshopper is a race-horse. In Congress the people laughed

it him. In running the Courier-Journal be i about as important as a sickly sunflower in the back-vard. His cry for 100,000 unarmed Ken tuckians settled Henri. His brass-hooped-piggir soliloquy gave him to history, and, when he saw the sand drinking up the Democratic milk, Henri collapsed. But Henri hates Hendricks, and permits no opportunity to pass unimproved to expectorate his saliva on Indiana. He is the ginger-pop journalist of the West,—a shooting-cracker in politics, and a firefly in literature. Tilden seems to have trained him as hunters do pointers and setters, to roam around and push out nose or paw in the direction of game for others to shoot at. Henri may have instincts, but he has neither judgment nor reason. He has the erudition of a pairot without the profundity of the owl. He chatters like a jay-bird, and soars like a bat. He fertilizes himself by absorption, and then vomits like a leech in warm water. He attacks Gov. Hendricks when he should keep his mouth closed. It is well understood that Henri is the enemy of Mr. Hendricks, and would gladly lay him on the shelf. The job, however, is too big for Henri, and he might as well turn his attention to writing panegyries on blue grass. soliloquy gave him to history, and, when he saw

Democrats Give a Soldier an Office. New York Tribune (Rep.).
'Sir, if you please!"—'twas at the Senate-door-"My hand is steady and my heart is stout, And I would serve our blessed cause once more.

I was a soldier ere the muster-out, I now would change the sabre for a pen— A clerkship that would take me through the year"---"No," said the statesman; "there's a hundred

Ahead of you; there's nothing for you here!" 'But," urged the soldier, "I've a claim on you! I fought my country's battles on the James; mounted Wagner when the air was blue; I challenged death amid Atlanta's flames—

I—" "Yes, no doubt!" the other cried in haste,

But that don't help you. as I said before,

So move along! I have no time to waste.

You must not stand here blocking up the door!"

"But, Senator!" in desperation yelled
The veteran of the wars; "I fought and bled;
I was in Sumier when the fort was shelled "—
Here spoke the Senator: "Upon that head
I think I've heard about enough from you!
We're ruiling now: you chaps have had your day;
Republicans can bid these scenes adieu.
So now, my friend, you'd better go away!"

"I thought that you 'uns—" he again began,
"You're Northern, ain't yon?" asked the
Senstor.
"A Yankee? I'm not any such man."
"What! Haven't you said you fought all
through the War?"
"I did—with Hampton, Beauregard, and Lee."
"Ah! That's a different case, and here I've been
Supposing—Want a cleriship? We will see.
Give us your hand, dear fellow! Come right in!"

What Kills Southern Immigration. Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).
We find the following in a late number of the In and Recorder, printed in Chester, Choctaw County, Miss.:

County, Miss.:

On Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, a crowd of men went to the house of Allen Jeffcoat, a freedman living about a mile west of this place, and shot into the house twelve or fifteen times. They came very near killing Allen, his wife, and two children, as the bedguilts were perforated in several places, and several balls were found lodged in the bedclothing. Allen, so far as we know, is a harmless, peaceable negro, and is very humble. We do not know the objects of this outrage against the laws, but, whatever they may be, we condemn such an act of lawlessness. If the negro had done anything worthy of punishment, it would be more manly for the aggrieved ones to have him arrested and punished under the laws of the State, than to go at midnight to his humble and obscure cabin, and commit such a cowardly deed as above stated. We have no idea who the parties are, nor do we care. We are opposed to such acts of violence, and hope the offenders will be duly punished.

Unfortunately, in isolated communities the lawless elements are active and aggressive, and

lawless elements are active and aggressive, and able to overawe the law-abiding. Whether the object be personal or political persecution, the same agencies are employed. Squads of reckless young men, armed to the teeth, ride through the neighborhoods under the cover of darkness, and wreak vengeance upon the defenseless objects of their wrath. Public sentiment has not thus far proved powerful enough to check this species of outrage which is so seriously injuring the South. But the people who hope to live in peace in communities where midnight assassination is still practiced with impunity must make up their minds to either hunt down and exterminate these barbarians, or be shot down like dogs by them. They must face the issue, or give their respective neighborhoods over to barbarians. Immigration will shun such sections of the country, and the resident population, instead of increasing, will steadily decrease. A few localities excepted, the South is losing, not gaining population, while the bleak, less fertile West steadily increases in both population and wealth. Yet ours is the richest soil and best climate in the Union. This condition of affairs has grown out of a popular discontent. We may depend upon it there is something else behind this discontent than the schemes of Republican politicians desirous of filling up the West, and decreasing the wealth, power, and influence of the South. The underlying reasons can be found nearer home. fenseless objects of their wrath. Public senti-

Corruption in Pennsylvania.

New York Tribuna, May 5.

Far from fragrant are the disclosures before the Riot Claims Bribery Committee at Harrisburg; and the ways of the lobbyists are proved to be unclean ways indeed. Mr. Magee, of Pittaburg, told how he paid newspapers for supporting the bill,—the payment being for "space at regular rates." Interrogated as to whether he had paid \$500, or \$400, or \$300 to any one newspaper, he said "no" as to these sums, but did not know about \$250. As for honorable members, some of them were to receive \$1,000, with a speech thrown in, and some of them only \$500, with no speech. Ex-State-Treasurer Kemble seems to have lost nothing of the fascinating persuasion for which he was long ago renowned. One Silverthorne, of Erie, testified that he was offered \$750 if he would vote for the bill. He didn't take it, and he determined to expose the corruption. Those who were to be benefited by the passage of the measure raised "a little fund" to help it forward. Simple votes were rated at \$500. Altogetifer, it is evident that there were ample reasons for appointing the Riot Bill Investigating Committee; and other reasons not so good for the proposition that the Committee should investigate with closed doors. This excited such a storm that the doors were soon flung wide open. The inquiry promises some truly interesting information respecting the prices current of legislative votes in Pennsylvania. The riots were bad enough; but this method of righting their wrong is a little worse than they were. Corruption in Pennsylvania.

In Honor of Tom Paine.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Maw e.

A number of the admirers of Thomas Paine in this country contemplate the erection of a colossal bust, or statue, to the memory of the author-hero of the American Revolution. St. Louis has been selected as the city where this monument of esteem should be placed, and Mr. Robert G. Ingersoll will very shortly visit this city and deliver one or more lectures in aid of the enterprise. Some very prominent names are already connected with the movement, and as soon as the society is fairly formed and permanently organized circulars will be sent to those desiring to aid in the achievement of its aim.

T. B. WEBER.

His Will and Codicil Filed for Probate.

Curious Differences Between the Two Documents.

His Solemn Declaration Regarding Mrs. Robert's Child.

The last will and testament of the late Theoore B. Weber, with whose sudden death last week, at the hands of Mrs. Robert, the public is amiliar, was filed and admitted to probate yes-

The document, which was executed in June,

erday in the Probate Court.

876, has attached to it a codicil made while Mr. Weber was on his deathbed, and which revokes, in some very material points, the original in-strument. At the time the will was made Mr. Weber was possessed of considerable more property than at the time of his death, and from reading of the document it will be seen that he distributed his wealth in a very equitable manner among his relatives. Mrs. Robert's son whose paternity she has charged upon Mr. Weber, was remembered to the extent that he was to have the interest on \$5,000, the sum being represented by a note payable to Mr. Juessen as trustee. The sum of \$10,000 was also set aside as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a German high-school on the North Side, in which the German language and literature were to be the main branches of study, and where no religion of any description was to be taught. The executors of the will were three designated as the managing executor.

In the codicil the deceased takes everything

out of the hands of these executors, and places the entire estate under the control and direc tion of his brother, George W. Weber, who was not mentioned in the will. He makes him guardian of all the minors to whom bequests are made, and leaves entirely to his discretion the management of that portion of deceased's estate, amounting to about \$40,000, which is invested in the firm of George W. Weber & Co. The bequest for the founding of a German high school is revoked, as was also the provision for Mrs. Robert's son. Of this young man, con-cerning whose alleged paternity all the trouble which ended in Mr. Weber's death arose, the deceased avers that his provision for the boy was made solely on account of and in pity for his destitute condition, and not because there was any legal claim upon himself. was any legat claim upon himself.

A singular fact in connection with the will is that it is not dated,—that is, the day of the month is not given, but in view of the fact that any legatee who contests it is by such action debarred from securing his bequest, it is not probable that this slight omission will cause any trouble.

ble that this slight omission will cause any trouble.

THE ORIGINAL WILL IS AS FOLLOWS:

I. Theodore B. Weber, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, do make and declare this to be bity isst will and testament.

First—I direct that all my just debts be fully paid.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved wife, Caroline Weber, the dwelling-house wherein I now reside and the lot upon which the same is located, known and described as No. 274

North I fassile street; also the furniture contained in the same, and the horses, buggies, and carriages, of which I may die siezed and possessed, for the term of her natural life. Provided, however, that my piece, Julia Becchiolid, shall dwelling-house together wids my said wife, and will and privilege to reside in the said welling-house together wids my said wife, even after she, my said mice, Lydia Winter, shall not be winter and horses, buggies, and carriages, iowher the said my said nice, Lydia Winter, shall make the said above-described real estate, furniture, marries, meaning and intending thereby that my wife and my said nice, Lydia Winter, her heirs and sestims, as her and their absolute property forever. Provided, however, that the said above-described real estate, furniture, and borress, buggies, and carriages, iowing shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the title to said property shall not be delivered to, and the time of the same of the same of the same of the same o so graduating. And in the meaning, until see reaches said age and fulfills said conditions, my executors shall, after the death of my write, exert full control over all the above-described property, and regulate the use of the same by my said niece. Lydis Winter; and provided, further, that if at the age of 25 years my said niece, Lydis Winter, shall not have fulfilled the above conditions, and in case she shall not then be a woman of pure and irre-proachable character, that then and in that case all of the above-described property, both real and personal. I hereby devise and bequeath to the children of my sisters hereinafter mentioned, their heirs and assigns, as their absolute property forever, to be divided among them, share and share alike.

And I hereby will and direct that the question as to character of my said niece at the age of 25 years shall be decided by my executors, and their decision on this point shall be final, and may be evidenced and placed on record in any manner which the Judge of the County Court of Cook County may deem proper.

Third—I give and bequeath to my beloved wife, Caroline Weber, the proceeds of two insurance policies upon my life, amounting to about \$2,500 each, one issued by the St. Louis Life Association, and one issued by the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, as her sole and absolute property forever. I also give to my said beloved wife, Caroline Weber, the interest and use of the sum of \$15,000 during the term of her natural life, the said sum to be invested for the use and benefit of my wife by my executors in the best securities obtainable, and after the death of my said wife I give and bequeath the said sum of \$15,000 to my said niece. Julia Bechdoldt, the daughter of Phillip Bechdoldt, her heirs and assigns, as her and their absolute property forever.

He then bequeathes to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Winter, of this city, the interest use of \$5,000, to go at her death to her daughters Mary and Katy; to his sister Catherine Fick the interest and use of \$

use of \$5,000, to go at her death to her daughters Mary and Katy; to his sister Catherine Fick the interest and use of \$10,000, to go after her death to those of her children not otherwise provided for; to his sister Mary, wife of Theodore E. Ritter, the same sum in the same way; to Oscar, son of George W. Weber, \$5,000, to be used, if necessary, in giving him a good education, William A. Veitz to be trustee during his minority; to his nephew Theodore E. Beehdoldt, son of Philip Beehdoldt, \$2,000; to Mrs. Caroline Stofft, wife of Henry Stofft, of Chicago, the use of \$3,000, and remainder to her children; to his niece Matilda, wife of William A. Veitz, \$5,000; to his niece Lulu, daughter of George Weber, \$1,000; to his nephew Edward, son of Jacob Winter, \$2,000; to his nephew Edward, son of Jacob Winter, \$2,000; to his nephew Edward, son of Jacob Winter, \$2,000; william A. Veitz to be his guardian; to his nephew Hilliam, son of Henry Fick, \$5,000.

Sixteenth—I give and bequeath to my beloved niece, the aforesaid Lydia/Winter, her heirs and assigns, as her and their absolute property, the sum of \$10,000. And I will and direct that during her minority William A. Veitz aforesaid shall act as the guardian of said Lydia, and that my executors shall pay to him as such guardian as much of the interest accruing on said enm of \$10,000 and thorough education; and that the principal sum of \$10,000 his may be necessary to give the said Lydia a good and thorough education; and that the principal sum shall be invested during the minority of said Lydia by my executors in the best securities obtainable, for her use and bonefit as aforesaid; and provided, further, that the said principal sum of \$10,000 and as a sum and the said Lydia winter until she reaches the said Lydia winter until she reaches the said principal sum of \$10,000 and accumulated interest, if any, I hereby bequeath to the children of my sisters, namely, Mrs. Elizabeth Winter, Mrs. Catherine Fick, and three said spin of the Bible, public propose hereinafte partic

Mary Ribers Winder, Catherine Fick, and Mary leaver. In equal parts, as their absolute properly forever.

Eighteenth-I give and bequests to my beloved wife, Caroline Weber, the possession and use of my library during the term of her natural life, and after her death I give and bequeat the same to my beloved nephew Emil Ritter, his heirs and assign, as his and their absolute property forever.

Nincteenth-I will and direct that a certain promissory note for the sum of \$5,000 theretofore executed by me and payable to Edmund Juessen as trustee for one Theodore Bennert, a minor, and the son of Mrs. Ada Robert, formerly Ada Bennert, shall be paid by my executors according to the terms and conditions thereof; and I herewith desire to make the positive and solemn statement with reference to said note: that I did not execute site same because I vas in any manner, legally or morally, bound to do so, but for the reach of members with reference to said note: should become and and void by reason of the breach of any of the conditions thereof on the part of the cesturi que trust, then I give and bequeath the said sum of \$5,000. covered by said note, to the children of my sisters mentioned in the seventeenth clause of this will, and to their heirs jand assigns, as their absolute property forever.

Twentieth—If at the time of my death 1 should the expenses of the administration of my estate and to comply fully with all the provisions of this will, and to their heirs jand assigns, as their absolute property forever.

Twentieth—If a the time of my death 1 should the expenses of the administration of my estate and to comply fully with all the provisions of this will, then, and in that case, I hereby give and bequeath all such surplus and residue of my estate and to comply fully with all the provisions of this will, then, and in that case, I hereby give and bequeath all such surplus and residue of my estate, be it read or personal, to the children of my estate, be it read to the first and assigns in equal part, as their absolute p

HARRY RUBENS, CHARLES SCATES.

THE CODICIL to the will executed just belore his death is follows: I, Theodore B. Weber, do make and declare this

executed by me to Edmund Juessen as trustee for one Theodore Bennett.

Eighth—I hereby appoint the said George W. Weber guardian of alt the minor children receiving legacies under the said will and this codicil.

Ninth—Insemuch as my property has very much diminished since the date of my said will, and it will be impossible to pay the several legacies in said will in fuil. I hereby direct that such legacies shall be paid out of my estate in proportion to the several sums fixed in said will to the said legatees shall be paid out of my estate in proportion to the several sums fixed in said will to the said legatees respectively.

Tenth—Ir any of the legatees under the said last will or this codicil shall take any measure whatsoever to contest the validity of this will, then such legatee shall be prohibited from having or enjoying the beneats of this will or any provision thereof.

Eleventh—In case my said wife shall die within five years from my death, fit is my will that the capital stock beionging to me in the said firm of George W. Weber & Co. may be retained in said firm by my brother, the said George W. Weber, for ten years thereafter, if he so desires, and the profits of said business shall in that case be paid to the legatess in proportion to their said legacies.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal to this codicil of my said will, consisting of six sheets of paper and eleven clauses, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1879, and that the interlineation "for ten years," in the eleventh clause, was made prior to my signing the same.

Theod. B. Weber.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we were present at the signing and reading of the above codicil to the last will and testament of said Theodore B. Weber; that said Weber was of sound mind and memory; that we saw the said Weber eign the same codicil; and we signed the same as witnesses in his presence and at his request this last day of May, 1879.

H. H. Anderson.

T. W. MILLER. THE ESTATE IS VALUED at \$115,000, as follows: House and lot at No. 234 North LaSaile street, \$23,000; undivided one-half of business block in this city, \$25,000; interest in firm of G. W. Weber & Co., about \$40,000; household furniture, etc., \$12,000; interest in drug-store in Germany, bank stock, notes and accounts, about \$5,000; interest in the late firm of T. B. Weber & Co., value unknown; and an undivided one-half interest in a store, house, and lot in Galesburg. Ill., \$1,500.

A bond of \$230,000 was entered into by George W. Weber as executor under the codicil, security being waived.

GREAT INSURANCE CASES.

cinnati Insurance Companies—The Com-panies Routed.

The great event in the legal circles of Cincinnati last week was the trial and verdict in the great insurance case of Gov. C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, against The Western Insurance Company of that city, before Judge Swing, of the United States Court. The case excited great interest, as the other insurance companies of the city, whose policies Gov. Washburn held, had entered into a combination to defeat recov-Eight of the ablest lawyers of the city were retained by the Company, while the plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Sage & Hinkle, who seem to have managed their case with great ability and achieved a splendid triumph.

A better condensed statement of the trial and points involved therein cannot be had than the following from the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 3d instant:

3d instant: After seven days' sitting, about half of which

After seven days' sitting, about half of which time was consumed in arguments of counsel, the jury in the United States Court yesterday, after ten minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict for Gen. C. C. Washburn against the Western Insurance Company of Cincinnati, to recover \$2,125. or thereabout, on insurance on the Washburn Mill "A." which was burned and exploded on the 2d day of May, 1878, at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis, Minn.

The jury took the case at noon yesterday, and in ten minutes returned with a verdict for plaint-iff. This was scarcely a minute for each hour the defense spent in side arguments during the progress of the case. Messrs. T. D. Lincoln and John F. Follett were attorneys for the defense. They had evidently prepared the case with great care, and entered into it with the most entire confidence. Mr. Lincoln himself consumed six hours srguing the case, about as many hours as the jury were minutes in coming from the jury-room were deducted. The verdict came on the amniversary of the day the mills were destroyed.

As the plaintiffs argument has been sustained, and is therefore most interesting to all concerned, we give the main points of it. Well, the mills destroyed May 2, 1978, had an insurance of \$215.000, of which \$175,000, in eighty-six companies, was on the mills, and \$40,000, in eighty-six companies, was on the mills, and \$40,000, in eighty-six companies, was on the fifth.

fore the explosion, and there was no confact in the testimony.

But the quick verdict of that jury was something remarkable, —about one minute for every hour of the principal argument for the defense. It is hard to concelve how a jury could be quicker in so important a case unless, perhaps, if the argument had been a little longer they might have taken less time to upset it.

The names of the companies at Cincinnati that were sued by Gov. Washburn are as follows: Western, Washington, Eureka, Miamil Valley, Union, Farmers', and Firemen's. The public has an interest in knowing the names of these companies. Even in Cincinnati it is said that this litigation has already commenced bearing a fruit that the companies little dreamed of. Many parties hitherto insured in them have declared their intentions to take no more policies in them.

clared their intentions to take no more policies in them.

Gov. Washburn is deserving the thanks of every man in the country who has an insurance policy for not permitting these Cincinnati insurance companies to buildoze him into a compromise. He deemed it a duty to the public at large to enter into this litigation in a foreign State, and under many disadvantages, in order to show up the means that were resorted to te defraud him of his insurance. Ohio justice has vindicated him.

THE CONKLING MARRIAGE.

Roscoe's Strange Behavior About It—What Gen. McQuade Says About the Senator. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
UTICA, N. Y., May 6.—The chief theme of conversation in Utics is about Senator Conk ling's strange behavior in regard to his only daughter's wedding with Mr. Oatman. Is seems that the Senator had remarked to so one who had spoken of his new son-in-law:

"Not my son-in-law, sir, but Mrs. Conkling's son-in-law. I do not know him." "Conk. don't know Mr. Oatman!" exclaimed "Conk. don't know Mr. Oatman's division of Sam-nel Sloan's Delaware, Lackawanna & Westert Railroad. "Why, if I was in the Superintend-ent's place, I wouldn't recognize Conk. Oatman is a gentleman, and everybody likes him. Why, I knew Conk. thirty years ago, when he married Horatio Seymour's sister, and I tell you Horatio Seymour's sister married Roscoe when he wasn't balf so much of a man as Mr. Oatmae. I don't blame the Seymours for not recognizing Rosco at first, because he was rather a weak specimen; but Bessle Conkling couldn't have married a better man than our Superintendent. He's young and handsome, and a gentleman eve inch of him, if he did learn a machinist's trade It seems that, through a ludicrous congratulations the night of the wedd of Senator Conkling's particular friends in Utica is Mr. Proctor, the proprietor of Bogg's Hotel. Well, Mr. Proctor, who is a cultured young man, and a strong supporter of Rosco was one of the ushers at the wedding. While he was at the wedding, a big, fat, three-page letter came to him, at the hotel, from Senator Conk-

ling.

The clerk thought that, of course, it contained wedding-congratulations from the Senator, and sent it on up to the reception. Mr. Proctor opened it, expecting to read a sweet congratulatory message from Conkling to the bride and groom. Everybody held their breath until the seal was broken, and then they found that the long letter was about engaging rooms for the summer at Richfield Springs for a Mrs. Jewell. Mr. Proctor tried to keep the matter a secret, but a guest who was a party to the disappointment let it out.

When I asked Gen. McQuade—a son of Gen. McQuade who recently died in Utica—about the wedding, he said:

"Why, the people in Otica daren't talk about Conk. They are all buildozed. Conk. has buildozed the whole town, and not a man dare say a word above a whisper. But I tell you Conk. was always a selfish dog. Wife?—daughter? There's nothing sacred to him but Conkling. A nice fellow? Why, Conk. was an idiot beside Oatman, twenty-five years ago. Bessie Conkling has married well. The Seymours all like her. She is a Seymour all over, Bessie is. The Seymours, you know, are plain, domestic people. Why, Horatio Seymour wears the same hat he has worn for thirty years; and that old horse of his I've seen him drive for eighteen years. No.—Conk. is not a favorite here in Utica. He's got a certain set buildozed into going for him; but, if he were to fall into the canal to-morrow, nine men would pass before one would pick him out."

"But Senator Conkling is a sound Republican, isn't he?" I asked.

"Cohk. a sound Republican! No. Why, don't you know he refused to vote for Fremont in 1856! He got over in the Know-Nothing pasture, and trained around with the Fillmorites. Did you ever hear the joke Davis Haskett got on Conk."

1 told Gen. McQuade I hadn't.

"Well, Conk. was running for Congress in '88. He was making a speech up at New Hartford,—talking about the 'red eye of battle,' and how the Democrats were 'gibbeted on the crossroads of public opinion,' and—'"

1 told For John C. Fremoni.

"Does the Senator always use these terms?"
Interrupted.

"Yes, always. Well, after the speech, Davia
Hackett got un and asked Conk, why he didn't
yote for John C. Fremont.

"Because I was very busy, and was ont of
town—and I knew the election would be so
overpoweringly Republican that my vote would
not be needed, replied Conkling.

"Yes,' said Davie, 'I knew a man ooce,—
Jake Mason,—who went to a donation where six
farmers were to contribute a jug of milk
apiece. Well, one man—a very mean man—
thought it would not make any difference if he
contributed water in place of milk; so he filled
up a jug with water and took it to the donation.
When he got there, be turated it over the bung,
and it ran into a barrel where all the other farmers had poured their milk. Now, what de you
think was the result? Why, every one of the
six farmers happened to be as mean as Jake Mason. They all brought water. Now, Mr. Conkling,' asked Davie, 'where would the Republican
party be if every man should be as mean as you
and Jake Mason?'

"Hackett," said Gen. McQuada, "used up
Roscoe in New Hartford.

"Did you know Roscoe when he was a young
man!" I asked the General.

"Yes; we studied law in the same office.
Conk, is not a scholar. He never went to college; but he was always full of glittering
generalities. He was always full of glittering
generalities in his life. I tell you be's a parrot,—
enckoo. He'll want to come home and board
with young Ostman before he dies yet; mind
what I say."

"Did he give a bouse to his daughter! Boase
"You he was always to his daughter! Boase

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Refunding Certificates Interfering with the Sale of Bonds.

Lessening Demand for Discounts --- Stocks Variable.

The Produce Markets Irregular - Hogs Firmer-Provisions Active and Stronger.

Wheat Ensettled, with Less Doing .-- Corn and Gats Righer-Flour Active.

#### FINANCIAL.

Dealers in Government bonds report that the perceptible extent with the demand for 4 per Small buyers, who form a by no means siderable element in the market, have been stracted to the Sub-Treasury and the Post-Office by the difference in price between the certificates and the bonds. They can easily erd to carry the certificates till July 1, as they ar as much interest as the bonds themselves The diminution in the sales of dealers shows that the refunding certificates are being taken to a large extent by real investors, and that the demand does not spring altogether from specu-lative brokers and bankers as has been reported. he general bond market was quiet. Country ankers are inquiring of their Chicago corlents about the course to be pursued with he 10-40s held to secure circulation. The re-ult will of course be that these banks will exange their 10-40s for 4 per cents. This will not have any direct influence to raise the price, as the New York Syndicate will exchange 4 per cents for 10-40s upon payment of 1/2 of 1 per cent, as they need the latter bonds in making their payments to the Treasury. But indirectly the effect will be to raise the price of 4 per cents, as it will limit the amount dis The London Times of April 21 has a leading rticle on the remarkable success of our 4 per It says the readiness of European buyers to take 4 per cents at par is the most practical proof that could be offered of the reputation of securities of the United States Government on European Bourses:

On European Bourses:

It shows that United States bonds fetch as high a price as Indian securities, and a higher price than the securities of most of our Colonies. Our own 3 per cents at 98% are still unapproached, if not unapproachable; and aithough it may be said that this high price is partly due to the large sums of practically unsalable stocks held by trustees and public bodies, the fact thus insisted upon may explain, but does not explain away, English credit. It is, however, incontestable that in a comparative scale of national reputation the United States have reached a very high place. France is scarcely above them. The French 3 per cent Rentes at 78 yield a alightly lower interest to the investor than United States is at par, but stocks of lower denomination always maintain a relatively higher price. If the French Government now placed any 4 per cent Rentes on the market, the quotation for them would not be above par, and might be slightly below it.

A fact that has important bearings on th ent bonds, the calls for which matured in April and on which interest has not yet ceased, have not been presented for payment. The Syndicate reported on Saturday that within eleven working days they had sold \$42,000,000 of the \$121,-00,000 4 per cents subscribed for by them.

There was a better supply of bills in the for-

eign exchange market than on the day before. Rates were higher. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484% for 60-day bills and 486% for sight, and French were strong at 519% @520% 60-day bills. The actual Chicago rates fo terling were 486% and 488%. In New York the actual rates were 486% and 488%. The posted rates for sterling were 487% and 489. French bankers' bills were 516% and 515, and actual rates were 518% for 60-days and 516% on

Consols made a rapid advance, opening at 98 11-16 and closing at 99 9-16. Silver was quoted in London at 50% pence per ounce. In England, the London *Economist* says, the effect of cheap money is making itself felt on the London Stock Exchange. Despite the by no means encourag-

Exchange. Despite the by no means encouraging condition of affairs, railway, bank, telegraph, gas, and miscellaneous shares are all in demand and higher. Most Governments are also advancing, though special causes induced fluctuations in Egyptian and Russian.

Transactions have diminished in volume and interest at the Chicago banks with the departure of May 1. Discounts are now in only moderate demand. Raies are 6@7 per cent, on call, and time rates are 7@8 per cent, with some transactions at 8@10 per cent. Currency shipments are being made to New York, although ments are being made to New York, although the demand for New York exchange has slack-

Sales were reported of Cook County 5 per ents at 101 and interest. There is a good deal of inquiry for local stocks, but transactions are

The change that has come over stock speculation was evidenced by the fact that but one quotation was made for Kansas Pacific, so recently the favorite football of the bulls. The price was 54, and it remained unchanged. The special feature of the day was the rise in Alton There were frequent quotations, carrying the price from 81 to 88%, at which figure sales were made. At the close there was a reaction to 82%.

There was not much real stock sold or bought, and it was reported on apparently good authority that the rise was due to the speculative pur-chases of shorts to cover. There was a good but nothing is known that gives any substantial hasis for these rumors. Persons best acquainted with the stock business know best how difficult and tedious a process it is to get hold of the controlling interest in a large railroad. The stock has to be bulled and beared for months, and all kinds of squeezing and milking games resorted to before the control can be got. In the case of the Alton this would be expectably In the case of the Alton this would be especially true, because the control is held by strong par-ties in very large blocks. The strength display-ed in the early dealings was lost in most cases at the close. New York Central advanced % at the close. New York Central advanced %, to 119%; while Lake Shore declined 1%, to 74%; and Michigan Central 1, to 81%. Northwestern common went up %, to 62%, but fell back to 61%, and closed at 61%. The preferred gained at first, and made %, to 94%, but closed at 93%. St. Paul common advanced to 45%, but closed at 44%. The preferred went as high as 86%, but sold finally at 85%, a sain of % on the opening. Rock Island made another advance of %, closing at 133. Burlington & Quincy went up %, to 115%; Union Pacific %, to 74%; Wabash %, to 36%; C., C., C. & I. %, to 46%; St. Joe common %, to 19%; the preferred 1, to 43; Jersey Central %, to 45; Kansas & Texas %, to 15%; Kansas City & Northern %,

46%; St. Joe common %, to 19%; the preferred 1, to 43; Jersey Central %, to 45; Kansas & Texas %, to 15%; Kansas & Texas %, to 15%; the preferred %, to 41%; and C., C. & 1. C. %, to 7%. Erie was dull and unchanged at 23%, Canada Southern at 61, and St. Louis & San Francisco at 9%. The preferred advanced %, to 11. Coal stocks were weak; Lackawanna lost %, to 54%; Delaware & Hudson %, to 47%; and Ohio & Mississippi %, to 14%.

Northern Pacific sold at 43, and St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred at 22 and 22%.

Northwestern gold bonds were 113%; St. Paul sinking funds, 107; Burlington, Cedar Ranids & Northern, 82; and Alton gold 6s, 105 ex. interest. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 68, and the seconds 31.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Monday, the business was large and well distributed. The investment demand continued active, and the tendency of prices was upward. The Erie securities again led in point of activity, and advanced to 75% for consolidated recorded a further improvement of 101% per cent, selling up to 108 for adjustments, 93 for convertibles assented, 91% for consolidated assented, and 60% for incomes. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose 2% per cent, to 74; do seconds 11% to 28; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented, and 60% for incomes. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose 2% per cent, to 74; do seconds 11% to 28; Kansas & Texas consolidated assented assented assented to 28% texas & Texas consolidated assented to 28% texas & Texas consolidated assented to 28% texas & Texas consolidated assented texas and texas and texas & Texas consolidated assented texas and texas & Texas consolidated assented texas and texas & Texas consolidated assented & Texas & Texas consolidated assented texas & Te

ed 3/2, to 68; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated 2, to 39; New-York Central coupon firsts 3/2, to 1243; do 68 of 1887 13/2, to 109; Ohio & Mississippi consolidated sinking-fund 13/2, to 112; St. Louis & Iron Mountain seconds 13/2, to 873/2; Chicago, St. Paul & Minnesota firsts 23/2, to 100; do incomes 5, to 70; Cincinnati & Springfield firsts, guaranteed by Lake-Shore, 1, to 102; Chicago, Burlington & Quipey 75 3/2, to 119; and St. Louis & Iron Mountain firsts 3/2, to 116. Fort Wayne firsts sold up to 124/2, and do thirds to 137. The Toledo & Wabash issues were firm, except for equipments, which broke 7 per cent, to 50.

Rains along the line of the St. Paul are reported by Vice-President Wadsworth and General-Superintendent Hughitt of the Northwestern telegraphed to New York which have extended over an area of grain country 250 miles in extent, and the condition of the crops is excellent. It was unofficially reported in Wall street to-day that the gross earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Company for

the Chicago & Northwestern Company for eleven months up to April 30 were only \$130,-000 behind those of last year.

The April eranings of the Chicago & North-western Railway Company are estimated as showing a decrease of about \$100,000, but they have not been officially reported. The loss dur-ing the third week was about \$40,000. For the fourth week the decrease was \$71,000

fourth week the decrease was \$71,000. London is now buying back the Erie second consols it has been selling New York. One New York banker reports a sale to English par-

leading stocks:		NEATH LE	
Stocks. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central11914	82%	8114	81%
Michigan Central. 82% Lake Shore 75%	75%	74	74%
C. & N. Western. 62%	62%	61%	61%
Do preferred 934	9416	93	9314
M. & St. Paul 45%	45%	44%	
Do preferred 85%	- 86%	85	85%
C., R. I. & P 13214	Do Note		133
Chi., Bur. & Q 115%	115%	115	1154
Union Pacific 74%	75	74%	7416
Brie 2814	28%	2816	2814
Wabash Railway 35%	36%	35%	36%
Ohio & Miss 1514			14%
C. C. C. & Indiana. 46%		****	4814
H. & St. Jo 19%	2014	19%	19%
Bo preferred 42	4814	42	43
Del. & Hudson 47%	21.0	4141	4714
D. Lack. & West. 54%	54%	54%	54%
N. J. Central 44% Canada Southern. 61	4514	44%	45
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 15	1111	1 1 1 1 1 1	61
Kas. City & N 15	15%	14%	15%
Do preferred 41%	41%	40	41%
W. Union Tel 10514	105%	103%	
0., C. & I. C 7%	10073	20075	7%
Kansas Pacific 54	Des 11.95		54
St. Louis & San F. 914	914	914	914
Do preferred 10%		NAME OF	11

3/1	Do preferred 10%	1200	S. P. S. Cont.	11
1	Alton 81	8314	81	8214
1	GOVERNMENT	T BOND	8.	
			Bid.	Asked.
t I	U. S. 6s of '81		106	106%
1	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int		103%	103%
П	U. Se new 41/48		106%	107%
31	U. S. 4 per cent conpons		101%	10214
3	U. S. currency 6s		1231/2	* *****
	FOREIGN EX	CHANGI	1.	
			y days.	Sight.
1	Sterling		48714	489
ч	Belgium		516%	515
9	France	******	516%	515
	Switzerland			515
ч	Germany		95	95%
-	Holland			4014
1	Austria		*	46
1	Norway			27%

m	Holland 40	401/4
	Austria	46
9-	Norway	27%
	Sweden	973/
ie	Denmark	27%
	COMMERCIAL BILLS.	
er		
1,	Sterling :	486%
	Francs	7 8 1
e	LOCAL SECURITIES.	
e	[1] 16 전환 (1) 11 전 11 (1) 12	
-	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago Municipal 78 11014	*11114
,-	Chicago Water loan 78 *110%	*111%
100	Chicago Municipal 6s	*10614
183	Chicago Water loan 6s 106	*107
-	Chicago Lincoln Park 78 *103	*104
1	Chicago South Park 78 *10214	*10415
1	Chicago West Park 78 *1044	*104%
1	Chicago Treasury Wairants (scrip). 97%	99
r	Cook County 78	*11114
	Cook County (short) 78*1014	*102
6	Cook County 5s*1001/4	*101
r	City Railway (South Side) 170	-101
5.0		S 18 18 19
k.	City Railway (West Side) 175	*1051/

City Railway do 7 percent certs	
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds*	
*And interest.	58 60
COIN QUOTATIONS.	
Following are Chicago quotation	s for coins:
Trades \$ Mexican (full weight)	0 97
Mexican (full weight)	8214
Sovereigns	4.80 3.80
Twenty marks	4,70
Austrian florins (paper)	
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	3814@ 39
Kronors (Swedish	25 @ 2514
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60

EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st., NEGOTIATOR OF LOANS,

CHARLES HENROTIN, 108 Washington-st., Dealer in INVESTMENT SECURITIES of all kinds Has now on hand for sale,
Chicago 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Cook Co. 7 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds.
Chicago & Alton Railroad 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
Chicago & Alton Railroad 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds.
And other first-class Securities.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,

In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building, COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants Member of New York Stock Exchange.

GENERAL BROKER. HAS REMOVED TO 88 WASHINGTON-ST. LAZARUS SILVERMAN Is buying and selling FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOVERNMENT BONDS, CHICAGO CITY AND COOK COUNTY BONDS

And does a General Banking Business. EUGENE C. LONG. LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED. LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

F. G. SALTONSTALL,
Chicago.
SALTONSTALL, KIDDER & CO.,
128 LaSalie-st., Chicago.
STOCK BROKERS.
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks bought and sold on margin by telegraph at N. Y. rates of Commission. Stock Lists on tile and all information furnished on application.
Messrs. Saltonstall, Kidder & Track, of our firm, are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, May 7.-Governments were firm Railroad bonds were active and stronger, with the chief advance in Chesapeake & Ohio issues and Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.

State securities were dull.

The stock market was active, and during the greater portion of the day strong. At the opening a firm tone prevailed, and prices advanced \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 6\( \frac{1}{2} \), the latter Chicago, 8t. Paul \( \frac{1}{2} \) Minneapolis, which sold up to 32\( \frac{1}{2} \), against 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) yesterday. The improvement was well maintained until late in the afternoon, when a selling movement was developed in Western Union, which broke from 105\( \frac{1}{2} \) fo 103\( \frac{1}{2} \), and this caused an almost general falling-off in prices. The decline ranged from \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2, the latter Chicago, 8t. Paul \( \frac{1}{2} \) Minneapolis. Toward the close, however, a steadler feeling was manifested, with a recovery of \( \frac{1}{2} \) A. Iron Mountain closed at \( \frac{1}{2} \) Sign. Erie carnings increase about \( \frac{1}{2} \) 8000 for April. Transactions were 234,000 shares, 25,000 Erie common, 2,000 preferred, 47,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Wabash, 15,000 Northwestern common, 17,000 preferred, 20,000 Lackawama, 6,400 New Jersey Central, 4,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 8t. Jogs, 5,000 Ohio, 18,000 Western Union, 16,000 8t. Louis, Kansas City \( \frac{1}{2} \) Morthern, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 2,300 Louisville \( \frac{1}{2} \) Nashville, 13,000 Chicago, 8t. Faul \( \frac{1}{2} \) Minneapolis, 4,000 8t. Louis \( \frac{1}{2} \) San Francisco, 2,000 Union Pacific, and 3,400 Chicago, 8t. Faul State securities were dull.

Money markets easy at 9@31/2. Prime mer-cantile paper, 4@5. Sterling exchange, stxty days, strong at 487; sight, 4881/2. Coupons of 1881...108% New 4s..... New 4%s .........103% Currency 6s.

W. U. Telegraph 103%	St. Paul, pfd 80%
Onistrailway 1151/	Wahash 30%
Onioksilvae ntd 384	FOR! WAVDE 1007
Marinosa 106%	Terre Haute, pfd., 19
Mariposa, pfd108	Terre Haute, pfd. 19 Chicago & A.ton 824
Walls Parzo & Ca GGS	Ohio & Mississippi, 132
U.S. Express 46%	A. & P. Telegraph. 33%
N. Y. Central 118%	C. B. & Q
Erie 28%	Hannibal & St. Joe. 19%
Tinalam 1661	LOBIEVILLE & DAME. OF
Illinois Central 86%	First, pfd
Cleveland & Pitts 97%	St. L., K.C. & N 22%
Mouthmentate Ella	Preferred 10%
Mosthmastorn nfd Qil	Central Pac. bonds, 111%
DOC DEL ASIA	Il nion Pac. Donds Illia
N J Central 44%	U. P. Land-Grants. 112%
Rock Island 132%	U. P. Sinking-F'ds, 114%
St. Paul 44%	Service SA Liber Service
STATE	BONDS,

NEW ORLEANS, May 7 .- Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487¼. PARIS, May 7.—Rentes, 113f 821/4.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for

record Wednesday, May 7:
CITY PROFERTY.

Twenty-fourth st, 100 ft e of Portland av.
n f, 25x124 ft with improvements, dated
May 6 (Jsimes Murray to L. Swanson...)

Twenty-seventh st, 48 ft e of Garibadis\*,
s f, 24x109% ft, dated May 6 (Wiffiam
C. Seavey to Betsey Post).

Vernon av (No. 418), 164 ft n of Thirtyfifth st, w f, 25x164% ft, dated April 28,
(E. M. & W. Brackett to Jane Wallace)
Quincy st, 250 ft w of State st, s f, 25x60
ft, dated May 6 (John B. Adams, Trustee,
to T. D. Jermain).

Butterfield st, 166 ft n of Twenty-ninth st,
w f, 25x100 feet, dated April 17 (Joseph
K. Barry to Mary P. Saunders).

Indiana av, s e cor Twenty-fourth st, w f,
25x135 ft, dated May 7 (Henry W.
Bishop, Master, to Connecticut Mutual
Life insurance Company).

Prospect place, 125 ft w of Cottage Grove
av, s f, und % of 75 2-10x138 ft, dated
April 29 (Anna Cooper to Andrew J.
Cooper). record Wednesday, May 7:

sv. s f. und % of 75 2-10x138 rt. dated April 29 (Anna Cooper to Andrew J. Cooper).

Premises No. 1411 Fifth av. dated May 5 (John Busse to John A. Hearn).

Racine av. 325 ft s of Herndon st. e f. 50 x 125 ft, dated May 3 (Martin Lewis to John Quinser).

West Chestnut st. 190 ft e of Wells st. n f. 26 x x 103 ft, dated May 3 (Sarah C. Purdy to Barbara Discon).

Bissell st. 100 ft s of Sophia st. w f. 50x 125 ft, dated May 7 (Sophia J. and Joslah T. Mooar to Watson Thatcher).

Division st. n w cor Stone st. s f. 45 x 27 ft, dated May 6 (Anson K. Stiles to David B. Perry).

Bissell st (No. 240), 179% ft n of Centre st. w f. 21x125 ft, dated April 30 (William Scott to Sarah A. Palmer).

West Monroe st (No. 116), 20 ft e of Desplaines st. n f. 29 x 100 x ft, dated May 7 (Fordyce G. Bradley, Trustee, to William A. Fuller).

Dania av, 96 ft n of Thompson st. w f. undivided % 24x126 3-10 ft, dated April 20 (Frans Levin to John Bjurman).

Trumbull av. 238 ft n of West Fitteenth reman).

man).
Trumbull av, 298 ft n of West Fifteenth
st, ef, 58x125 ft, dated Dec. 26, 1877
(Monroe N. Lord to A. H. Lord).
Ruble st, 110 ft s of Sixteenth st, w 1, 24 Ruble st, 110 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 24 x90 ft, with improvements, dated April 4 (Richard Clark to Joseph Williams).

Belknap st, 100 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 24x82% ft, dated April 22 (Eugene McCarthy to Ellen McCarthy).

Courtland st, a w cor of Hoyne av, 19 lots (456x100 ft), dated May 6 (John B. Adams, Trustee, to T. D. Jermain).

Johnson st, s e cor of Sixteenth st, n f, 22x120 ft, with improvements, dated May 3 (William Bucking to Heinrich Wenig)

St. Louis st, 741 ft n of Twenty-second st, e f, 50x122% ft, dated May 7 (Henry L. Hammond, Trustee, to E. M. Keilogg).

logg)...
Newberry st, 331 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, und 'a of 24x100 ft, dated May 7 (Ellen Hurd to John Johnson, Jr.).
Owasco st, 146'a ft w of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated April 30 (Benjamin L. Pease, Trustee, to J. Frank Lawrence)
Ogden av, s w cor of Cynthia court, n f,
164 ft to aller, and other property,
dated May 7 (Fordyce G. Bradley,
Trastee, to Eva D. Palmer).
Eighteenth st, 116 ft e of Laffin st, n f,

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations	for May de	livery on t
leading articles for t	he last two	business day
	Tuesday.	
Mess pork	9.40	3 9.45
Lard	5.95	6,05
Shoulders, boxed	8.42%	3, 47
Short ribs, boxed	4.50	4.00
Whisky	1.64	1.04
Wheat	95%	94
Corn	334	34
Oats	25	25
Rye	48	48
Barley	70	68
Live hogs	3. 25@3.55	3, 30@3, 60
Cattle	2.50@5.15	2.50@5.20

ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the cor-

4.11年度周年进行。	BECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	9,883	13,688	8,947	10,484
Wheat, bu	68, 605	158, 573	124, 484	63, 446
Corn, bu	213, 802	221,793	53, 798	435, 492
Oats, bu	36,743	84, 38N	55,841	38, 981
Rye, bu	3, 187	1,907		544
Barley, bu	5.850	5,971	9,853	1,793
Grass seed, Ibs	88, 295	46, 338	119,884	129, 449
F. seed, lbs	14,680	70,360	ELICE TRANSPORT	1000
B. corn, 108	12,000	12,000	23, 175	A 100 March
C. meats, lbs.,	72,000	182, 560	580,010	972,855
Beef, tes			413	500
Beef, bris	200		391	3
Pork, bris	600	140		239
Lard, Ibs	123, 899	43, 955	362, 440	301,880
Tallow, lbs	100, 145	25, 115	55, 850	19, 165
Butter, lbs	72,474	134,800	51,039	100,840
D. hogs, No	2	20	Section 1	100,010
Live hogs. No.	17,894	12, 113	4,808	2,727
Cattle, No	5, 245	3,607	1,465	1, 382
Sheep, No	839	843	379	560
Hides, Ibs	126,644	143, 655	68, 1120	98,500
Highwin's, bris	25	10.11	60	90,000
Wool, ibs	120,845	240, 109	80, 584	255, 130
Potatoes, bu	16, 159	1,800	6,619	200, 100
oal, tons	12,675	5,602	1,333	459
lay, tons	60	68	25	10
lamber, m ft.	3,014	4, 242	3,081.800	2.305
ittingles, m	890	2,000	ESTATE DESCRIPTION OF THE	1,008
alt, bris	7,240	5.712	5,487	3,812
oultry, lbs	4,240	2,400	9,401	3,812
ouitry, coops	5.	-	*********	********
ggs. pkgs	1,125	557	521	********
heese, lixa	1,025	1,307		419
apples, orls.	1, 164	1,307	476 50	1,054
beans bu	500		30	*** *****

Withdrawn from store during Tuesday for city consumption: 2,899 bu wheat, 111 bd corn, 368 bu oats, 5,295 bu barley.

See bu oats, 5,295 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 7 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars mixed, 31 cars No. 2 spring, 66 cars No. 3 do, 27 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade (145 wheat); 107 cars high-mixed corn, 3 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 196 cars and 10,800 bu No. 2 corn, 3 cars rejected. 1 car no grade (323 corn); 8 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car and 1,200 bu rejected (19 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye; 5 cars No. 3 harley, 3 cars extra do. Total (500 cars), 220,000 bu. Inspected out: 174,870 bu whest, 58,753 bu corn, 23,636 bu oats, 6,262 bu rye.

A cynic yesterday spoke of the stocks of provisions "in sight and out of sight." Being pressed for an explanation he ninted darkly at the possibility of lake shipments of stuff to be returned after stocks have been taken. He said he knew of the thing having been done once before, and was inclined to expect that history will repeat itself.

A sample of new wheat in the ear, from Texas, was exhibited on 'Change yesterday. There was an animated discussion on 'Change yesterday relative to the value of wheat tailings for seed. Some atoutly contended that they will yield as much as the best selected grain, and that such a theory has been often justified by exacting at by experiment. Are we to have a blockade in the river by

empty vessels?
The excitement in wheat was thus accounted for yesterday: "Baker owns half of it, Dows another half, Fisher's big jag, and Keene holds the rest; which only leaves a few lots floating on the market." The explanation was lucid and

to Boston, which was 1/2c below the asking rate.
Sail carriers did not show any signs of weakenous, and some vessel-room is being filled on owners' account. Others are understood to have counted the cost, but cannot see any inducement to take hold in that way. Meanwhile the grain is piling up here, and not a few are anxiously asking what and when will be the outcome of the present dead-lock in lake

IMPORTS ENTO THE UNITED KINGDOM. The following table shows the quantities of our, wheat, and corn imported into the United

Treet ending May 3, 1879.
Flour, sacks. 110, 000@115, 000
Wheat, grs. . 215, 000@220, 000
Corn, qrs . . . 180, 000@185, 000
235, 000@240, 000 773

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and ship- 
 Chicago
 Received.

 68,605
 68,605

 Milwaukee
 54,000

 New York
 96,000

 Philadelphia
 61,000
 122,000

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. May 7 .- Receipts-Flour, 17,298 brls: wheat, 65,670 bu; corn, 81,926 bu; oats, 4,350 bu; corn-meal, 370 pkgs; rye, 500 bu; malt, 5,075 bu; pork, 25 brls; beef, 3,345 tcs; cut meats, 2,590 pkgs; lard, 1,883 tcs; whisky, 519 brls. Exports-For forty-eight hours-Flour, 18,000 bris; wheat, 122,000 bu; corn, 167,000 bu.

PROVISIONS. PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were fairly active in futures, though a good part of the trading seemed to be in changes, and the market was stronger all found. Hogs were quoted at 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, though in poor supply, and Liverpool was unchanged on quotations for product. There was a better demand here, and probably some transactions for shipment, which did not reach the ears of the reporters.

tions for shipment, which did not reach the ears of the reporters.

Mrss Ponk—Advanced 15@17½c per brl, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 28,500 brls seller June at \$0.47½@9 60 and 14,750 brls seller July at \$0.57½ (20,9.67½). Total, \$3,350 brls. The market closed steady at \$9.50 for cash or seller May, \$9.52½ (20,55 for June, and \$9.62½@9.65 for July. Old pork was held at \$8,00. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8,75@9.00, and extra prime at \$7,75@ 8.00.

Lakd—Advanced 12½@15c per 100 lbs, and closed 10c above the latest prices of Tuesday. Sales were reported of 20,250 tcs seller June at \$6.02½@6.12½. Total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½. Total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½. Total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½. Total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½. Total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½ total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½ total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.12½ total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller May; \$6.07½@6.10½ total, 31,750 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.05 spot or seller July; \$6.00 spot inquiry, but several buyers appeared to be limited below the enhanced views of holders. Sales were reported of 2,000,000 lbs short russ at \$4,45@4.47½ seller June; \$4,55@4.60 seller July; and \$4.45 for May; 25 bris long ent hams (15 lbs) at \$6.5 md 100 bris Wiltshire middles, singed, at \$6.35. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Loose, part cured \$3.35 \$4.45 \$4.45 \$4.37% Boxed 3.47% 4.60 4.60 4.72% May, boxed 3.47% 4.60 4.60 4.72% Une, boxed 3.55 4.67% 4.67% 4.82% Long clears quoted at \$4.35 loose and \$4.47% loosed: Cumberlands, \$4.50%4.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7%@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 6%@7%c for 10 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6%@7%c for same averages; green shoulders, 3%c.

Bacon quoted at 4%@4%c for shoulders, 5%5%c-for short ribs, 5%@5%c for shoulders, 5%5%c-for short sha, 5%@5%c for short clears, 8%@6c for short sha, 3%c for short clears, 8%@6c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at \$5.00@6.50 for No. 1 white, 4%@5c for good yellow, and 4%@4%c for brown. brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$0.00@9.25 for mess, \$10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and \$16.50@17.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6@8%c for city and 5% @8c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

PLOUR—Was in good demand and firm at fall previous prices, some loss being beld a shade sigher, in sympathy with the recent advance in

wheat. Sales were reported of 850 bris winters, chiefly at 34, 90@5.50; 4, 325 bris springs, chiefly at 33, 50@4.75; 500 bris superfines on private terms; and 200 bris rye flour at \$2.65. Total, 5, 875 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices at the clear. 

Mess pork—4.000 bris at \$8.474@9.52½ for June, and \$9.62½ for July. Lard—5.500 tes at \$6.05@6.07½ for June, and \$6.10 for July. Short ribs—300,000 bs at \$4.57½@4.40 selfer July. Wheat—570,000 bn at 96½@96½c for May, 95½@96½c for June, and 95c for July. Corner 70.000 bn at 35@35½c for June, and 36½c for July.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 375,000 bu at 95\\( \) 95\\( \) c for June and 94\\( \) c for June, 375 for August, and 36\\( \) d 36\\( \) c for June, 37c for August, and 36\\( \) d 36\\( \) c for June, 37c for August, and 36\\( \) d 36\\( \) c for July. Osts—40,000 bu at 25\\( \) 25\\( \) c or May and 26\\( \) c for June. Mess nork—2,750 bris at \$9.65 for July and \$9.55 for June. Latd—1,500 tos at \$6.07\\( \) d 6.10 for June. Short ribs—50,000 ibs at \$4.50 seller June.

LATER.

Wheat was easier. June sold at 95\\( \) c early down to 95c, and closed at 93\\( \) d 93\\( \) c; July sold at 93\\( \) d 94\\( \) c, and closed at 93\\( \) d 93\\( \) c; July sold at 93\\( \) d 94\\( \) c, and closed at 93\\( \) d 93\\( \) c; July sold at 93\\( \) d 94\\( \) c, and closed at 93\\( \) d 93\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 32\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 32\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 33\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 32\( \) c, and closed at 36\\( \) d 32\( \) c, and closed at 36\( \) d 32\( \) c, and closed at 36\( \) d 32\( \) c for May, and at 26\( \) d 23\( \) c for June, and \$9.00 for July.

Mess pork was easy, sales being reported of 1,750 bris at \$9.50 for June, and \$9.00 for June, and \$9.00 for June.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at \$9.40\( \) for June, and \$9.50 for June, and \$9.

orders are filled at the quotations: BUTTER—A fair movement on local and ship-ping account was noted at fully previous prices. For choice grades holders were firm in their views, as there was barely enough of that sort to satisfy

main strong at the recent advance. There is a fair prospect of a further appreciation in values. Bur-

Trout. %-br!

Mackerel, extra mess, %-bg!.

12, 256a12, 50

No. 1 shore, %-br!.

10, 256, 10, 50

No. 2 shore, %-br!.

No. 2 shore, %-br!.

No. 2 shore, %-br!.

Larve family.

Fat family new. %-br!

Some family new. %-br!

George's codish, per 100 lbs.

Trought family new. %-br!

George's codish, per 100 lbs.

George's codish, per 100 lbs.

Compressed cod.

Com

Fitberts. 9 9 10
Almonds, Terragona 9 0 10
Almonds, Terragona 9 0 21
Naples walnuts 13 6 13½
Brazils 5½6 6
Texas pecans 7 6 7½
River pecans 7 6 7½
River pecans 6 2 6 6 6
Wilmington peanuts, new 5½6 6
Wilmington peanuts, new 652 6
Wilmington peanuts, new 552 6
Wilmington peanu

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM CORN-Was in light request. Small

the current demand. Low grades were to some ex-tent neglected, but were not pressed to sale at any 

Are we to have a blocked in the river by performance where the state accounts of the presented of the presen

LEATHER—Was in light request at steady and unchanged prices. We again quote as follows:

Lard, No. 2. 46
Linseed, raw 62
Linseed, raw 62
Linseed, boiled 67
Whale, winter bleached 53@55
Sperm. \$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 63
Neatsfoot oil, extra 63
Neatsfoot oil, extra 63
Neatsfoot oil, no. 1 49
Bank oil 38
Straits 40
Turpentine 33
Miners' oil, extra yellow 52
Miners' oil, extra yellow 52
Miners' oil, extra yellow 13@14
Gasoline, deodorized, 63 gravity 13@14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg 12@13
Gasoline, 87 degrees 19
West Virginia, natural, 28 deg 30
Natural, 30 deg 25
Reduced, 28 deg 15@18
POTATOES—Choice offerings were in fair re-

ing late. Quotations: Spinsch, \$1,2001,40 per br!; isctuce, 25/2-30c per dox; radishes, 200/25c per box; string-beans, \$1.25 per box; cucumben, 502 57c per dox; asparagus, fair, 50c@\$1.00 per dox; pie-pisnt. 1@2c per m.

WHISKY-Was in fair demand and unchanged in prices. Sales were reported of 250 bris distillers' goods on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Dealers are filling small orders at the quoted prices. The market is easy, but the meagre supply prevent a decline. A Boston circular says, "The prospects are that medium fleeces will be sought affer the coming season, as the class of goods to be made will require that grade."

Washed fleece wook, per lb
Medium unwashed
Fine do, good

186/20
Fine do, good

Tub-washed, choice Coarse do
Tub-washed, choice
Tub-washed, common to fair
Colorado, medium to fine
Colorado, common
Colorado, coarse LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

The cargo market ings were very light, from the city dealer ceived from the int its appearance, and will be light the rest of the cargo to ship at

will be light the rest of ers refuse to ship at prearrive is held higher, a piece-stuff was made ye an eighth above last we make Manistee nominally manufacturers are sending lossy and scantling are and all kinds of dry inc shingles were steady, green piece-stuff is said Following are the quotat (cholec dry strips and boards, green last of the piece-stuff, green piece-stuff, green piece-stuff, green last, which was the piece stuff, green last piece stuf

Piece-stuff, green.

Spiece-stuff, dry

Lath

Shingles, per m.

Sales: Cargo schr Sai

50,000 ft piece-stuff at &

The yard market was f

prices. The market is st

he smaller receipts. Dr

yonotations:
Third clear, 1x(m2 in.

Third clear, inch.

First common dressed si

First common dressed si

First common dressed si

First common siding.

Flooring, first common,

Flooring, second commo

Flooring, second commo

Flooring, shird common,

Box boards, A, 13 in. an

Box boards, B, 13 in. an

Box boards, 10(312 in

B stack boards, 10(312 in

B stack boards, 10(312 in

D or common stock boar

Fencing, No. 1

Fencing, No. 2

Common boards.

Common boards
Cull boards
Dimension staff
Dimension staff
Culls, 2 in
Pickets, rough and select
Pickets, select, dressed,
Lath, dry
Shingles, "A" standard
Shingles, standard
Shingles, No. 1

The following were red

o suffer. The yield w

NEW

of Trade:

BY TEL

 
 Receipts
 Cattle.

 Monday
 1,658

 Tuesday
 5,243

 Wednesday
 4,000
 Hogs, 12,511 17,894 18,100 Sheep. 334 839 1,550 Total .... 2,050 9,637 379
CATTLE—Trade was more active than on Tues-

day, and for fat cattle the market was sensibly firmer. The receipts were less than a majority of the trade had looked for, and that fact, coupled the trade had looked for, and that fact, coupled with the rather firmer tone of a dvices from the East, gave shiopers condence, and they took hole freely at Monday's prices or at an advance over last week's closing prices of 10c per 100 lbs. Fair to choice grades—cattle good enough to send East—combrised by far the larger part of the arrivals, and most of the trading was accomplished at prices ranging upward from \$4.25 to \$4.75. There were several sales of extra at \$4.50 50, and in one instance a higher figure was paid, Jackson & Rankin obtaining that price for 14 head averaging 1,500 lbs. There was not much cail on export account, and a limited number of extra beares sufficed to satisfy that demand. Butchers' and canners' stuff sold fairly at the modified prices of the day before, good lots railing firm. Stockers were very much neglected. Only a few feeders were present, and with a supply materially in excess of the demand holders found it impossible to offect sales at anywhere near previous figures. The general market closed steady.

general market closed steady.
QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing
1,400 bs and upwards.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 bs... 4.0064.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 bs... 4.25@4.50
gledium Grades—Steers in fair fiesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 bs... 3.85@4.29
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slsughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 bs 2.85@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 bs 2.85@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 bs 2.50@3.65
Inferior—Light and thin.cows, heifers, stags. bulls, and scalawag steers 2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs ... 3.00@5.07 CATTLE SALES.

of Trade:
Liveripool, May 7—
60@10s. Wheat—Winte
7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 8
9s 4d. Corn, 4s 4d. I
London, May 7.—Liv
fornia club, 9s 4d@9s 6d
@9s 3d: spring, 7s 6d@
Lane—Wheat inactive.
steady; corn steady. Covery little demand. Co
tenglish, steadier; Frenc
ports of wheat to France
the past week, 300 qr
The crops on the Contin
to suffer. The yield w average.
Liverpool, May 7-8 inquiry. Market affect America and unfavorable ter tone. Extra State highes; red winter, 81 No. 3 do, 757d. Corn. Wheat for the United K the Continent, moderate mand. Provisions unch clear, 25s 6d; short clear

Clear, 25s 6d; short clea Special Dispatel Liverpool, May 7-1 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. Grain-Wheat-Winte 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8 No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s
No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—N
PROVISIONS—Pork, 47LIVERPOOL, May 7.
sales, 15,000 bales; spec
American, 12,000.
CHEESE—Fine America
PROVISIONS—Bacon—L
LONDON, May 7.—Ps
614d. ANTWERP, May 7 .- PE

Special Dissisted
New York, May 7,freely dealt in, and
stronger, spring grades o
leaving off for early deliv
lc; white wheat opened
better rates; cable advic
of value; sales repor
2 spring at \$1.020
Chicago at \$1.030

chicago at \$1.03% active for early ings and an advance of long against free moves graded at 43%045c. R incess for export account at 57%c; early deliverie 17057%c. Oats advanciosed firm at the image of the control of

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—CATTLE—Higher and active; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.75\pi\_5.16; do light, \$4.5\pi\_4.75; native buticners' steers, \$3.25\pi\_4.80; cows and heilers, \$3.00\pi\_4.40; correfed Texans, \$3.25\pi\_4.55; feeding steers, \$3.75\pi\_4.40; Colorados, \$3.75\pi\_6.00; receipts, \$2.100; shipments, 400.

Hoss—Demand active; rough and mixed backing, \$3.00\pi\_3 30; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3.25\pi\_3.40; smooth heavy, \$3.30\pi\_3.55; receipts, 7.000; shipments, 1,600.

Sherf—Weak; common to fair, \$3.00\pi\_8.00; good to choice, \$4.25\pi\_4.40; fancy, \$4.75\pi\_5.00.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Berves—Receipts, 7,000 and \$3.25\pi\_7.000; demandgood; trade brisk; prices \$1.00 per head higher on medium to fair grades; poor to strictly brime, \$\pi\_4\pi\_9\pi\_9\pi\_6; fat steers, corn-fed, and distillery-fed, 1,200 to 1,300 ps, \$\pi\_4\pi\_5\$ axporters took 1,500 good steers; shipmonts, 1,000 quarters beef to France.

Shep—Receipts, two days, 6,600; market steady and firm; sustained brices, with a large business, 4\pi\_65\pi\_6\$ for clipped sheep and 5\pi\_6\pi\_6\$ for unshorn; spring lambs, \$\pi\_2\$(2) al fair to good; shipments, 400 alive.

SWINE—Receipts, 15,600 for two days; ns sales alive for several days; nominal quotations, \$3.50 \pi\_3\$. 80 per 100 ps.

HAST LIBERTY.

@3.80 per 100 fbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 7.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 34 head through and 34 local; total for two days, 204 through and 213 local; supply is very light and very liftle business doing; prices a shade higher than this day a week ago, and all sold; best, \$5, 2565, 50; fair to good, \$4, 75@5, 15; common, \$4, 20@4.60.

Hoss—Receipts to-day, 1, 485 head; total for two days, 2, 585; Yorkers, \$3,50@3, 65; Philadelphias, \$3,70@3, 85.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 500 head; total for two days, 6, 900; clipped, \$3, 25@4, 35; wooled dull at \$4,50@5, 25.

KANSAS CITY.

SHEEP—The market was moderately active and easy, at \$3.75@5.50 for poor to extra wooled; shorn quoted at \$1.00@1.35 per 100 lbs less.

ST. LOUIS.

RANSAS CITY.

RANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—Catrix—The Price Courrent reports: Receipts, 529; shipments, 342; steady; native shippers, \$4.00@4.75; natives, stockers, and feeders, \$3.00@4.75; natives, stockers, and feeders, \$3.00@4.10; native coms, \$2.00@3.75.

Hous—Receipts, 3, 397; shipments, 1, 722; eavy fair to choice, \$2.90@3.15; light shipping, \$2.75@3.00. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. May 7.—Hous—Steady and firm common, \$2.50@3.20: light, \$3.25@3.50; packing. \$3.50@3.55; butchers, \$3.50@3.60; packing. \$3.50@3.55; butchers, \$3.50@3.60; packing. \$3.50@3.60; packing. \$3.50@3.60; packing.

Wood Dull; domes 17@34c; unwashed, B PROVISIONS PORK QUI New, \$10.00@10.12

G. 75.

GHAIN-Whest-We vanis red. \$1, 16% tor red. \$pot. \$1, 15% \$1, 1

fair demand; generally unchanged; some sales at rather higher, only owing to light supply.

Suffer and Lands-Receipts, 2,700; market active at last week's quotations; fair to good clipped, 4, 2565, 00; wool, \$5.00@5.40.

Hoos-Receipts, 4, 600: market easier; not quotably lower; Yorkers, \$3.00@3.65; medium heavy, \$3.50@3.60. LUMBER.

4,829

9,637

market was sensibly less than a majority of

and that fact, coupled ne of advices from the

or at an advance over of 10c per 100 lbs. Fair

I from \$4.25 to \$4.75. of extra at \$4.80@5.00.

demand. Butchers' and at the modified prices of

s raling firm. Stockers

supply materially in ex

ers, weighing \$4.85@5.15

weil-formed 1, 450 lbs... 4. 80@4.75 ened steers, lbs... 4. 25@4.50 in fair desh,

common steers cows, for city to 1,050 lbs 2,65@4.00 ttle, weighing

ows, beifers,

weighing 2.50@3.65

##. Price.
1,105 \$4:40
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1,181 4:40
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13 oxen. 1, 530 12 ... 858 10 stock's 925 19 cows. 748 15 stock's 702 15 cows. 852 10 ... 862 11 ... 963

10 stock's 925 3.55
10 cows. 748 3.40
15 stock's 702 3.05
15 cows. 852 3.05
10... 862 2.90°
11... 895 3.00
13 stock's 732 3.00
46... 894 2.80
14 cows. 804 2.80
25 833 2.60
14 ... 973 2.75
17 cows. 786 2.30
effer general demand ves-

33 ..... 786 2.30 after general demand yes-was stronger all around. y full being far above the re was no oversupply, the to absorb all merchantable

er 100 lbs, and at that ad-

eavy packing hogs sold at \$3.50@3.555, common to \$3.40@3.55, and fair to \$3.45@3.90. Skips and r sold at \$2.75@3.25. bject to a shrinkage of 40 the for stags.

3.445 3.445 3.445 3.445 3.445 3.440 3.440 3.440 3.377 3.440 3.377 3.440 3.377 3.385

8ALES. | No. | 64... | 43... | 32... | 35...

| No. | Ar. | 64 | 234 | 43 | 396 | 33 | 281 | 355 | 270 | 61 | 270 | 64 | 157 | 144 | 191 | 51 | 246 | 51 | 197 | 41 | 245 |

was moderately active and or poor to extra wooled; \$1.35 per 100 lbs less.

71. 98 \$4.60 24 81. 113 4.60 158 114 5.00 0 38 65 2.40 1439. 105 4.75

CATTLE-Higher and act attraction and active; inpring steers, \$4.75@5.15; native butchers' steers, theirers, \$3.00@4.40; corn-50; feeding steers, \$3.75@5.00; receipts, 2,100;

e; rough and mixed pack-kers to Baltimores, \$3.25@ 3.30@3.55; receipts, 7,000;

7. Benves-Receipts, two lod; trade brisk; prices \$1.00 dium to fair grades; poor to 1914; fat steers, corn-fed, 250 to 1, 300 bs, 94c; exod steers; shipments, 1,600 cs.

W YORK.

10 stock's

3.85@4.20

re than on Tues-

The cargo market was quiet and firm. The offer-ings were very light, while there was a fair inquiry from the city dealers, and a few orders were re-ceived from the interior. The fleet failed to make its appearance, and some receivers say the receipts will be light the rest of the week, as manufacturers refuse to ship at present prices. Lumber to arrive is held higher, and a sale of White Lake piece-stuff was made yesterday at \$6.25, which is an eighth above last week's price. This would make Manistee nominally \$6.37%. The Manistee manufacturers are sending in very little stuff. Dry POCK. joists and scantling are quoted strong at \$7.25. hingles were steady. The inside quotation of 48,505 46,286 2,723

Shingles, per m. 1.50 @ 1.70
Sales: Cargo schr Sardinia, from White Lake,
So 000 ft piece-stuff at \$6, 25.
The yard market was fairly active at unchanged nors. The market is steadier in consequence of its smaller receipts. Dry lumber is getting scarce, quotations: 

D or common stock boards ... 12. 00
Fencing, No. 1. 9. 50@10. 00
Fencing, No. 2. 8. 25@ 8. 50
Common boards ... 9. 50@10. 50
Coll boards ... 8. 50@ 9. 00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft. 10. 00@41. 00
Culls, 2 in. 7. 00@ 8. 00
Culls, 2 in. 7. 00@ 8. 00 alla, 2 in. 7.00@11.00 pickets, rough and select 7.00@11.00 pickets, select, dressed, and headed 16.00@18.00 pickets, select, dressed, and headed 16.00@18.00

BY TELEGRAPH.

"A" standard to extra dry

The following were received by the Chicago Board

LIVERPOOL, May 7-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 8s 60c10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s Dd@9s 3d; spring, 7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corp. 4s 4d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s. Loxbox, May 7.—Liverpool—Wheat firm; Call-fornia club, 9s 4d@9s 6d; California white, 8s 11d @9s 2d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d. Corn steady. Mark Lane—Wheat inactive. Cargoes off const—Wheat, steady; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat very little demand. Country markets for wheat— English, steadier: French unward tendance. English, steadier; French, upward tendency. Exports of wheat to France and the Continent during the past week, 300 qrs. Weather in England-The crops on the Continent generally are reported to suffer. The yield will probably be below the

LITHEROOI., May 7-Special.—Wheat firm; fair inquiry. Market affected by higher prices from America and unfavorable crop reports. Corn, better tone. Extra State flour, 11s 2d. Wheat 1d higher, red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 4d; No. 3 do, 787d. Corn, 4s 4d. Cargoes off coast-Wheat for the United Kingdom in fair demand; for the Continent, moderate demand. Corn in fair de-mand. Provisions unchanged. Lard, 32s. Long clear, 25s 6d; short clear, 26s; Cumberland, 25s. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, May 7-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No.

Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn-New, No. 1, 4s 4d. PROVISIONS-Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s. LIVERPOOL, May 7.-COTTON-6 15-16d@7d;

sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 12,000. CHEESE-Fine American, 42s.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Long clear, 25s 6d.
London, May 7.—Petroleum—Refined, 7%@

ANTWERP, May 7. - PETROLEUM-21%d.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Graix—Wheat has been freely dealt in, and values generally quoted stronger, spring grades opening somewhat weaker, leaving off for early delivery at an advance of 1/3 leaving off for early delivery at an advance of \( \frac{1}{2} \) lc; white wheat opened easier, but wound up at better rates; cable advices are of steadier range of value; sales reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.02\( \text{0.1} \) .04\( \frac{1}{2} \), chiefly prime chicago at \$1.03\( \text{0.1} \) .04\( \frac{1}{2} \). Corn less active for early delivery, limited offerings and an advance of \( \text{0.2} \) \( \text{0.2} \) cer bu working against free movements; mixed Western ungraded at 431/2045c. Rye firmer on a livelier busince against free movement; mixed western ungraded at 43½455. Rye firmer on a livelier business for export account; No. 2 Western in store at 57½c; early deliveries at 58@58½c; car lots at 57@57½c. Onta advanced ½@½c per bu, and closed firm at the improvement; No. 2 Chicago aftoat quoted at 34½@35c; do in store, 33c.
Provisions—Hop products advanced, and closed strong on a more active movemen; in lard; otherwise a tame market. Mess pork for early delivery very quier at \$10.00@10.12½ for new ordinary brands, and \$0.00@0.12½ for oid. Cut meats insetive at unchanged figures. Bacon generally dull, with long clear at \$4.90. Western steamer lard in fair demand for early delivery at an advanced price, closing strong; forward delivers active; an improvement of 100 12½c, closing at \$8.27½ bid; June, \$6.30.
Sucans—More sought after on a basis of 6½@67-16c for fair to good refining Cnos.
Western—Normality of the way of charters for Liverpool; engagements \$,000 bu wheat at 5½c; \$,000 bu do at 5½d; and 8,000 bu corn at 5½d.
To the Western —To-cated Press.
New York. May 7.—Cotton—Easy at 12½@12%c; futures steady; May, 12, 33c; June, 12, 45c; July, 12, 62c; August, 12, 74c; September, 12, 46c; October, 11, 60c.

12%c: fatures steady: Mey, 12.33c; June, 12.45c; July, 12.02c; August, 12.74c; September, 12.46c; October, 11.69c.

FLOUR-More sctive; receipts, 17,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.3003.80; common to good latta, \$3.6003.90; good to choice, \$3.9504.50; extra Onio, \$4.5565.25; St. Lonis, \$3.8005.76; Minnesota patent process, \$5.5007.65.

Grann-Whent firmer: receipts, 66,000 bu; rejected spring, 80c; No. 3 do, 9200446c; No. 2 do, \$1.0201.044; ungraded do, 91c021.00; ungraded winter red, \$1.0701.164; No. 2 do, \$1.162; ungraded amber, \$1.1001.14; No. 2 do, \$1.162; ungraded amber, \$1.1001.14; No. 2 do, \$1.162; ungraded amber, \$1.1001.14; No. 2 do, \$1.162; ungraded amber, \$1.001.165; on \$1.1401.15. Rye firmer; No. 2 Western, \$77%c in store; \$58.584c affoat. Barley heavy; four-rowed State, 65070c. Corn-supply light; receipts, \$2.000 bu; angraded, \$4.500 kg; No. 2, 450454c; round yellow, 48c; low mixed, 46c; white Western, 4556. Oats quiett receipts, 4, 400 bu; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 2 do, \$1.400, \$1.400, \$1.000

refining, 6 3-10/26 7-16. Molasses quiet and mehanged.

PETROFECH—Market dull; united, 75/275%c; crade, 7%/20/36c; refined, 8%c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6%c.

RESIN—Quiet at 23/6/37%c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 30c.

Lucs—Steady: Western, 11%c.

Latingu—Steady: hemlock sole. Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middles, and heavy weights, 1367-21c.

1982-21c.
Woot.—Dull; domestic fleece, 26@38c; pulled, 1763-3c; unwashed, 9@2-3c.
Fravrisions—Purk quiet; oid mess, \$0,00@0, 12½; new, \$10,00@10,12½. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, \$1,30; short do, \$5,12½. Lard strong; prime steam, \$6,274@6.3.
Burren—Seady and unchanged.
Cursus—Quiet and unchanged at \$1,05 bid, \$1.08 asked.

aketa. Manufactured copper in moderate in-gulry; new sheathing, 22c; Ingot lake, 16c. 1701—Russia sacathing, 104(2102)c. Natis—Cut, \$2.25; clinch, \$2.75@4, 50.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimorr, May 7.—Flour-Very firm, with an advancing fendency; Western super, \$3.20% 3.70; do extra, \$4.25@4.75; do family, \$5.00@ Guarn-Wheat-Western firm; No. 2 Pennsyl-Guaix—Whest-Western firm; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.16% bid; No. 2 Western winber red, spot, \$1.16% bid; No. 2 Western winber red, spot, \$1.15%1.18; May, \$1.14½; June, \$1.13½%1.14; July, \$1.1121.11½. Corn-Western firm; Western mixed, spot and May, 42%(2½%; 2.5c; June, 43½%43½c; July, 43½%53Åc; August, 44½%4½c; steamer, 40½c. Ohts firm and a shade better; Western white, 34%36c; do mixed, 32%33½c; Pennsylvania, 34%36c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

Hay-Dull; prims to choice Pennsylvania 

Firm at 10c. FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour. 1, 470 brls; wheat, 30, 500 bu; corn. 110, 200 bu; cats. 2, 200 bu; rge, 1, 100 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 120, 000 bu; corn. 71, 300 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, May 7. - FLOUR-Demand fair and market firm; supers, 83.00; XX, 83.75@4.00; XXX, 84.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.95@6.00. Grann-Corn scarce and firm at 47%@54c. Oats

steady at 35@36c.

Corn-Meal-Demand fair and prices higher at \$2.30.

HAY-Firm; prime, \$18.00; choice, \$18.00. Provisions Pork Good demand; prices a shade higher; old, \$9.37%; new, \$10.30@10.75. Lard steady; tierce, \$6,75@7.00; kegs, \$7,25@7.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. packed, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Bacon steady; jobbing, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. clear rib. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. clear, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. (Hams—Sugar-cured, market dull; canvased, 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)0\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. as in \$\frac{1}{2}\)c. WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, 31.05\(\frac{1}{2}\)

1.10.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet: jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11½@16c. Sugar dull and nominal; common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5½@5½c; prime to choice, 5½@6½c; yellow clariled, 6½@7½c. Molasses—Fair demand; lermenting, 23@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice higher at 5½@7c.
Bhan—Firm at 75c.

PHILADELPHIA. PHILADRIPHIA, May 7.—Flour—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, \$4.50; do good, \$4.62%; do choice and fancy, \$4.75; Ohio do good to choice, \$5.25@5.50. Rye flour unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 Western red. \$1.13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Rye-Western, 57c. Corn quiet; Western rejected, 40c; do steamer, 40\(\prec{1}{2}\)41c. Oats

-Mixed Western, 32\(\prec{1}{2}\)33c; white do, 33\(\prec{1}{2}\)34c.

Provisions-Market dull. Prime mess beef, \$12.00. Mess bork, \$10.37\(\prec{1}{2}\)40.032\(\prec{1}{2}\)42; do extra.

\$8.00\(\prec{1}{2}\)8.23. Hams-Smoked. \$8.00\(\prec{1}{2}\)9.00; pickled, \$6.75\(\prec{1}{2}\)7.75. Lard-Western, \$6.25\(\prec{1}{2}\)

BUTTER—Market dull; creamery extra, 19@18c;
New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 15@16c; Western Reserve, extra, 12
@14c; do zood to choice, 9@11c.
E608—Firmer; Western, 11c.
CHERSE—Steady; Western creamery, 64@7c.
PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 85%c; crude, 7%c.
WHISKY—Market dull; Western, \$1,05%.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,900 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu;
corn, 84,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu, 7%c, 500 ba.
SEIPMENTS—Corn, 48,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., May 7. - Flour-Stronger; bet ter demand; double extra, \$4, 45@4, 55; treble extra fall, \$4, 60@4, 75; family, \$4, 90@5, 05; choice, \$5.15@5.30. Grain—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall, \$1.05% cash and May; \$1.05%@1.05% June; 98% @98%c July; No. 3 do. \$1.02%. Corn stronger. No. 2 mixed, 33%c cash and May; 33%@33%c June; 34%@34%c July. Oats framer; No. 2, 27c

June; 344(334%; July. Oats framer; No. 2, 27c cash; 264(326%; May. Rye quiet and unchanged; 48c. Barley dull and unchanged; no sales.

Witsky-Steady at \$1.04.
Provisions-Pork higher; jobbing, \$0.80%0.85.
Lard nominally higher; \$6.00. Enik meats nominally higher; ciear rib, \$4.50; clear, \$4.65. Bacon firmer; clear ribs, \$5.05%5.10 cash; \$5.25 July; clear, \$5.25.
RECKIPTS-Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none. barley, noue.

SHIPHENTS.—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 198,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, none; barley, noue.

Boston, Mass., May 7.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, \$2.75@3.00; common extras, \$3.50@4.00; Wisconsin extras, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras, \$4.00@5.50; winner wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00 Michigan, \$4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, \$5.00 @5.75; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$6.25@8.50; winter wheats, \$6.00@8.50.

Grain—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 46%@48c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37@39c; No. 2 white, 35%@39c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33%@34%c. Reckipts—Flour, 1,100 bris; corn, 31,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu.

Shiparkets—Flour, 4,400 bris; corn, 39,000 bu. Wool.—Fair demand for domestic; old stocks are fast disappearing; comparatively small stock of

fast disappearing; comparatively small stock of fine fleeces left, and the supply of No. 1 and medi-um fleeces, also of combing and delaine fleeces, it very much reduced; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 320, 36c; Michigan and New York, 28,630c. CINCINNATE CINCIRNATI, O., May 7.—COTTON—Quiet at 12c. FLOUR—Firmer; family, \$4.5505.50.
GRAIN—Wheat steady, with fair demand; red

and white, \$1.00@1.06. Corn quiet; 37@38c. Oats quiet; 2814@3114c. Rye steady with a fair demand; 56c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall, 95c. firm; No. 2 fall, 95c.
Phovisions—Pork nominally unchanged at \$9.75
210.00. Lard higher; current make, \$5.95 bid,
\$6.00 asked. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders held
at \$3.50; short ribs, \$4.40 bid, \$4.45 asked cash; ales: \$4.00 bayer June; short chear, \$4.00@4.65. accon searce and firm: \$4.00@4.12%, \$5.00@ .01%, and \$5.25@5.37%. Burren—Stendy, with a fair demand, at \$1.01. Burren—Stendy and unchanged. LINSEED OIL-Quiet but steady; 62c.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUREE, May 7. FLOUR-Held firmly.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened %c higher; closed unsettled and weak; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.02: 934c; June, 945c; July, 94%c; No. 3, 795c; 934c; June. 945cf July. 94Ac; No. 3, 794c; No. 4, 724c; rejected, 66c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 334c. Oats firm and higher at 25%c. Rye nominal; No. 1, 464@47c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 594c.

Provisions—Quiet but steady. Mess pork quiet; new, 30.85. Prime steam lard, 35.03.

Hose-Steady. with a fair demand at \$3.30@3.50.

Principles—Wheat to Buffalo, 44c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 bris; wheat, 54.000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bris; wheat, 69,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., May 7. - Grain-Wheat neglected and nominal. Corn about 1c higher; sales of 20,000 bu old No. 2 and high-mixed sold on wivate terms; naking 40%c in store. Oats steads and quiet; sales of 1,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 30c Rye neglected. Barley neglected.
RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Nominally at 7½ on corn to New York.
CANAL FREIGHTS—Liberal shipments; 5½c for wheat, 5c for corn, 31½c for onte to New York, tells mounded.

Toledo. O. May 7.—Grans—Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.03 bid; extra do, \$1.07%; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.07%; May. \$1.08; June, \$1.08%; July, \$1.03%; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.05%; No. 2 red winter, spot, 1.07%; May, \$1.07%; June, \$1.08; July, \$1.03; Western amber, \$1.12% Corn strong; No. 2, spot or May, \$7.2c; June, \$7%c. Oats duil and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to 1.4 Troune,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 7.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts at 3,000 bu; shipments, 5,600 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 90c; May, 98c; No. 3 cash, 95%c; May, 95c. Corn-Receipts, 5,015 bu; shipments, 3,923 bu; strong; No. 2 cash, 20%c; May, 20%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indiaxarolis, Ind., May 7.—Grain—Wheat stronger; No. 2 red, \$1.04@1.06. Corn firm at 34c. Oats firm at 26@28c.

Phovisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, \$4.30.

Lard, 5%@6c. Hams, 7% 7%c.

Hous—Weaker; \$2.75@3.40; receipts, 3,000

ness in the eyes of Calo-John, who had himself dictated terms to the rulers of Constantinople, and when Baldwin ostentatiously assumed the title of Emperor of the East, so far from doing him reverence, this martial savage marched against him, surprised his army, and made the new Cœsur prisoner. The captivity and death of Baldwin is the most tragic and romantic in all the annals of the Byzantine chroniclers. Its modern parallel is found in the story of "Who Was Casper Hauser!" A King like Calo-John, living in the age he did, was sure to end his career by a violent death. The hour came when his troops would no longer stand. Emperor Henry marched against him, defeated the Bulgarian army, and the defiant personally unconquered monarch was stabbed in his own tent. His successors were men of no stamina whatever; they were only tolerated by the Latin and Greek Emperors at the Bosphorus, and their sun set together with their patrons and masters before the crescent of the Osmanlis.

DETROIT.
DETROIT. Mich., May 7.--Floue-Firm and Sleady.
GRAIN--Wheat firm; extra, \$1.07%; No. 1 white, \$1.06%; for May, \$1.06%; for June, \$1.06%; for July, \$1.06; milling No. 1, \$1.03%. Receipts, 16,726 bu; shipments, 36,661 bu.

OSWEGO. Oswero, N. Y., May 7.—Grain-Wheat firm; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwau-

kee, \$1.03. Corn nominally unchanged. PEORIA. Pronta. May 7.—Highwines—Quiet and steady at \$1.02%.

COTTON. ST. LOUIS, May 7. - COTTON - Firm and unchanged; middling, 11%c; sales, 600 bales; receipts, 90; shipments, 270; stock, 12,530. NEW OILLEANS, May?.—Corron—Demand active; middling, 11%c; low do. 11%c; net receipts, 1,452 bales; gross, 1,679; exports to Great Britain 9,527; constwise, 4,634; sales, 7,000; stock, 94,000.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O., May 7.—PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8c.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 7.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with 75%c bid; advanced to 76%c; declined and closed at 75c; shipments, 41,000 bris, averaging 30,000; transactions, 20%,000.

PITTSBURG. Pa., May 7.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crode, 95c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8%c, Philadelphia delivery.

FRUIT IN NEBRASKA. vanced; prints quiet, but lawns in good demand; woolen goods rather more active. The Commercial Bulletin says: "The large woolen goods commission house of Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co. has suspended payment."

Apples, Peaches, Pears, Grapes, and Other Fruits Success.ully TURPENTINE. Raised. WILMINGTON, May 7 .- SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

BULGARIA.

History of the Bulgarian Throne.

Now that for the third time Bulgaria has been

erected into a sovereign principality, brief refer-

ence may be made to the two previous periods

the Grecian idea of history-writers, the modern

who brought about the ruin of Rome by con-

veniently calling them "barbarians." Others

hardly more exact classed Bosnians, Servians,

Croatians, Dalmatians, Wallachians, Bulgarians,

Bohemians, and Poles under the name of

Slavonians. Whether the word "Bulgar" is

derived from "Volga," on the banks of which river some insist that the first Bulgarian prov-

nce was laid out; or whether it comes from

the Finnish word "voigi," meaning merely "a vailey between hills" (where most valleys are,

by the way), need not be discussed. One am-

talk vaguely about their progenitors having come from Scythia in the train of some fabulous Asiatic conqueror, very much as several hundred thousand Americans boast of the peaceful arrival of their ancestors in the good ship May-

First Premiums at Richmond, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia, in 1871, '78,

> Ex.Gov. Purnas, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, and Others, as Pruit-Growers.

'75, and '76.

of independence which this people have enjoyed.

The early history of the races that make up the new State, and are called Bulgars, is so con-Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. fused that it is only vexatious to attempt to dis-BROWNSVILLE, Neb., May 5.—The first at-tempt at raising fruit in this State was in 1855. Christian Bobst, a German, bought a bundle of entangle the facts from the rubbish. The historians of Rome's declining grandeur general-ize in the most indifferent manner about the harbarians who worried the last Emperors of the trees at St. Joseph, Mo., brought them home on horseback, and planted one acre in Pawnee County, which is southwest of this (Nemana) Eastern Empire into their graves. Following authors disposed of the great races and peoples

ounty.
In 1856 Gov. Furnas began a fruit-tarm in Nemaha County, a few miles west of Browns-ville; J. Sterling Morton, one in Otoe County; and a gentleman named Stevenson, one in Wash-ington County; and they have been very suc-cessful. Mr. Morton has realized, it is said, more money from his fruit than could have been done from any two farms. Since that time fruit has been very extensively cultivated, especially

in Nemaha and Otoe Counties.

Among the many fruit-farms, I will mention a few, in order that your readers may form some idea as to what extent, and in what parts of the State, truit has been cultivated: GOV. FURNAS' PARM,

bitious writer goes so far as to call them Huns, and to identify them with the invaders who overrau the Roman Empire under Attila. The Bulgarians, who ought to aspire to some knowledge of their own history, unfortunately hardly "know a hawk from a handsaw." The Bulgarian nobles, who have a liking for genealogy, talk variety about their organitors, having that he sold about one year ago to Messrs. Cobb & Cross, of Brownsville, comprises 220 acres. He brought the peach-trees from Jersey, and planted also apples, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, and apricots,—all of which have done remarkably well each year, with the exception of 1875, when the grasshoppers did great injury to fruit as well as other farm-products. Last flower, 550 tons measurement.

To begin somewhere is necessary. So in the sixth century some savages answering to the Bulgarians are found ravaging the countries between the Duiester and the Carpathians. They grew so formidable that by Justinian's time they there they done of the Green they are the countries between the Carpathians. year 9,000 bushels of peaches were raised Upon this farm are 8,000 or 10,000 vines, from which were shipped four tons of grapes, besides what were used here. He commenced selling the grapes at 20 cents per pound for the earliest ones, and, as the season advanced, at lower prices, until the price reached five cents per quart. The average was about eight cents. As there are 700 vines to an acres, with an average of twenty-five pounds to the vine, or nearly 20,000 pounds to the acre, or about \$1,500 per acre, some idea of the profit of fruit-growing in Nebraska can be obtained.

o AN APPLE-ORCHARD of forty acres, owned by Mrs. Jane Lovelace,probably the largest in the State, -near Brownsville, produced apples enough to realize the sum of \$6,000.

William G. Glasgow, brother-in-law of ex-William G. Glasgow, brother-in-law of exCongressman T. J. Majors, has a fruit-farm of
ten or fifteen acres, planted in 1858. The trees
are set twenty feet apart,—100 trees to the
acre,—and on one acre he gathered 2,000 bushels, or twenty bushels to the tree, and sold
them for \$1 per bushel.

One of the best orchards in this vicinity is
owned by John Q. Smith. The fruit is all selected, the grounds are well arranged, and great
care is taken in cultivating. His report is, that
his orchard of ten acres pays much better than
his whole farm.

his whole farm.

Richard Kestersen has about twenty acres in richard Restersen has about twenty acres in orchard. He gives considerable attention to the cultivation of blackberries, and from this crop alone realized last year \$900.

Gov. Furnas tells me that peaches have been more successful here than anywhere else in the

on the Union Pacific Railroad, William H. Koenig, ex-Treasurer of State, a German, has a good orchard, which is doing well; and the cultivation of fruit generally has been sufficiently

tivation of fruit generally has been sufficiently dested to prove conclusively that here, as well as farther east, all kinds of fruit can be profitably raised.

At Elkhorn, which is near Fremont, a little farther east on the same railroad, Thomas Gibson,—an old newspaper-man, and whose son is now connected with the Omaha Heraid,—in 1857 planted an orchard of twenty acres, which has paid well,—he says better than anything he ever undertook, not excepting the publishing of a newspaper in Denver during the gold-excitement. W. S. Horn has planted a fine orchard at Lin-

which is doing well.

E. F. Stephens, of Crete, has an orchard of sixty acres. The trees are young yet, and not bearing, with the exception of a few, from which he selected specimens which were exhibited at the State Fair last year.

sixth century some savages answering to the Bulgarians are found ravaging the countries between the Duiester and the Carpathians. They grew so formidable that by Justinian's jime they threatened Constantinoole, and one of the great successes of Belisarius was their defeat almost under the walls of his Capital. In the seventh century Heraclitus conceived and elaborated his plan for a neutral zone to keep back the Bulgars,—as we must insist upon calling them. He opposed to the invading tide levies from Asia, and compelled Avass and Eastern Slays to colonize in the devasted region,—leaving them, it may be said in passing, to take care of themselves in the best way they could. That they were able for the task all subsequent history, and the existence of the Servians and Croatians to day attest. Finding the path of conquest closed on the south the Bulgarians settled down and affected a civilization which they did not possess. In other words, imitating other and better peoples who had made a fallure of government before them, they set up a State and called it the Bulgarian Kingdom.

This Kingdom instead almost 400 years,—from A. D. 640 to 1017. It was marked by many bitter struggles with the Empire of the East. During the eighth and ninh centuries, if a Byzantine Emperor defeated a Bulgarian ruler, the latter was soon on bis feet again with new levies and fresh courage. The defeat of Emperor Nicephorus in 811 is referred to with pride at Tirnova to this day. While we ambitious monarch was making a raid through Bulgaria, much as Ghourka did two winters ago, he was surprised and his army literally destroyed. The head of the unfortunate Augustus was cut off and became a drinking-cup for the conquerer. Then followed a long period in which the haughty monarchs at Constantinople often had to accept humiliation at the hands of these barbarian monarchs, whose resolution and courage were more than a match for the prestage of the was the most cultivated "barbarian" that had appeared since the Christian era, and he raised his K THE PROFITS OF A PRUIT-PARM in Nebraska will not about \$500 per acre after the trees begin bearing. The peach-trees com-mence about three years from seed, and will last ten years. The custom with good fruit-growers is, to plant each year a certain number of trees; and then the new ones take the place of the old as they die out. Fruit-trees bear earlier in Nebraska, I am informed, than anywhere else in the country, and are less liable to injury from frost or other causes. Apple-trees begin to yield fruit four or five When, at the close of the twelfth century, it became famous once more, it was in association with the Dacians.

The rise of the second Kingdom began with the Bulgarian revolt against the authority of Isak Angelus. Perhaps the Latin blood of the people to-day called Roumanians may have had much to do with inapiring respect throughout Western Europe with those struggling nations. The alliance of the Wallachians was the backbone of the rebellion. Calo-John, at the head of the races, mustered quite an army. Pope Innocent III. gave him the hall-mark of a raier of men, dubbing him "Basileus" (the Greek for "King"), and through the Daclan'colonies of the Emperor Trajan traced the barbarian monarch's line back to a patrician encestor of Imperial Rome. In recognition of this act he subjected the Bulgarian Church to the Roman Pontiff. With a first-class bedigree and the blessings of his Holiness, Calo-John soon routed the last vestiges of his enemics and made him-

years from the graft; and four bushels have been gathered from a seven-year-old tree. Strawberries have not been cultivated for shipment to any great extent; but the experi-ments so far prove that they can be raised profit-ably, and enough are already cultivated for

The last winter was one of the severest that they have ever known in this country, and injured many of the old peach-trees; but the young ones do not appear to have suffered at all, and the prospect for all kinds of fruit never

was petter.

The demand for fruit is far beyond the sup-The demand for fruit is far beyond the supply, and shipments are made as far west as Denver and Chevenne. Omaha is a good market, as are also other towns on the Union Pacific Railroad. Fruit has been shipped as far east as Des Moines, Ia. The fruit, being of a very superior quality, brings a good price. Samples were sent to the Rural New Yorker, and the publishers were so pleased with them that they had cuts made and published, with editorial comments.

NEBRASKA TOOK THE PIRST PREMIUM

blessings of his Holiness, Calo-John soon routed the last vestiges of his enemies and made himself King of Bulgaria. The heroes of the Fourth Crusade, on the way to Palestine, found King Calo-John firmly fixed on the Daco-Bulgarian throne, the most powerful monarch on the route, and the patron and protector of the effete and humiliated Isaac Angelus, instead of his vassal. Confident of his powers, he promptly reseated the arrogance of Count Baldwin and his followers, who, under the pretense of delivering Jerusalem from the Moslem, had sacked Constantinopie.

The conquest of the Greeks by the Latins did not invest the latter with any especial sacredness in the eyes of Calo-John, who had himself dictated terms to the rulers of Constantinople, n 1871 at Richmond, Va., and in 1873, at Boston, Mass., and in 1875, in Chicago, at the Fairs of the American Pomological Society; and in 1876, at the Centennial Exhibition, a silver medal was awarded on her collection of fruit. How is that for a young State?

Normaba County, having taken the first premiums at the State Fairs of Nebraska for the most two years claims to be the banner county. miums at the State Fairs of Nebraska for the past two years, claims to be the banner county for fruit; and she seems determined to retain this proud position, as 60,000 fruit-trees have been planted this spring in this county. The contest between Nemaha and Otoe is sharp; and it is proposed to have a fruit-show from these two countes, and to have Dr. John A. Ward, of Ohio, Charles Downey, of New York, O. B. Gaiusha, of Illinois, and Sewell Foster, of Iowa, as judges to decide between the contest-ants. It is intended to make this the biggest show that was ever held for the display of fruit; and no doubt it will do much toward attracting the attention of fruit-growers from other parts of the country to the superior advantages of Nebraska as a fruit growing State.

THE EASTERN PART OF THE STATE has made greater progress than only other in fruit-culture, but it is only because it has been longer settled. Sufficient experiments have been made in other sections to prove that, in almost any part of it, all the fruits of the Temperate Zone can be raised; and, as the country becomes older, the fruit-belt will extend, and it will not be long before Nebraska fruit will be seen in the Chicago and Eastern markets. Along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, near the Platte River, there are vast quantities of land that will ultimately be utilized for

and their sun set together with their patrons and masters before the crescent of the Osmanlis.

Here ends the "heroic age" of Bulgaria. Early in the lifteenth century the Turks entered Europe at Gallipoli, captured Adrianople, reduced Constantinople, overran Thrace, and penetrated to the shores of the Adriatic. Nothing more is heard of the Bulgarians for 500 years. They did not appear during the Russian invasions of 1809 or 182:—'9 or in the war of 1852—'6, known as the "Crimean." The horrible outrages inflicted upon the Bulgarians in the spring of 1876 sounded over all the world as the tocsin of the Turki's downfall. The gaping wounds on the corpses of the poor dead girls at Batax cried aloud for vengeance. The ardent debaters in the British House of Commons—the very hotbed of Turkish sympathizers—did not escape the contagion. The Eastern question was again reopened. In place of Kinglake's famous picture "Two Monks in Palestine Quarreling Over a Key and a Silver Star, While Over All Hovered the Shadow of the Czar," the new handwriting on the wail, looming up at every breakfast table in England in the morning newspaper, took the form of "Moslem Atrocities in Bulgaria." J. A. MacGahan had, act out upon his famous ride. The freedom of the Bulgarian people was in the near future, and the innocent blood of Batak washed away the shame of having endured for five centuries the ignominy of Turkish thralldom. To-day, for the third time, Bulgaria enters upon a career of self-government, and the latest form is an improvement upon what has gone before. THE CULTURE OF CRANBERRIES,-

a crop that pays enormously, and for which the demand is constantly increasing. The cranberry-crop of Wisconsin is one of the most profitable in the State, and yields vast revenues, shipments being made to the far-Eastern cities, and as far West as Denver.

LOESS DEPOSIT.

The bluff soil along the Missouri River in Nebraska, extending from Kansas on the south to almost the Dakota line on the north, is pronounced by Prof. Auchey, of the State University, who has analyzed it, the same deposit as that of the Rhine, where are produced the finest grapes in the world; and, this being the case, it would not be strange if, in the future, these side-hills were covered with vineyards, from which native wines were made that must soon obtain as good a reputation as that of the Fatherland.

EX-GOY. FURNAS AND THE HON. J. STERLING

raised; and a friendly rivalry exists between them as to who can do the most.

I fear that this will prove an uninteresting letter to your general readers; but, as there are a large class of people who are looking to the West as a future home, I thought that many of them would be interested in knewing what Nebraska could do, and had done, in the way of fruit.

E. T. Sumwalt.

American Coal for Europe.

The prolonged and extensive strike of the coal-miners in the northeast of England,—most extensively in the County of Durham, whose seaboard includes all the shore between the Tyne and the Tees—is adding to the scrious depression and disarrangement in that country. The London Globe of April 14, which is by no means a larmist in country. London Globe of April 14, which is by no means an alarmist in general, says: "If the movement now making rapid progress continues the whole vast coal trade of the country will be at a stand in about a fortnight." The men complain that the reduction in wages is below an existing fixed minimum, and the employers declare that they cannot continue to work their pits at all without the reduction, which, when carried into effect, will only enable them to go on without actual loss. Still later, the Globe says that though it has not yet been proposed to import American coal into England, even that may come to pass, should quarrels between capital and labor, such as the great Durham strike, raise the price of the native article to an artificial value. Already it is stated "a single Italian firm is now negotiating in the United States for firm is now negotiating in the United States for an immediate supply of 100,000 tons of coal, in place of obtaining it from England as heretofore. Only about fifteen months have clapsed since the first experimental cargo of American black diamonds reached the Mediterranean. The black diamonds reached the Mediterranean. The quality being good and the prices low, it met a ready sale, and since then twenty-one other cargoes have come across the Atlantic to the same destination. Marseilles, Trieste, Cadiz, Legtorn, Brindisi, and Alexandria are among the Mediterranean ports that have already made acquaintance with this new Yankee export, and in every instance it is said to have met with warm approval. Considerable orders are alleged to have been booked for early delivery, and there seems every reason to believe ery, and there seems every reason to believe that American enterprise has laid the founda-tion of a solid coal trade with the Mediterranean tion of a solid coal trade with the Mediterranean littoral. Whatever may be said as to the rights and wrongs of this unnatural strife, there cannot be two opinions about its extreme imprudence in face of the threatening competition of the United States. Let our American rivals once zet firm hold of European markets, either for coals or other commodities, and we know from past experience that they will not readily relinquish their grin. And we may depend upon it quish their grip. And we may depend upon it that there are keen wits now at work on the other side of the Atlantic planning out the best methods for turning the Durham strike to profitable account."

A Virginian Presentation in London.

London Standard, April 23

The diploma of LL. D. was yesterday presented to Mr. Beresford Hope at his residence, Connaught place, Hyde Park, by a deputation from the Rector, President, Faculty, and Trustees of Washington and Lee University, Virginis. His Excellency the American Minister (the Hon. John Welsh), in introducing the representatives of the University, said that, before the Civil War, the State of Virginis, founded by the gallant cavaliers of England, had been the pride of the whole Union, and he rejoiced to telieve that since the War the people of the Old Dominion—happily restored to the Union of States—had nobly attempted to retrieve their fortunes, and would, he hoped, ere long surpass their former greatness. He had the pleasure in being present on an occasion when it was intended to honor a gentleman whom he regarded as a friend of the reunited American people. Mr. Bereford Hope, in reply, thanked his Excellency and the other gentlemen for their kindness. He should value this diploma very highly as the gift of American kinsmen, and as coming from a University so famous. Englishmen were deeply interested in everything relating to America, and on some questions there had been differences of opinion A Virginian Presentation in London. famous. Englishmen were deeply interested in everything relating to America, and on some questions there had been differences of opinion in this country as on the other side of the Atlantic. He was, however, glad to believe that Americans, who prided themselves on their own independence, were ready to honor independent thought and action in others. He cordially shared in the good wishes expressed by his Excellency for Virginia, and also for the American people generally. It was gratifying to him to know that he had many kind friends both in the North and the South. Blood is thicker than water, and Englishmen and Americans were friends and brothers. He thought the motto of the State of Virginia, "Sic semper tyrannis," was an excellent one for a great university like Washington and Lee University, inasmuch as the greatest of all tyrants, ignorance, was slain by such schools of learning. After an interval of friendly conversation the deputation withdrew.

A Colored Juryman in Indiana-Unsu ful Efforts to Bulldoze Him.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 5.—The Floyd Circuit Court convened this morning at 9 o'clock. and the court-room was packed with people, called thither to witness the impaneling of Edward Bailey on the petit jury, he being the first colored man ever drawn in the county to fill such a position. It was rumored around during the morning that there would be objections such a position. It was rumored around during the morning that there would be objections to Bailey taking his seat in the jury-box, and that efforts had been made by the Court to bull-doze him. Bailey says that Judge Davis sent for him Saturday, and mildly suggested that, if he would request to be relieved on account of ill-heath, or in fact any plea, he would discharge him. Bailey informed the Judge that he would serve. When the Sheriff called the name of Edward Bailey, he responded, in a full, rounde voice, "Here!" and walked to the jury-box, taking his seat on the end. Bailey is a light mulatto, about five feet six inches high, with a full suit of gray hair, and was well-dressed. He has lived in the county thirty years, and has accumulated a good deau of property. Before swearing the jury to answer questions, the Court said: "There has been one colored man, Edward Bailey, drawn upon the jury. I have not examined the law touching his qualifications to sit on the jury, but will take the responsibility of relieving him if he will request it. The duties of a juryman are not at all times pleasant, and for his benefit I would say it would be better for him to retire. As I hear no response or objections, and have no power otherwise to put him off the jury, the Clerk will proceed to swear the panet to answer questions." To the questions required by law Bailey responded promptly, and took his seat. A buzz went around the room, but there was no demonstration.

Another Atlantic Cable Company. Advertisements appear in the Paris papers oliciting subscriptions to the stock of the French Paris & New York Telegraph Com-"French Paris & New York Telegraph Company," which promises to lay two lines across the Atlantic, one from Brest to the French Island of St. Pierre, on the coast of Newfoundland, and thence to Cape Cod, and the other from Land's End, England, to the Seilly Islands, thence to St. Pierre, and thence to Torbay, Nova Scotia. The capital of the company is to be 42,000,000 francs. Among the Directors announced are Gen. Z. C. Deas and E. J. De Brugiere, of New York. The prospectus states that the well-known English house of Siemens Brothers have undertaken the work of manufacturing and laying the cable and of manufacturing and laying the cable and of building a steamer specially adapted for keeping the lines in repair. The receipts of the Company when its lines are in operation are estimated at 40 per cent of those of the Anglo-American Company, or 7,157,000 francs per annum.

The latest old thing which every fashionable London lady thinks she must have, if she is to remain anybody at all, is an old watch. It is not for the hands, or face, or works, that these are prized, but for the cases. These are taken off their hinges, and converted into stoppers for the glass bottles on the dressing-table.

SHOES.

HANDSOME NEWPORT A OXFORD BUTTON WALKING SHOES M. WHEELER & CO.'S,

No. 74 East Madison-st., Just east of McVicker's Theatre.

BUSINESS CARDS. CAST-IRON For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to square inch. All sizes on hand and delivered at any place required.

PIPES SHICKLE HARRISON 4 CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BABIES, BY A NEW PROCES We take their picture instantaneously, a n STEVENS & HEDINGTON, 85 and of Madison ... FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPHITES. TESTIMONIAL TO

recommended.

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W. S. W. 

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is composed of Ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Musdle, and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them. By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the colorwing results:

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus care Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor it will cure Dyspepais, feeble of interrupted action of the licars and Palpitation. Weakness of Intellect caused by Kaute or Citronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming case.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Espiceptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

DRIFT \$\frac{1}{2}\$ In \$\text{Prior}\$ for \$\t

PRICE, \$1.50 PER BOTTLE, SIX for \$7.50 Sold by all Druggists. Vestern Agents, J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincin-

ELECTRIC BELTS. THE GREAT SOVEREIGN

CURATIVE



ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS,

Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for the speedy and effectual cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Female

Complaints, Nervousness, Urinary Diseases, General Ill-Health, Wasting Decay, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Indigestion.

AND OTHER CHEONIC AILMENTS Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars. Copies mailed free. Call on or address

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Avoid bogus appliances claiming elec-tric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

H. F. GILBERT & CO., BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS, 16 Broad-st., New York, adjoining N. Y. Stock Exchange. Buy, sell, and carry through the New York Stook Ex-change, all the active stocks as long as desired, on 3 per changes and the stock privileges negotiated at from 1 to 2% per coat distance. Explanatory circular and daily stock report mailed free on application.

905 to \$5,000 | Joundation for ambitantial fortunes every week, and yields an immense percentage of profits by the New Capitalization System of operating the Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BEOWN & CO., Bankers, 26 and 28 Broad-st., New York City. \$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested. by on stock options of \$510 to \$50. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York.

Final Notice to the Holders of Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Under the Plan of Reorganization, ratified by the decree of the Court, the time in which Bondholders should be allowed to participate in the benefits of the Plan, by the conversion of Bonds into freferred-Stock, was left to the discretion of the Purchasing Committee. More than three years having passed since this right was given, and more than time-tenths of the Bondholders having converted their Bonds, the Committee, desirous of closing their isbors, hereby give notice that the right of converting Bonds and receiving Preferred Stock will terminate on the 30th day of June, 1879. 1879.
Circulars giving information how the conversion is made can be had at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., No. 23 Fifth av., New York.
The original stock will be exchanged for stock under the Plan up to the same time.

Picked Richard Schauser Chairman Purchasing Committee.

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. FINEST AND CHEAPES' MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOI SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

OF MEAT. "Is a success and a boon for which nations should feel grateful."—See "Medical Press." "Lancet," "British Medical Johrnal," &c.
OUTION.—Gennine only with the fassimile of Earon Liebig's Signature in Rue
Ink across the Label.
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years." LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. To be had of all Storekeapers Grocers and Chemists. Sole Agents for the United States (wholesale only), C. David Co., 48, Mark Lane, London, England.

HAMMOCKS.

HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS! COTTON NET HAMMOCKS, wholesale and retail. Also SEINES AND OTHER NETTINGS, Manufac tured by AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston, Mass VASSAR COLLEGE.

For the Higher Education of Women. Examination for admission to the Freshman class of Vassar College will be given in Chicago on the 16th and 17th of June, 1879. For further information apply to W. L. DKAN, Registrar, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. HOTEL BRISTOL,

5th-av. and 42d-st., New York, THE FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Pamilies visiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure closust suites of apartments by addressing the CORET, Manager. MINCELLANEOUS.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on a chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is to only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pa DR. HENDERSON, A regular gradu 171 E. Malish-St., Chicago, Ill. in medicine, and authorized by the state of Illinois. Treats thronic, Nerrobus better the state of Illinois. Treats thronic, Nerrobus better the state of the state of

Dr. A. G. OLIN, 2088. Clark Street, Chicago.
Byerybody from Atlantic to
skill in treating all Chronic. Newvous and Special
Diseases of men and women. Every means used
known to the profession, including Electricity.
Sond two stamps for "Gelde to Health."
hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 13 a. m. PRESCRIPTION FREE. For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscre-tion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredical-JAQUES & CO., 120 West Sixth-st., Cincinnate, Ohio.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS. THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. 52 Wall-st., New York, April 24, 1879, The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondhoirs of this company, for the election of Directors, put usnt to law, and for the transaction of such oth washest as may come before add meeting, will be he business as may come before said meeting, will at the office of the company, in Chicago, on T June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-boo April 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will ticate their voting bonds by registrayion.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY, ricket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

t 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form ellotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

b—Depot corner by Canai and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Chicago & Mendota Express ... 7.25 a m 7.80 p m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 7.25 a m 7.80 p m Sebraska & Kansas Express ... 945 m 7.80 p m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 945 m 7.80 p m Ottawa & Streator Express ... 945 m 7.80 p m Ottawa & Streator & St C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-when Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD, Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIE, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-si, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handopin-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Rx... \*12:30 p m \* 3:35 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \*9:00 a m \* 7:55 p is Mobile & Rew Oriesan Express \* 9:00 a m \* 7:55 p m 8t. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$9:00 p m \$ 7:00 a m Peoria, Burlingta, Fast Expres \* 9:00 a m \* 3:38 p m 3:38 p m \$1.00 p Feorla, Buringtie Fast Express ... 9:00 a m 2:35 p & Keokuk | Skyress ... 9:00 a m 2:40 p Streator, Leon, Washingth Bx. 12:30 p m 3:35 p Joliet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 p m 9:10 a

Julon Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. To Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman He and at depot.

Milwankee Express. 7:55 a m 10:45 a All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winosa.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. | Leave. | Arrive.

St. Louis & Texas Express ... 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line ... 9:50 p m 5:30 a m
Cairo & Kew Orleans Express ... 9:50 a m 9:30 a m
Springfield Express ... 9:50 b m 6:45 a m
Springfield Might Express ... 9:50 b m 6:45 a m
Springfield Might Express ... 9:50 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk ... 9:50 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express ... 9:50 p m 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express ... 9:50 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express ... 9:30 p m 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger ... 9:30 p m 6:33 a m

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD, Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of I dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel Leuve. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twent st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimer Hou Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building | Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a m 5:40 a m

Morning Mail Old Line 7:35 am 7:40 pm New York & Boston Special Ex. 8:00 am 7:40 pm Atlantic Express (daily) 5:15 pm 8:00 am Sight Express (4:10:20 pm; 5:46 am

Leave. | Arriva. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILAGAS.

"Danville Route."

Taket Offices. 77 Clark-st., 126 Danville as Depot. corner Clark-st., 126 Danville as Depot. corner Clarkon and Carroll-size

tained prices, with a large r clipped sheep and 5064c mbs. 8610c; all fair to good; 600 for two days; ne sales nominal quotations, \$3.50 May 7.—CATELE—Receipts gh and 34 local; total for two 1 213 local; supply is very msiness doing; prices a shade week ago, and all sold; best, tood, \$4.75@5.15; common.

med to The Tribuna.

Mny 7.—Cattle—The Price ceipts, 529; shipments, 342; pers, \$4.0064.75; natives, \$3.0064.10; native cows,

7.—Hous—Steady and firm 0; light, \$3.25@3.50; pack-butchers', \$3.55@3.65; re -Cattle-Receipts, 1, 465;

### THE NEGRO EXODUS.

A Visit to the Colored Colony in Hodgeman County, Kansas,

Over a Hundred, People Who Came from Kentucky in 1878.

Hard Times Experienced, but Not So Bad as in Their Old Homes.

A Feeling of Hopefulness Among Them .-- Narra-

tives of Personal Experiences.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
TOPEKA, Kan. May 6.—I made, last Thursday, the lat inst., a brief visit to the colored colony whose settlement is thirty miles northwest of Kinsley, and immediately to the north of the new county-sest, Hodgeman Centre, a promising young town just springing up. Hodgeman County lies north of Ford and west of Edwards and Pawnee. It is drained by the several princi pal branches of Pawnee Fork. It is well-watered; has plenty of building-stone, chiefly limestone; the land lies handsomely for cultivation, and the soil is evidently fertile. The county has ecently been organized, and has a population of mostly settled within the past months. The colony is twentyfive miles north of Dodge City, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and twenty from Spearville, -the more remote colonists being some ten miles farther off. Kinsley seems to be the most advantageous the east line of the State, and within 120 miles of the western line. It is far out upon the great plains, which till recently were supposed to be uninhabitable

THIS COLONY was formed near Lexington and Harrodsburg, Ky. Its location was selected, in 1877, by a committee of their own number, sent out for the urpose. The colony arrived at Kinsley March 1878, 107 in number, and immediately com-aced their settlement. Additions have since en made to the number, of about fifty. About homesteads have been taken, besides a tumber-claims, and all have been improved. But one has been abandoned,that in the case of a young man who left and came to Topeks. Their ouses are chiefly of sod and dug There are one stone house and two frame ouses. Some of the colonists have teams; and uch plowed and planted last spring, raising a ittle corn and considerable of garden-vegets oles,-potatoes, beans, onions, melons, etc. um and millet were raised for feed for stock. I staid over night with Martin Green, one of the most forehanded. He has two pairs of strong mules, which he brought from Ken-tucky. They did not thrive last year, owing to inge of climate or feed, he thinks, but are all right this spring. He has a comfortable frame house with three rooms, a stable built of stone, a corn-crib, a commodious dug-out,—his first e,-and other small structures. He has twenty-four acres plowed,-eighteen in fallwheat and rye, and the remainder in oats, and corn and garden, now being planted. He, as do the others generally, expects to

BREAK CONSIDERABLE GROUND for sod-corn this spring. All of these settlers have more or less ground in cultivation, several of them as much as twenty acres, but mostly anging from two to ten acres. Nearly all have me fall-wheat growing. The winter and early spring was very dry, and the wheat stand ather thin and short; but it looks healthy, recent rains having brought it forward.

None of these settlers, except those who had eams, raised anything to speak of last year.
ome dug with their hoes places in the prairieod a foot or two in diameter, in rows, and planted corn. But it came to nothing. Others owed a couple of furrows for rows, and plant-Those who broke up the prairie well, and planted with ax or spade, or by dropping at the furrows? edge, speak well of the result of their experiment. Martin Green said he had so good a sod-corn crop that he had selected his seed from it for this year's planting. In one case it was thought the yield was sixty bushels to the erre

thought the yield was sixty bushels to the acre, but generally much less.

A large proportion of these colonists, as they ame with little or no means, have had to make heir subsistence and their homestead-improve-

BY THEIR OWN LABOR. Being clear out on the frontier, this has been difficult. They have had to go to the railroad-towns or near them—in some instances fifty miles or more away—for work. In the wheat-harvest they found the best time for employment. But work has been scarce,—as much time having been spent in searching for employment as was given to labor when obtained. Wages have ranged from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day,—the latter price being paid only in harvest.

rest.

Lafayette Green said that, when he arrived at Kinsley, he had but \$14 left,—just about enough to may his Land-Office expenses. It had cost him \$11 to come from Lexington to Kinsley. He has a wife and six children—his whole family—left at home in Kentucky, till, by the sale of a house and lot they have there, or by their savings and his gains in Kansas, they shall be enabled to come out. He went right to work, on his arrival at Kinsley, for a month or two at \$10, a month. He afterwards obtained some work by the day, and in harvest earned \$20. He put in what time could in making improvements on his homestead, and exchanged provements on his homestead, and exchanged rork with his neighbors for plowing. He has house fourteen by fourteen feet square, five eet underground, and two feet built above fround with pine boards, and covered with loards. He has eight acres plowed,—six in these, and the remember is own and the remember. wheat, and the remainder in corn and garden-stuff, now coming up. He has gained that much. But his wife back in Kentucky, and his only grown child, a daughter, have been sick, and have barely made a living. They cannot sell their little property. They are seemingly

than they were twelve months ago. Meantime Green has become afraid to leave in homestead long to go in search of work, because he really has never complied with the letter of the Homestead law, by having his family on his land; and he has heard that Secretary Schurz has recently made a decision requiring strict compliance with the law in every respect. But this man was not disheartened. He said he trusted God would see him through. It could not be that he should lose from his grasp the broad, free home that had been given him,—land enough for himself and his children upon which to live and make their livelihood for all time, free from the dependence and the uncertainties which had always before beset him and his people. So I lett him to finish digging his well. He was thirteen feet down, and had struck hard-pan, with a prospect of hard-pan and solid rock thirty feet farther before he should reach water. He now packs water a mile, in a jug, for his solitary cup of coffee. NO NEARER COMING TO KANSAS

when they first came, and called it Morton City, after Oliver P. Morton. The site is a beautiful swell of upland prairie, in Sec. 28, T. 22, R. 23 west of the Sixth Principal Meridian. They put up a commodious frame building for a store, and built half-a-dozen sod-houses and dug-outs on the town-site. But they found they could not make their farms, and raise crops, and build the town at the same time. They could not comply with the Town-Site law; and so abandoned the town to the State School Commissioners, who have selected the town-site for school-lands. The frame house still remains, and I found it occupied temporarily by George Perry, one of the colonists, whose homestead is a mile away, but who was replowing, with Martin Green's mules, an acre of ground that had been broken last year on the town-site. He had no resources but his and his rife's labor. I found Mrs. Perry preparing super,—an intelligent, well-spoken woman, the leture of happiness and contentment, and in he enjoyment of boundless hope. Her expressions of admiration of the country were unlessured. She never could have imagined that here could be so beautiful, and broad, and free country in the world,—so different from anying she had ever seen or thought of in Kencky. It seemed as if

GOD HAD PREPARED IT colored people, that they might come a land of trouble, and live and enjoy

e other couple were living on the townPhilip Young and his wife,—both over 70
old, feeble, and past doing much work. I
the old fady alone, in a house
acds and earth, partly above, but
below ground. The room was neat
itidy, and the old lady talked with
fulness, without the alightest betrayal of

been troubled with rheumatism, and it had been a little worse in Kansas than in Kentucky. Her husband came in with a string of small fish which he had caught in a creek a mile or two away. He said the fish were abundant in the creek, and he caught a great many. The sole dependence of this old couple is upon a son and granddaughter, who are away at Kinsley at work. The son has a homestead to improve and secure, beside the care of the old people. On the town-site are the marks of much planting last year, vainly done by digging in the sod,—the planting of corn and vegetables, flowers and trees,—nothing raised and nothing now alive.

alive.

These people have been healthy. But two deaths have occurred. These were of small children,—one of brain-fever, the other from having taken cold,—pneumonia, perhaps. They make no complaint of the climate.

FOR FUEL, pos full, coal is bought at the railroad at from \$7 to \$10 per ton. But the colonists—as do all the settlers in this section—use buffalo-chips for fuel chiefly. The supply is abundant as yet. There is very little wood in this section. Water is obtained by digging from twenty to sixty feet. There are some springs, and there is neverfalling water in the principal streams. There is excellent limestone-rock for building—as I have before mentioned—in abundance.

A number of mechanics and business-men belong to this colony. Some of these are doing well in Kinsley. Thomas P. Moore and Benjamin H. Moore are carpenters, and have done well in contracting and building, and are accumulating accumulating accumulating accumulating and are accumulating accum well in contracting and solutions, and accommulating property. The latter is carrying on a bathing and laundry establishment. Robert Johnson has a livery-stable. Arriving at Kinsley with no resources except a pair of plugs of horses, he sold one of these for a little capital, and set up in business. He now has accommodations for forty horses. He is making \$150 per month, and has made property worth \$1,200 since be came. He says he has saved more than he would

IN TEN YEARS IN KENTUCKY. IN TEN YEARS IN KENTUCKY.

He says the emigration-fever is inducing economy generally among the colored people in Kentucky. Staying there they have no inducement to save, for they can never acquire property there except in the towns, where there is already too great a crowd of colored population. A number of the colonists left their little town-property unsold behind them. They cannot sell it. White people won't buy, and the colored people nearly all want to sell.

The Moores, Johnson, and others of these colonists, have been prominent in political mat-

The Moores, Johnson, and others of these colonists, have been prominent in political matters in Kentucky. The Moores had a hand in the affair at Lexington in 1870,—the first general election at which the colored people undertook to vote. The Democrats determined to drive them from the polls. A fight ensued, in drive them from the polls. A light ensued, in which seven whites and two colored men were killed. Ben Moore got a bullet in his leg. Ben was the first colored man who ever made a speech in the Senate-Chamber at Frankfort. That was at the Republican State Convention in 1872. These men well studied the political situation in Kentucky. They had made the best fight they could for their political rights, and, having failed to secure them, determined to emigrate. And, coming here, they bring with them, in their veins, some of the

BEST BLOOD OF THE KENTUCKY CHIVALRY. REST BLOOD OF THE KENTUCKY CHIVALRY.

The Moores are grandsons of the Hou. Thomas P. Moore, who was a member of Congress in
Henry Clay's time. They say the colored peopie are taxed and get no equivalent. In 1876
they paid to the State \$47,000 in poli-tax. This
by law should have been returned to them in
expenditures for schools and the support of
their poor. Instead, only \$24,000 was given
them for these objects. Their school-money is
diverted to the education of the whites. They them for these objects. Their school-money is diverted to the education of the whites. They have no show in courts of justice, nor in any affairs affecting their rights as citizens. The Rev. J. F. Thomas, pastor of the First Colored Baptist Church at Lexington, is a leading man in this colony, and has given much time to the management of its business and that of its members, having made several trips to and from Kentneky in this work Kentucky in this work.

As to the capacity of this section of Kansas to support an agricultural population,

TESTIMONY IS VERY FAVORABLE. Mr. Charles Campbell, a white nan, whose farm is adjacent to Hodgeman Centre, settled there two and a half years ago, and has raised two good crops. He had twenty-five acres of wheat last year, which averaged thirty-six and one-half bushels per acre, second plowing. Sodwheat averaged twelve bushels per acre; sodons, thirty-nine and one-half bushels; oats, second plowing, forty-five bushels. Millet yields two and one-half tons per acre, and has yielded fifty bushels of seed to the age. Mr. Campbell raises stock, having a herd of 130 cows and helfers, of a high grade of Durhams. They winter almost exclusively on grass, always refusing hay unless they are compelled to eat it when there is snow on the ground. The buffalograss prevails everywhere here, though the coarser grasses are creeping in. A. G. F. coarser grasses are creeping in.

ECHOES FROM THE SOUTH-NO. 6.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. that Music, and not Hope, unless the names are nere synonyms, was the supreme blessing left in Pandora's box .- so sweet, so comforting is even the memory of the strains of the brass band, growing fainter and sweeter as I listened. until silence and night closed in and "our beloved" were indeed left "safe in the arms of

This is our Memorial Day. How many times wished from my heart that the eyes which oldly read this, perhaps, our brethren of the North, and with us this includes the West as well, could only have spent this afternoon in Brunswick. They would have realized beyond a doubt the reality of the kindly feeling which stirs the common heart of our great people. Yea, despite all your g rowls and our "yells." Listen, or rather come with me. You need not hesitate; you will find many a familiar face and hear the familiar accent of the Northern voice. Even were this not so, I will guarantee you carry only pleasant memories from sunny

Brunswick. Through the soft, misty "gray" of one of our perfect spring days, the lovely "blue" of a cloud-flecked sky shone softly bright in the setting sun. The air redolent with perfume of roses—ah! such roses as bloomed in the Vale of Cashmere. No bulbul there could equal the requiem our mockingbirds were trilling in the moss-clad oaks which wave perpetual benedictions over our beloved dead—nay, not dead, only "gone before."

According to reviews arrangement with the

moss-clad oaks which wave perpetual benedictions over our beloved dead—nay, not dead,
only "gone before."

According to previous arrangement with the
ladies of the Memorial Association, the Mayor
had requested that all places of business be
closed during the two hours appointed for the
celebration, so that every one might participate
in the ceremonies. This was quite generally
acceeded to. And at 4 p. m. the fair-grounds
were well filled, and the procession moved
toward the cemetery, led by our really fine brass
band. The Oad Fellows desiring to
especially mark the day,—which is the
sixtieth anniversary of Odd Fellowship
in America.—determined to dedicate their
burial-ground in the cemetery after the memorial ceremonies, so were out in full force, thereby
preventing the attendance of the F. & A. Masons
and the firemen in their respective regalla and
uniform, the members of all the societies being
nearly identical. The Mayor and Council, cadets,
base-bail clubs, etc., formed a guard of honor to
the Ladies' Memorial Association. A very
marked and most attractive feature of the procession was the small host,—or rather host of
small children,—who brought up the rear. The
public-school, with its learned and arudite Principal, Prof. Hutson, and his charming lady
assistants soon marshaled into order what
looked like a very garden of girls and boys.
One scarcely knew where the flowers ended said
the child began. They carried a banner with the inserription, "Our Beloved Are Not Forgotten,"
surrounded by a beautiful wreath of flowers.
It was a goodly sight,—those healthy, happy
children.

It was a goodly sight,—those healthy, happy

surrounded by a beautiful wreath of flowers. It was a goodly sight,—those healthy, happy children.

Passing the residence of his Honor Mayor Habershaw, the procession halted, and while the band discoursed sweetest music, the Mayor left the ranks, and, assisted by the ladies of his household, distributed promiscuously from huge waiters innumerable bouquets of the most superb roses. I have ever seen, of every shade, and tint, and color,—white, golden, yellow, crimson, purple, and pink. Although the quantity seemed unlimited, yet the garden appeared not to have lost a blossom.

Worthy the occasion, and worthy the congratulations he received alike from Southerner and Northerner present; though as he said that "instead of deploring the observance of this day, as many did, it was rather becoming an occasion where we might bury all that was bitter and sorrowful in honoring all that was prand, and brave, and noble in those who subscribed life itself, endured hardship, and danger, and peril with the unfaltering courage, the unswerving fidelity which mark us "a peculiar people." He paid a beautiful tribute to our women, North and South, "especially those who by gentle deeds and beautiful lives kept bright in the hearts of rough and busy man the fires of patriotism and brotherly love."

On we moved, receiving necessions until all Brunswick appeared in and about the cemetery. All our Northern citizens joined with us this time. Near the few graves where lie our soldier-boys a stand was erected which was occupied by his Honor the Mayor, who introduced the Rev. Mr. Honiker, M. E. C., Chapilain for the L. M. A.: the President and Secretary of the L. M. A. in the President and Secretary of the L. M. A. in the President and Secretary of the L. M. A. in the President and Secretary of the L. M. A. in the President and Secretary of the L. M. A. in the

and last, though far from the least, the hero of
the hour, the Rev. Arthur Ward, the able incumbent of the Baptist Church, and chosen orator of the ladies. After a few graceful words
of introduction by Mayor Habersham, Mr. Ward
began his delicate and difficult task. I rejoice
to add that he acquitted himself well.
A short but appropriate prayer and benediction by the Chaolain. the Rev. Mr. Honiker,
followed, and the L. M. Association, the children
and citizens generally, proceeded—
Lovingly laden with flowers.
Alike for the friend and the fee:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day;
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.
There are but two "nameless" Northern Sol-

There are but two "nameless" Northern soldiers in our cemetery; passing them I saw on one the "Wand" of the President of the L. M. Association, composed of the most the L. M.

diers in our cemetery; passing them I saw on one the "Wand" of the President of the L. M. Association, composed of the most gorgeous crimson and white lilies, with its coronal of violet (blue) verbena sottly gleaming through a veil of gray moss. On the other lay the exquisite white cross of roses, oleander, and geranium which the young Secretary had borne, verifying the badge which fluttered in "Gray and Blue" from the left shoulder of each member of the Association.

The Odd Fellows now marched to their lot, and we watched with a curious interest their peculiar ceremony of "dedication." The Daughters of Repeksh assisted in so far as singing the hymn and easting the evergreen and flowers. Not belonging to the Order, I cannot do justice to the scene, though I "aided and abetted" them then to the extent of raising my voice in praise with them; as I indorse now, ov praise of them. As I passed through the gate divested of "all the pomp and show of a little brief authority," I was accosted by Mr. D—n, a Northern geutleman, with "I am glad I came, and only wish I could have given a wagon-load more of flowers. You and your orator deserve no end of praise and congratulation." And I felt that we left "our beloved not forgotten," but as the sweet sounds of the band, growing more mellow and faint in the distance, breathed, we rather left them "safe in the arms of Jesus."

Yellow Jessamine.

### WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Pleasant Season-Fashionable Weddings Morrison and Dunn-Stansbury and Hun-er-Sargent and Hill-Loring and Latrobe Oakman and Conkling-Entertainment at the English and French Legations. Dinner Parties-Jefferson's Tomb-The University of Virginia-Portraits of the Presidents-The Observatory-Literary So-cleties-The President's Summer Home-

Deaths-Amusements.

Special Correspondence of The Fribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4.—The national etropolis never appears to greater advantage than during "the merrie month of May," and as the Confederate Brigadiers and their Northem allies have devoted much of the past week to caucus deliberations, the Republican Congressmen have had a fine opportunity to view the city in its spring attire. The broad lawns which now encircle the Capitol, the reservation which reach from there to the House, the squares and the parking in almost every street, are covered with an emerald car pet. Thousands and thousands of shade-trees are in full leaf, while shrubs and early flower adorn the public and private gardens. It is no strange that this deligntful month is a favorite

PASHIONABLE WEDDINGS. The most elegant was that of Lieut. Charles forrison, of the Ordhance Corps, U. S. A., to Miss Mamie, daughter of Judge-Advocate-Gen eral Dunn, who came here as a Congressman and succeeded Judge Holt. Gen. Dunn resides in the block of three houses opposite the Capitol that ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Brown converted the old Capitol into, and the wedding was graced by Gen. Sherman and all the military men now here. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with lace, and the groom is a tall, gallant-look-

ing fellow. THE STANSBURY-HUNTER WEDDING attracted a fashionable party to St. John's Church, at Georgetown, where the ceremony was performed. Mr. Stansbury is a leading patent-attorney here, who was the United States Commissioner at the first World's Fair at London, and who has been Grand Master of Masons in this District. The bride is a daughter of William Hunter, who has been for nearly fifty years in the Department of State, and whose father was a Senator from Rhode Island during the War of 1812. She wore a gray silk traveling dress, with a bonnet to match, and as the bridal party walked up the central aisle of the church her Sunday-school class strewed to pass the honeymoon at the North.

THE SARGENT-HILL WEDDING, t the Church of the Epiphany, rallied all the naval people. The old church was elaborately crnamented with flowers, and the six officers who acted as ushers were in full uniform. The bridegroom, Master Nathan Sargent, with his best man, Lieut. Buckingham, were in "full tog." The bride, Miss Isabel Hill, wore an elaborate white satin ball-dress, with a tablier of white lilacs and pond lilies, and she was attended by one bridesmand, Miss Folly Phoenix, a piquant brunette. The happy couple went or their bridal tour to Atlantic City.

THE LORING-LATROBE WEDDING was celebrated at Baitimore, but was attended by many Washingtonians. Dr. Frank B. Loring, the bridegroom, is a son of Judge Loring, of Boston, who so offended the anti-slavery people there years ago by his action as United States Commissioner in sending back to his master a runaway slave. By way of recompense, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims, which position he held until last year, when he was old enough to retire on full pay. The bride is the position he held until last year, when he was old enough to retire on full pay. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe (whose father was the architect of the Capitol) and the sister of the present Mayor of Baltimore. She wore a white silk dress, trimmed with white satin, and her bridal yell was held in place by a coronet of white jessamine flowers. There were no bridesmaids, Mr. Russell acting as the groom's best man. The wedding took place at 4 o'clock in the afterpoon, but daylight was excluded from the house, which was brilliantly illuminated by gas. Judge Loring will give them a wedding reception from 3 to 6 p. m. on Tuesday, and they will occupy the residence of the late Dr. Reilly, on New York avenue.

THE OAKMAN-CONKLING WEDDING at Utica on Tuesday evening last has caused a deal of talk here. Miss Bessie Conkling, the bride, was last here in May, 1874, when she was one of the eight bridesmalds at Nellie Grant's reeding, and now only Misses Fish and Barnes remain single, Misses Dent, Frelinghuysen, Sherman, Porter, and Drexel having also married. Of late years, Mrs. Conkling and her laughter have not visited Washington, and it is inderstood here that the present match is neanderstood here that the present match is acceptable to Mrs. Conkling and her relatives, the Seymours, but not to the Senator. He doubt-less had higher aspirations, while the young lady preferred love and kindness. It is, of course, a rich morsel for the Senator's pressentances, who also have a great deal to say because he shows some attention to Mrs. Kets cause he shows some attention to Mrs. Kate Sprague, the daughter of his old friend Chief-justice Chase. She resides at Edgewood, just north of the city, while her husband remains in Rhode Island, trying to extricate his business firm from bankruptcy.

A BACHELORS' CLUB GERMAN,
on Wednesday evening, at Marini's Hall,
brought out the unmarried belies to great advantage, as the light spring dresses worn, with
an abundance of natural flowers, were very becoming. The ladies thought that Miss MacPheeters, of Baltimore, was the handsomest
girl present, while the gentlemen were disposed
to award the paim to Miss Dodge, of Cambridge, Mass., a cousin of Mme. Hegermann,
better known as Mrs. Moulton, the vocalist.
Admiral Worden's wife received the guests, and
every one voted that the evening was "so nice." A BACHELORS' CLUB GERMAN,

has been the scene of another delightful dancing-party. Lady Thornton and her two grown danghters were indefatigable in promoting the enjoyment of their numerous guests, and the two last dances were a Scotch reel and a Virginia reel, each of which was led by Sir Edward Thornton himself. The supper at the British Legation is always a most substantial affair, with an abundance of excellent champagne and sherry.

is located in a hired house, Napoleon having been driven from his throne just as negotiations for the purchase of a lot were being concluded. The present Minister's wife, Mme. Outrey, is a lady of rare taste, and she always has some novelty in her pariors. At an evening party which she gave to some 300 guests on Tuesday night last, they were delighted with long garlands of spring buds and autumn leaves, with which the walls were festooned. The suppers at the French Legation are not so substantial as the repasts given by the representative of John Bull, but there are delictous salads and pates with light clarets and ices.

DINNER-PARTIES
are much in vogue. The diplomats are dining and wining each other, and the army and navy people are having a good many social feeds.

What with spring lambs and chickens, shad, black basa, and rock fish, early vegetables and strawberries, good housewives can spread delicious repasts at reasonable cost, and the evenings are not as yet too warm to make dress-costs uncomfortable. There are also some hospitable houses in the environs, which are now very delightful dining-places, as the ride home by moonlight is a pleasant sequel to the enjoyments of the table.

MONTICELLO.

MONTICELLO.

Attorney-General Devens gives a most interesting account of a visit which he paid a few days since to Jefferson's old homestead, named by him "Monticello." It is on the leveled fop of a high hill which commands an unequaled anoramic view, stretching eastward over a rolling country to the flat lands of the tide-water section, and westward to the rugged peaks of the Blue Ridge of the Alleghenies, while close at hand is Charlotteaville, with the extensive buildings of the University of Virginia, which Jefferson founded. The house is out of repair, having gradually become dilapidated as it passed from owner to owner. Just before the Wor it was bought by Commodore Levy, of the navy, who purchased and presented to the General Government the fine statue of Jefferson that graces the National Statuary Hall at the Capitol. Levy was an Israelite, and he married a neice who was his ward, which excluded him from society in Virginia. He left Monticello to the State of Virginia for educational purposes, but the State didn't want it, and it was sold for the benefit of a large log of heirs. the benefit of a large lot of heirs.

JEFFERSON'S REMAINS repose in a little private burial-ground on the estate, but relic-hunters have knocked bits from the monument until it is a shapeless mass of stone. Virginia asked Congress to erect a new annument, and an appropriation of \$5,000 was nade, but now the "Old Dominion pride" is xemplified. The United States must receive a leed to the land before it can erect the monument, as otherwise some one might claim and remove the testimonial. But some remote connections of Jefferson refuse to surrender their right to be interred at his side, just as the gravestones of several hobodies are near Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon. Whether they will reliquish this right and thus secure the erection of the monument, remains to be seen. Gen.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. and was impressed with the thorough course of study. There are some 300 students, remarkably intelligent in appearance. Gen. Devens was introduced to one young man as the son of a well-known Virginia lawyer. "I know your father," said the General, "and a few weeks where the ware the content of the students." since we were the opposing counsel in a case be-fore the Supreme Court." "I hope he beat you, sir!" was the young man's prompt reply. The venerable librarian of the University is the ast connecting link between the institution and its founder. He remembers that when LaFay-ette visited the University three ex-Presidents

THE BRYAN PORTRAITS OF PRESIDENTS which many have thought would ultimately grace Chicago, have been purchased by the Corcoran Art Gallery here. They number fifteen, and are by Healy—originals or copies. The most interesting are the portrait of Jackson, which Healy painted at the Hermitage just before Old Hickory's death, and that of Encoln, painted itst after his election in 1860, before he let his beard and whiskers grow, in accordance with a suggestion from a lady that it would improve his personal appearance. prove his personal appearance.

is a favorite resort for those who enjoy evening strolls under the silvery light of the May moon. Those who gaze through the huge telescope are treated to a sight of Venus, whose rapid motion is discernible by watching other stars around her, and Uranus is also now an evening star. Those who will remain up until an hour beforesurrise can see Jupiter, Saturn, Mars, and Mercury, a brilliant quartette of morning stars that grace the exit of the waning moon and disappear before the coming god of day.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

are just now quite the rage among the residents. The departure of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren put a stop to the meetings every second Saturday at her house, but those at the studio of Miss Ranom, the artist, are continued. A very interest ing paper was read there last Friday evening by Col. Wheeler, the historian of North Carolina, on Flora McDonald, who saved, the life of "Royal Charlie," and afterwards emigrated to North Carolina, where she was the wife of a re-PRESIDENT HAYES AND PAMILY

rill remove in a few days to the house at the oldiers' Home that has for a number of years Soldiers' Home that has for a number of years past been used as a summer residence for the Chief Magistrate. This retreat for indigent veterans who have been honorably discharged from the regular army was founded by Gen. Scott, who had the first purchase of land made with the \$300,000 that remained in his military chest of the sum demanded of the citizens of Mexico, and promptly paid, to guarantee their city against being pillaged by the American army. Since then the fund has been increased by a tax of 12 cents a month on every enlisted man, by fines imposed by courts-martial, and by the pay fines imposed by courts-martial, and by the pay due to deserters and to those soldiers dying without heirs. Additional tracts of land hav been purchased from time to time, the last be-ing Corcoran's country seat, until there are now nearly one thousand acres, handsomely laid out, with ten miles of driveways, all kept in per-

THE OLD VETERANS THE OLD VETERANS
don't fancy having the President and Secretary
of War, come and occupy two of the houses, and
use the early vegetables, fruit, milk, etc., which
they claim is theirs only. It would be better for
the United States to purchase and maintain a
summer residence for the President, which no
one could begrudge him, and the present salary
is sufficient to keep up both establishments, as
many of the household expenses are defrayed
from the Treasure. from the Treasury.

THE REAPER DEATH has again invaded official circles. Secretary Thompson has lost his only sister, an aged lady, whose death leaves him the only survivor of his family. It will be remembered that Secretary Evarts' son died about a year since, and that Secretary Sherman's brother died on the fifth Secretary Sherman's brother died on the fifth day of this year, so three of the Cabinet families

has been here and departed, taking away about \$12,000 over its expenditures. It was a good show, and Senators, diplomats, Representatives, and Department officials, with "their sisters, their cousins, and their aunts" occupied every available seat and standing place in the afternoons and in the evening. Among the animals exhibited was a fine specimen of a jaguar, which was taken away in the cage and placed on a plat. was taken away in its cage and placed on a plat was taken away in its cage and placed on a platform-car when the circus migrated northward.
About twenty miles from here the circus train
stopped on a side-track to let another train pass,
and while waiting the circus men went through
the train and ejected about twenty tramps. One
of these went to the car on which the jaguar's
cage was and opened the door, liberating him.
Up to yesterday the men who went in pursuit
of him had been unsuccessful in finding him,
and there was great alarm in the neighborhood.

THE CRITERION COMPANY applayed at the National Theatre during the week. played at the National Theatre during the week, to thin houses, although the acting was very fair. W. De Wolf Hopper, who played Capt. Hautree and Dr. Ketchum very well, is a grandson of old James De Wolf, who was a wealthy Senator from Connecticut fifty years ago. De Wolf's daughter married a son of Isaac T. Hopper (a Philadelphia philanthropist whose life was written by Mrs. Child), now a practicing lawyer in New York. lawyer in New York.

lawyer in New York.

THE "WAX FIGGERS"

exhibited yesterday by the original Mrs. Jarley were capital, and Miss Bessie Harwood won fresh faurels by her original personification of the Welsh show-woman. There were forty-eight figures, some of them very comical. Miss Montgomery, a sister of the wife of Representative Gibson, made a majestically lovely "Queen Elizabeth," with Lieut. Bolles of the navy as "Sir Walter Raleigh," and Miss Etta Wise, a granddaughter of Edward Everett, was bewitching as "Black-eyed Susan." But the novel exhibition will be

THE COLORED PINAFORE which is to be brought out here, with the colored choir of the Church of St. Augustin as the solo performers, and a well trained chorus. The singing will be superb—the acting a burlesque.

RACONTEUR.

Queen Margaret of Italy. Margaret of Italy:

Margaret of Italy is fond of poetry, of novels, of Government debates and squabbles. She is even interested in archæology. She reads a little of everything, and when she is about to see literary celebrities is said to "cram" their writings in preparation for the interview. She has just received Mr. Samuel Smiles, whose works, by the way, are very popular, through transby the way, are very popular, through translation, in Italy. The Queen met him very cordially, talked with him most understandingly about his books, and sent him away enchanted with her graciousness and good sense.

One cold is cometimes contracted on top of another, the accompanying cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary disease may be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a cold to take care of itself? On the first intimation of a cough or cold, or any throat or lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jane's Expectorant, a safe curative of long-established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trilling.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

QUOSQUE TANDEM O CAT-ILINA! New York Independe O ye feline brutes, erotic!

Is there not some strong narcott Some refined and rare hypnotic. Some potent spell. Anything to still the chorns Stirring wrath in souls pacific Blighting visions beatific:

With horrid din; To utter (almost), low and faintly, Words divided very scantly O ye brutes, my windows under O for power for once to thunder

Annihilation!
O for boot-jacks, half a hundred!
O for band that never blundered,
Hurling, while the neighbors wonder
Pacification! O for catapults to smite ye! let catalepsy blight ye All catastrophes invite ye, Cataclysmal! Cataracts be on ye failing! Curse, concatenate, appalling, Stop your ghoulish caterwauling, Paroxysmal!

CETEWAYO'S IDEA OF HELL. An enterprising reporter of the Uitenhage Times has interviewed a bloodthirsty Zulu, who fold the following remarkable and amusing

Some years since a missionary went to King

story:

Cetewayo's kraal with a view of converting him and his people to Christianity. He stayed there a few days, and the King agreed to hear him on the following Sunday. The Sunday arrived. the King gathered his people together, and also called up two of his finest regiments to hear what message had been brought to him from the white men. The missionary, being told that they were ready to listen to him, rose and delivered an elegant but short sermon, in which he set forth the beauties of Heaven as com pared with the torments of the dark regions He told them that if they lived a good life, did not steal, always spoke the truth, and, above all, kept only one wife, they would after death go to the happy hunting grounds, where they would never miss their game, where they would never die, but be forever and ever far happier than they were ever in their happiest moments down here; whereas, on the other hand, if they lived a bad life, and did what he had just told them they cought, not to do he had just told them they ought not to do, they would be cast into a tremendous fire, so large that it would scoreh up the whole of the Zulu nation, though they were as numerous as locusts, in a few moments. The Chief and people paid great attention to all the missionary people paid great attention to all the missionary said, and when he had finished the King asked him to dine with him. He accepted the invitation, but, during the dinner, noticed the people running about in all directions collecting wood, which they were piling up in one spot. The missionary began to feel queer; he thought it looked ominous; and the Zulu who told foe story said he noticed he did not eat any more, but continued to take large draughts of milk, as if to cool himself. At length the dinner was over; but, before rising, the King turned sharply round to the now affrighted missionary, and said, 'What was that you said this morning about putting the great Zulu people in a great fire after they were dead? Come this way, and I will show you what the Zulus are; you don't know them, I can see.' He took him to the pile of wood, which had by this time reached tremendous proportions—as big as a Bay store, the Zulu said—and had it set fire to all round. When it was properly in a blaze, and gave out so much heat that no one could come near it, the King summoned the two plaze, and gave out so much heat the two could come near it, the King summoned the two regiments who had listened to the sermon and contared them to charge into the burning pile regiments who had listened to the sermon and ordered them to charge into the burning pile and extinguish it. Naked as they were, without shoes or any covering at all, they rushed into the burning mass like madmen, raving and yelling, and did not stoo till hardly a vestige of the fire remained. The King then said to the missionary, 'You have seen that. That is what we will do with your hell. The Zulu won't play with your fires, and you had better clear out of this country at once, or I will have a little fire made for you to put out.' The missionary took the nint, and left the kraal the same evening."

THE YOUTH WITH THE WRINGER. One day about a week ago a slim-waisted young man with a clothes-wringer under his arm attempted to open the gate of a yard on Cass could sell the people a wringer, and he might have accomplished his object but for a dog bout as big as a tobacco-hogshead which stood waiting on the otherside of the gate for a chance to tackle some leg-weary agent.

"I'll call again," whispered the agent as he turned to go, and he meant just what he said. The presence of one dog didn't discourage him except for the moment. He passed up street, and in an hour returned to try again. There was no dog there as he opened the gate, but in ter seconds after the latch clicked a bundle of

ten seconds after the latch clicked a bundle of teeth and bones shot around the corner of the house and the agent shot across the road.

"Now you mark my words!" he said, as he shook the wringer at the dog, "I'll get in there if I have to walk over your dead body!"

He meant it again, and in the afternoon he returned. He surveyed the yard from every point, had reasons to conclude that the dog was down cellar, watching for rats, and finally opened the gate. School children who were watching say that the dog overshot the mark by trying to swallow the agent and wringer at one sulp, and therefore got neither; but it was such ed the gate. School children who were watching say that the dog overshot the mark by trying to swallow the agent and wringer at one gulp, and therefore got neither; but it was such a close shave that the young man went around the corner minus his hat and one coat-tail. He did not return again by daylight. Perhaps it was he who tossed the poisoned meat over the feace that night, and perhaps it was some young man who wanted to fall in love with the good-looking girl in the house. Some folks may think the dog didn't find the meat, but there are proofs to the contrary. The agent was on hand about 9 o'clock the next morning, and to his great joy he discovered the dog's dead body lying in the yard. The poison had done its work, and he was free to announce the merits of his wringer to the waiting family. A boy who sat on the fence saw the dog's eyes open a little as the agent passed through the gate. He saw the dog softly get upon his feet after the agent had passed the "body." He saw something like a grin cross that canine's face as he got his legs well under him, and then the lad fell off his roost, and only scrambied up in time to see a shadow cross a vacant lot, juraping clear over the tops of old thissles; and never minding the frog-ponds, "The boy hung around there till the dog had swallowed everything belonging to the wringer except one cog-wheel, and that he buried alongside the fence, to "keep" for some future meal.

'keep" for some future meal. INTEMPERATE TEMPERANCE. New York Sun, May 5.
The National Temperance Institute met in Republican Hall yesterday to reorganize, the officers elected last Sunday having declined to serve. Ex-Vice-President Walford presided, and asked the pleasure of the meeting. A member asked what was the financial condition of the Society. The report of Mrs. Conklin, the Financial Secretary, was read as an answer. The receipts for the last three months were \$559.25. expenses, \$580.91, showing a deficit of \$21.66. Besides, the Trustees of Cooper Union had add-Besides, the Trustees of Cooper Union had added \$5 to the rent of the hall on Sunday last, for keeping it open after 5 o'clock. Mr. Lusk said that he objected to "such an extortion." Cooper Union was the most liliberal and contemptible association he knew of, and there were pienty of halls in the city that could be hired for less money. The Chairman said that, if the organization was going to die at once, some provision ought to be made for liquidating the debt of last Sunday. Then the following remarks were made:

made:

Mrs. Wilson—"Where is the money? How is it accounted for? I claim it has been expended illegally."

Mrs. Conkin—"I deny the charge, and it is such persons as Mrs. Wilson that has destroyed the influence of this society. [Turning to Mrs. Wilson and shaxing her inger.] You stole cold intended from our tea-party, saying you were victuals from our tea-party, saying you were going to take them to your washerwoman, which you never did, but put them on your own Mrs. Wilson-"It is not so. I didn't spend

Mrs. Wilson—"It is not so. I didn't spend \$12,000 of other people's money, either. [in an undertone.] She's a burefaced old thing, and ought to be tarred and feathered."

Mrs. Lusk—"If you don't stop all this, Mrs. Wilson, I'll call in a policeman. You are making all the disturbance."

Mrss Wilson—"Where's that dollar that my husband advanced to the janitor! You have not given him credit for it." [Exit Mrs. Wilson, to return in a few minutes and take a seat in the back part of the hall.!

Mr. Conklin—"I think with such members as this society has got it ought to die. That woman ought to be prosecuted for making such charges against ms. For shame! For shame!

to let this society die! Go on and show to the world that you can live without Mr, or Mrs. Mr. Able—"This whole disturbance is caused by Mr. Wilson's great liberality to the organi-zation, contrary to the wishes of Mrs. Wilson." Mr. Wilson—"I am sorry that such remarks have been made here. I will not sit and listen

After thanking ex-President Gibbs for coming to their rescue yesterday, and become responsible for the expenses of the meeting,

A LITERARY CHARACTER. When Simpkins was invited to attend a literary party, a few nights ago, be began studying the prominent quotations and familiar savings in order to make a good impression on several ladies whom he expected to be present, as well as the general company. He had his route all laid out, as the showmen say, and knew just where he was going to put in the phrases, which he had jotted down in a note book, in case his memory should fail. He was late on purpose, and as his hostess welcomed him he said:
"As Shakspeare remarks, it's better late

than-than-not to get around at all, you know," and then he dropped down with a very red face into a corner and took a peep at his book to see what it was he intended to say.

He was soon seated beside a fair lady, who began conversation by remarking that "The present age of poetry seems to appeal to the sentiments less than the passions, and the future, we should hope, would bring a more what's tests."

"Yes, yes." said Simpkins. "Undoubtedly the future will; for you know the—the saying is, Never too late to—to—sarn stockings—no! no!—never to late to put in a stitch in time saves nine. No, that isn't what I meant to say, either; it's never too late to fix anything you see." Then Simpkins crawled behind the stove and

read all his phrases over again. When he emerged and joined a circle at a table he was emerged and joined a tree cach of whom caught between two young ladies, each of whom came in for a share of his attentions, until he said, "How happy could I be with either, if young dear charmer was—was—if she'd go And then Simpkins broke for the door as a horrified expression came over the young ladies faces, and grasping his hat he rushed from the house and down the street, murmuring: "How

sharper than a toothless child it is to have a—a—" and then he sainted dead away. "TARNAL CUTE, I AM!" New York Herata.
"Was the prisoner disorderly?" asked Justice

Wandell yesterday, eyeing Dallas Barnes, of Blooming Grove, Pa.
"Only demonstrative, Jedge," Dallas him

self interrupted. "I challenge the vote if he says anything else only demonstrative."

Dallas looked like an inflated Mulberry Sellers. Hat, raiment, gesture, -all were identical; only ne had more body.
"He wasn't very drunk," said the officer.
"Just as you see him."
"Discharged," said his Honor, turning to the

Clerk.

Dallas caught the whisper, but not the meaning.

"Look-a-here, Jedge," he interrupted, "None
o' that whisp'rin. I'm 'tarnal cute, I am, and it takes more'n one Yorker t' fleece me. Ten dol-tars I shall par for this drunk; tt's worth every cent of it, but no more. Ten dollars your figure? You can't raise it on me. I won't give He waived a bill and frantically forced it on

the Clerk.
"Ali right," said his Honor, philosophically.
"Ali right," said his rice, so be it." "as you've fixed the price, so be it."
Dallas came smiling down. "Didn't get the best of me, I tell yer," he muttered, with a wink. "Cute, wasn't I? Equal to a whole regiment of Yorkers."

"Yer darned fool, he was a dischargin' of yer," was forced from the officer he spoke to—the one who had arrested him.

yer," was forced from the officer he spoke to—
the one who had arrested him.

"What!" cried Dallas, stopping short, while
his jaw fell several inches.

Then he turned to the bar.

"Jedge, this is downright extortion—downright extortion," he said.

The Justice bowed blandly:

"I would not, for the world, disagree with so
clever a gentleman's estimate of a drunk," he
said. "Good-by; safe home to Pike."

Dallas never once glanced back as he left the said. "Good-by; safe home to Pike."
Dalias never once glanced back as he left the

QUIPS. A dealer in teas-The tormenter. True to the core-The apple-worm. When a man bows assent to what you are say-

ng, he stoops to concur. The man who believes he can move the world should begin by Weeling, Virginia. - Detroit Free

room.

Truth is not truth when it lies-at the bottom of a well. "Let it go no further! Keep

fact quicker than any newspaper-writer living, by the simple process of harnessing it up to his magination." A mule's head does not contain a brain capaole of culture and refined rearing, but it is won-

derful to what an extent the other end of his form can be reared. An orator who was much in demand in political campaigns, being asked by an admirer the secret of his success, replied: "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; but when I haven't, I yell and saw the air."

and saw the air."

Girl (to shopkeeper)—"Can ye gie me change of a sixpeace!" Shopkeeper (to vanishing girl with change)—"The sixpeace, my girl—the sixpeace!" Girl—"My mither says she'll gie it to you 'i the morning." That was a clever Oakland boy who, when he

was given \$2 to dig up his aunt's garden, hid a two-bit piece in it, and then told all the boys in the neighborhood. The next morning the ground was pulverized two feet deep.—San Francisco Post. When in full dress the Zulus wear a ring in the nose and that's all.—Aibany Argus. Isn't that enough to wear in the nose? Perhaps you want an African gentleman to carry around a whole jewelry store in his proboscis.—New Haven Register.

At last it has been discovered "How to keep a boy on the farm." The plan is to kill him and bury him six feet deep in the barn-yard. This rule does not apply in Ohio, however, where body-snatching makes it extremely doubtful where the boy would be a week after burial."

Norristown Herald,

A man on Arbor Hill last evening simed a gun at his little son, a beautiful creature with gold-en hair to his waist, and playfully threatened to

en hair to his waist, and playfully threatened to shoot him. The gun turned out to be unjoaded. It will be placed in the State Library, as the only weapon of the kind known to American gunnery.—Albany Journal.

Village Doctor—"Well, are you better? Have you taken your medicine regularly, and eaten plenty of animal food?" Patient—"Yes, sır; I tried it, and so long as it were be ans and o ats I could manage pooty well, sır; but when you come to that there chopped hay, that right-down choked me, sir!"—Punch. Muscular Clergymen.

Muscular Clergymen.

Jackson (Tana.) Tribune and sun.

Last Saturday a fight occurred between the Rev. J. H. Evans and the Rev. J. S. Wnite, formerly Principal of the Montezuma High School. They had quarreled about the dismissal, some time before, of Mr. Evans' daughter as music-teachers, Mrs. White taking her place. White was afterward removed, and what led to the fight was his charge that Evans was responsible for it. Evans positively denied all this, and, one word bringing on another, he finally told White that, if he persisted in reiterating this accusation, he had willfully and deliberately lied; and, while Evans' attention was called away for a moment, White struck him over the head with his fists, throwing him backward out of the chair in which he was sitting, his head striking some stove-wood just back of where Evans was sitting. After Evans fell backward, White improved the opportunity by seizing one of the sticks of wood, and struck Evans on the head with it, inflicting quite a painful wound on the forehead, or ratheranear the edge of the hair, just above the left eye, also a very severe gash on the forehead, and the left eye is also very severely bruised. When White struck him with the stick of wood, Evans got up and seized him by the right arm and warded of his licks. But, while Evans was holding White's right arm. White was all the time beating Evans with his left, and they both remained in this situation until Mr. Blackson and Mrs. White came to the rescue. When Mr. Blackmon and Mrs. White came to the rescue. When Mr. Blackmon and Mrs. White centered the room, Mr. Evans, becoming exhausted by the wounds he had received, had fallen back on a bed that was in the room, while White was all the time assulting and beating him, and from his acts be seemed determined, if he could, to take the life of his victim. Mr. Evans' wounds were dressed & Dr. I. W. Perkins, and he immediately repaired to the church in the vicinity, and heid a quarterly conference, and was also able to preach the same night, and much

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The undersigned, St pointed by said Court, h tue of a decree and ord said Court in the abov April Term. A. D. 1879 the nineteenth day of April Term. A. D. 1879; the nineteenth day of noon of said day, at the hundred and eleven Brown and State of New York tion, to the highest and Railread Company, of the tion, viz.: The Paris meneing at the City of I thence through the Co Clark, Crawford, and be add State, in all one hur Poad, together with a grounds, road-bed, ab Block, tools, supplies, equities, and choses in belonging to the asma, ing to said railroad count.

MONE